Ontario

Report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning

Appendices

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APPENDICES

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix A Ontario Provincial Parks Policy

Appendix B 1. Protection of Provincially Significant Natural Areas: The Nature Reserves System

2. Earth and Life Science - Regional System Assessment Summary

Appendix C Identification, Evaluation and Selection of Candidate Parks in the Northwestern Planning Region

Appendix D Selection and Evaluation Process for Candidate Parks in the Northeastern Planning Region

Appendix E Selection and Evaluation Process for Candidate Parks in the Southern Ontario Planning Region

Appendix F SUMMARY TABLES - Anticipated Resource Conflicts re: Proposed Candidates by Administrative Region

Appendix G Base Level Data Sheets - Proposed Candidates

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APPENDIX A

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PARKS POLICY

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Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Deputy Minister

Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario
416/965-2704

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
JUN 14 1978
REGIONAL OFFICE, KENORA

May 30, 1978

MEMORANDUM TO:

Regional Directors

SUBJECT: Provincial Parks Policy

On May 9, 1978, Cabinet agreed to adopt as the basis of the Provincial Parks Policy the attached - definition of provincial parks, the goal and objectives of the provincial parks system, the principles to be used in managing the park system and the park classes.

Cabinet also adopted the attached general guidelines for recreation, tourism, protection and heritage appreciation as the basis for preparation of program options to implement the policy. These program options will be the subject of future Cabinet consideration.

Please ensure that this policy is communicated to appropriate field staff, especially, all parks personnel.

In the meantime Provincial Parks Branch is proceeding with the production of a brochure to communicate this policy to the general public, as well as detailed planning and management policies for the individual park classes. These will be available to you in the near future.

I am optimistic that the Provincial Parks Policy will provide a foundation for the continuing evolution of one of the finest park systems on this continent.

J.K. Reynolds
Deputy Minister

attach.

c.c. Assistant Deputy Ministers
Executive Coordinators
General Managers, St. Lawrence Parks Commission
Niagara Parks Commission
St. Clair Parkway Commission
Dr. G. Priddle, Chairman, Ontario Provincial Parks Council

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PARKS

POLICY

WHAT ARE PROVINCIAL PARKS?

Provincial parks are areas of land and water managed for the benefit of present and future generations and dedicated to the people of Ontario and others who may use them for their healthful enjoyment and appreciation.

WHAT DO PROVINCIAL PARKS TRY TO ACHIEVE?

GOAL OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural, and recreational environments, in a system of Provincial Parks.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM

Protection	To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
Recreation	To provide outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experiences.
Heritage Appreciation	To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
Tourism	To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

WHAT PRINCIPLES GUIDE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM?

Permanence	The Provincial Park system is dedicated for all time to the present and future generations of the people of Ontario for their healthful enjoyment and appreciation.

Distinctiveness	Provincial Parks provide a distinctive range of quality outdoor recreation experiences many of which cannot be provided in other types of parks; for example, wilderness travel and appreciation.
Representation	Provincial Parks are established to secure for posterity representative features of Ontario's natural and cultural heritage. Wherever possible the best representations of our heritage will be included in the park system.
Variety	The Provincial Park system provides a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and protected natural and cultural landscapes and features.
Accessibility	The benefits of the Provincial Park system will be distributed as widely as possible geographically and as equitably as possible socially so that they are accessible to all Ontario residents.
Coordination	The Provincial Parks system will be managed in such a way as to be complementary to, rather than competitive with, the private sector and other public agencies.
System	Individual Provincial Parks contribute to the overall objectives of the Provincial Parks system. All objectives may not be met in each park. The park system, rather than individual parks, provides the diversity of experiences and landscapes which are sought.
Classification	No individual park can be all things to all people. Park classification organizes Ontario's Provincial Parks into broad categories each of which has particular purposes and characteristics as well as distinctive planning, management and visitor services policies.
Zoning	Ontario's Provincial Parks are zoned on the basis of resource significance and recreational potential. Several types of zones ensure that users get the most out of individual parks. Planning and management policies appropriate to each zone type are applied consistently throughout the park system.

WHAT IS PARK CLASSIFICATION?

No one park can be all things to all people. Accordingly, to provide a diversity of recreation experiences, different park environments are required. Distinctive recreation experiences and park environments are provided through six classes of parks.

All Provincial Parks in Ontario fall into one of these classes:

Wilderness Parks	Wilderness Parks are substantial areas where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience expansive solitude, challenge, and personal integration with nature.
Nature Reserves	Nature Reserves are areas selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the Province, and are protected for educational purposes and as gene pools for research to benefit present and future generations.
Historical Parks	Historical Parks are areas selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the Province in open space settings, and are protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.
Natural Environment Parks	Natural Environment Parks incorporate outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.
Waterway Parks	Waterway Parks incorporate outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.
Recreation Parks	Recreation Parks are areas which support a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

APPENDIX B

1. PROTECTION OF PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS: THE NATURE RESERVE SYSTEM

2. EARTH AND LIFE SCIENCE: REGIONAL SYSTEM ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

PROTECTION OF PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS: THE NATURE RESERVES SYSTEM

T.J. Beechey and R.J. Davidson

1980

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS BRANCH

PLANNING SECTION

This paper was initially presented at a conference on the protection of natural areas held at York University, April 12, 1980. The paper was published as part of the conference proceedings which is referenced as follows:

Barrett, Suzanne and John Riley. 1980. Protection of Natural Areas in Ontario. Working Paper, Number 3, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Downsview, Ontario. 185 pp.

ABSTRACT

The development of the Ontario Provincial Parks System has been in progress since the end of the 19th century. Nevertheless, the concept of a system of protected nature reserves chosen to include a wide range of representative and unique natural features is relatively recent. The assessment of existing Nature Reserves and the selection of candidate areas is now a systematic and comprehensive procedure based on the classification of earth and life science features. Following the identification and inventory of candidate Nature Reserves, their significance is assessed on the basis of feature representation, protection capability, scientific and educational value, and land tenure. While protection of selected areas has traditionally been achieved by direct acquisition or the transfer of Crown or public lands to reserve status, greater emphasis will be placed on alternatives to full acquisition in the future. This will necessitate an increased level of cooperation with both public and private agencies and individuals. Currently, 151 areas including 13 Nature Reserves encompassing 2,009 hectares and 138 Nature Reserve Zones with an approximate combined area of 271,898 hectares have been designated in the Provincial Park System.

CONTENTS

Abstract i

Introduction 1

Historical Perspectives 1

Earth Science Representation 3

Life Science Representation 8

Summary 18

References 25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Provincial Nature Reserves may be established to protect important bedrock outcrops 4

Figure 2. Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve also protects a valuable Precambrian fossil site 5

Figure 3. Generalized Algonquin, Timiskaming and Driftwood Chronstratigraphy 7

Figure 4. The Chronostratigraphic Relationships of Ontario's Ancient and Recent Environments ... 9

Figure 5. The Site Districts of Ontario 11

Figure 6. Ecosystem Representation in Lake Superior Provincial Park .... 13 & 14

Figure 7. Taxon Representation .... 15 & 16

Figure 8. Summary of Nature Reserves Selection Process 19

Figure 9. Provincial Nature Reserves established in regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act* ... 20

Figure 10. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Office Master Plans 20

Figure 11. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Five-Year Master Plan Reviews 21

Figure 12. Park Reserves and Wilderness Areas to be regulated as Nature Reserves under *The Provincial Parks Act* 21

Figure 13. Summary of Nature Reserves in Ontario 22

Figure 14. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones in Southern Ontario ... 23

Figure 15. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones in Northern Ontario ... 24

INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we hope to provide an overview of past and present policies and programs concerning Ontario's Provincial Parks, with special emphasis on Nature Reserves. Intentionally, historical perspectives will be brief to permit us to concentrate on current policies and initiatives. Our presentation will close with a short status report on the existing Nature Reserve system.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

The provincial interest in protecting natural areas is rooted in the establishment of Ontario's first parks: Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park (1887), Algonquin Park (initially established as a National Park in 1893), Rondeau Park (1894) and Quetico Park (1909) (Tilt, 1959). Additional parks were designated slowly through the first half of the 20th century, with a comparative surge of growth between 1946 and the early 1970's, following passage of *The Provincial Parks Act* in 1954 (Ontario Government, 1979b). Despite this trend, the notion of a system of protected reserves selected to include a wide range of natural features is relatively recent.

Methodical efforts can be traced to the late 1950's with the establishment of an internal Nature Reserves Advisory Committee, and the subsequent passage of *The Wilderness Areas Act* (Ontario Government,1979d). In 1967, the Parks Branch further introduced a classification system for provincial parks that recognized the need to preserve unique and representative natural features for educational and scientific purposes. This conservation mandate was to be achieved primarily through the establishment of Nature Reserve and Primitive Parks and Natural and Primitive Zones designated in Natural Environment, Wild River and Recreation Park classes (Ontario Parks Branch, 1967).

Citizen involvement in natural area conservation gained momentum through Canada's participation in the International Biological Programme from 1968-1973. The Conservation of Terrestrial Ecosystems Section of this Programme (IBP-CT) was primarily concerned with 'the establishment of the necessary scientific base for a comprehensive world program of preservation and safeguarding of areas of biological and physiographic importance for present and future scientists' (Peterken, 1970, p.2). In part, this program involved a worldwide inventory of key natural areas, and it was through this effort that an IBP-CT panel of natural scientists administered the survey of more than 600 natural areas in Ontario between 1968-1973.[1]

On March 19, 1969, The Honourable Rene Brunelle, then Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests, announced the establishment of a Nature Reserves Advisory Committee consisting of ten natural scientists. During its brief term (1969-1972), this Committee was charged with two responsibilities:

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[1] A complete set of IBP-CT Check Sheets for Ontario is available for reference purposes in the Resources Library, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Whitney Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

1) to establish a rationale and the requirements for a comprehensive Nature Reserve system; and

2) to evaluate Nature Reserve proposals generated by department staff, committee members, or by the Ontario IBP-CT panel.

The cooperation between the Ontario IBP-CT panel and the Nature Reserves Advisory Committee had a significant influence on the development of the present policy.

Today, the Ministry's mandate for nature conservation arises from one objective of the Outdoor Recreation Program: 'The identification and conservation of unique and representative physical, biological, cultural, and historical features of the province' (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1972, p.6). The Provincial Parks Policy approved by the Ontario Cabinet on May 9, 1978, defines the contribution of the parks'system classification, zoning and management principles to achieve four park system objectives: Protection, Heritage Appreciation, Recreation and Tourism (Ontario Provincial Parks Branch, 1978).

The park classification now consists of Nature Reserves, Wilderness, Natural Environment, Waterway, Historical, and Recreation Park classes. Nature Reserves, Wilderness Parks, and Nature Reserve and Wilderness Zones established in the other park classes are the nucleus of the protection and heritage appreciation objectives. Our attention today will focus on Nature Reserves which are 'areas selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province, and are protected for educational purposes and as gene pools for research to benefit present and future generations' (Ontario Provincial Parks Branch, 1978).

The long term protection, development and management of each Nature Reserve is carried out in accordance with a master plan approved by the Minister of Natural Resources. This plan zones lands and waters within the Nature Reserve into one of the following categories:

1) Nature Reserve Zones constitute the majority of each reserve and are designed to include the significant natural features. The management of these features can be manipulative or passive, depending on the desired objective for the reserve.

2) Access Zones, normally only one for each reserve, are small staging areas to accommodate basic facilities such as parking.

3) Historical Zones may be established to allow for special management of historical and archaeological features where these occur.

Provincial Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones are available for scientific research and public appreciation where these uses do not jeopardize the natural features for which the area is being protected. Accordingly, development in Nature Reserves will be the minimum necessary to accommodate acceptable levels of these uses (Ontario Outdoor Recreation Group, 1978).

With this perspective on policy, we now focus our attention on the approach currently being used to represent Ontario's natural history in Nature Reserves.

EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

The first component of the Nature Reserve system deals with the representation of earth science features. Here, the principle of representation is to protect examples of the full range of features which illustrate Ontario's earth science history. Earth science features are defined as the physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure, and internal and external form. They can be broadly categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages and landforms.

Rock strata include the successive layers of consolidated and unconsolidated igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks and their associated contacts. Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve, for example, protects a significant Early Precambrian igneous and a Middle Precambrian sedimentary bedrock outcrop and their corresponding contact (Figure 1). This contact represents a 500 million year period of erosion. Similar bedrock outcrops have also been designated as Nature Reserve Zones at Kakabeka Falls Provincial Park to complement those represented at Schreiber Channel (Davidson and Kor, 1980).

Fossil assemblages include the casts, moulds and petrified remains of individuals and groups of ancient life forms. Significant fossil sites often occur in association with significant bedrock outcrops. Again, at Schreiber Channel, circular mounds of chert embedded in sedimentary rocks preserve primitive algae that developed on boulders in shallow water about 1.6 billion years ago (Figure 2). These mounds at Schreiber Channel and layered algae at Kakabeka Falls contain 'by far the best known, best preserved and most diverse assemblage of microfossils in the Precambrian of North America' (Hofmann, 1971, p.45).

Landforms include all surficial features created by past and present geologic processes. Aeolian landforms or those created by the erosional and depositional actions of wind, for example, are found in many Provincial Parks. In Esker Lakes, near Kirland Lake, part of one of Ontario's finest examples of undisturbed and stable inland sand dune systems (David, 1977) is protected within a Nature Reserve Zone. Further south, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, a Nature Reserve Zone in Sandbanks has also been established to undergo rehabilitation.

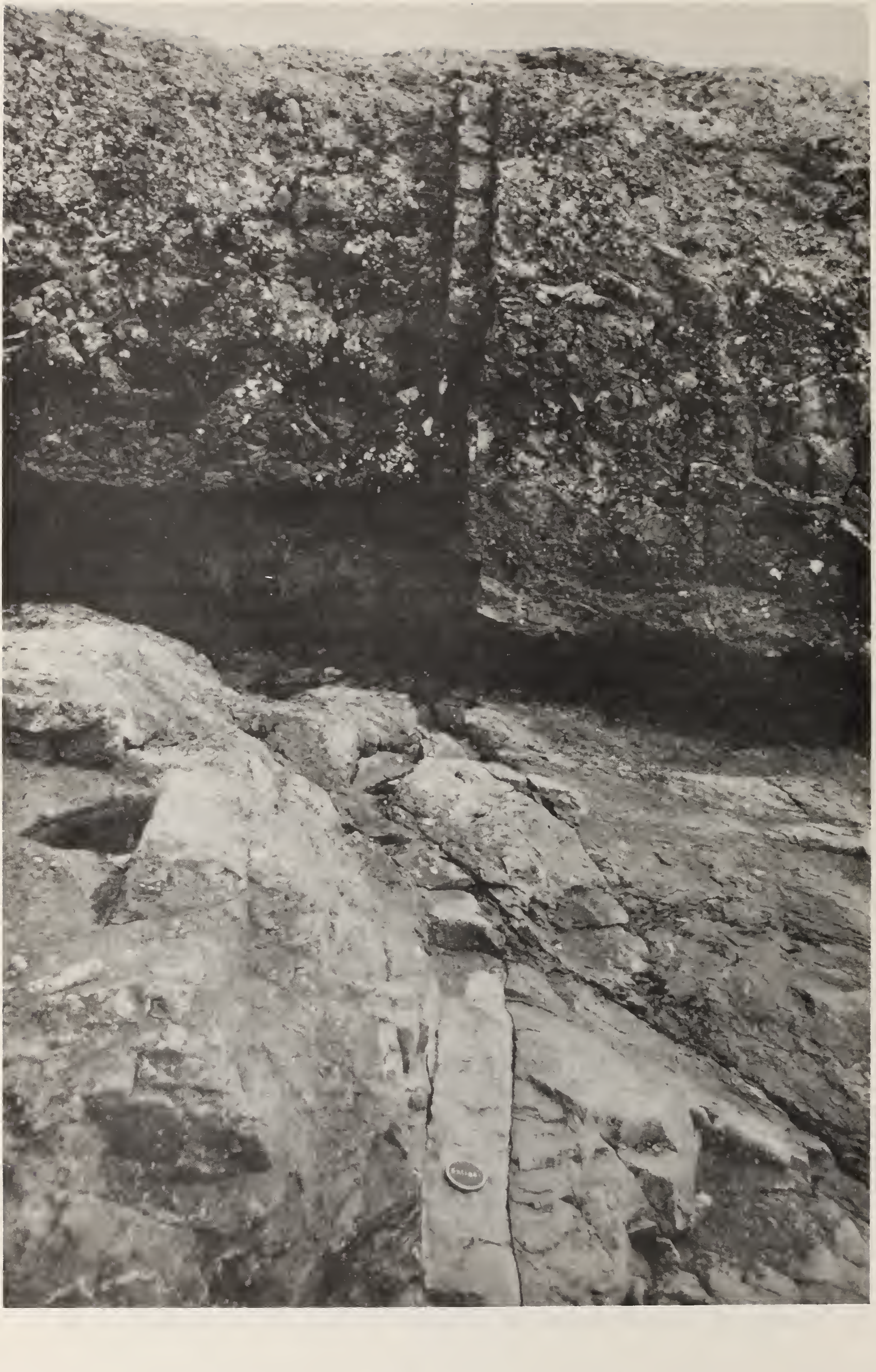

Figure 1. Provincial Nature Reserves may be established to protect important bedrock outcrops. This example at Schreiber Channel illustrates exposures of Early Precambrian volcanics (in foreground) and Middle Precambrian sediments (in background) which are separated by a major erosional unconformity.

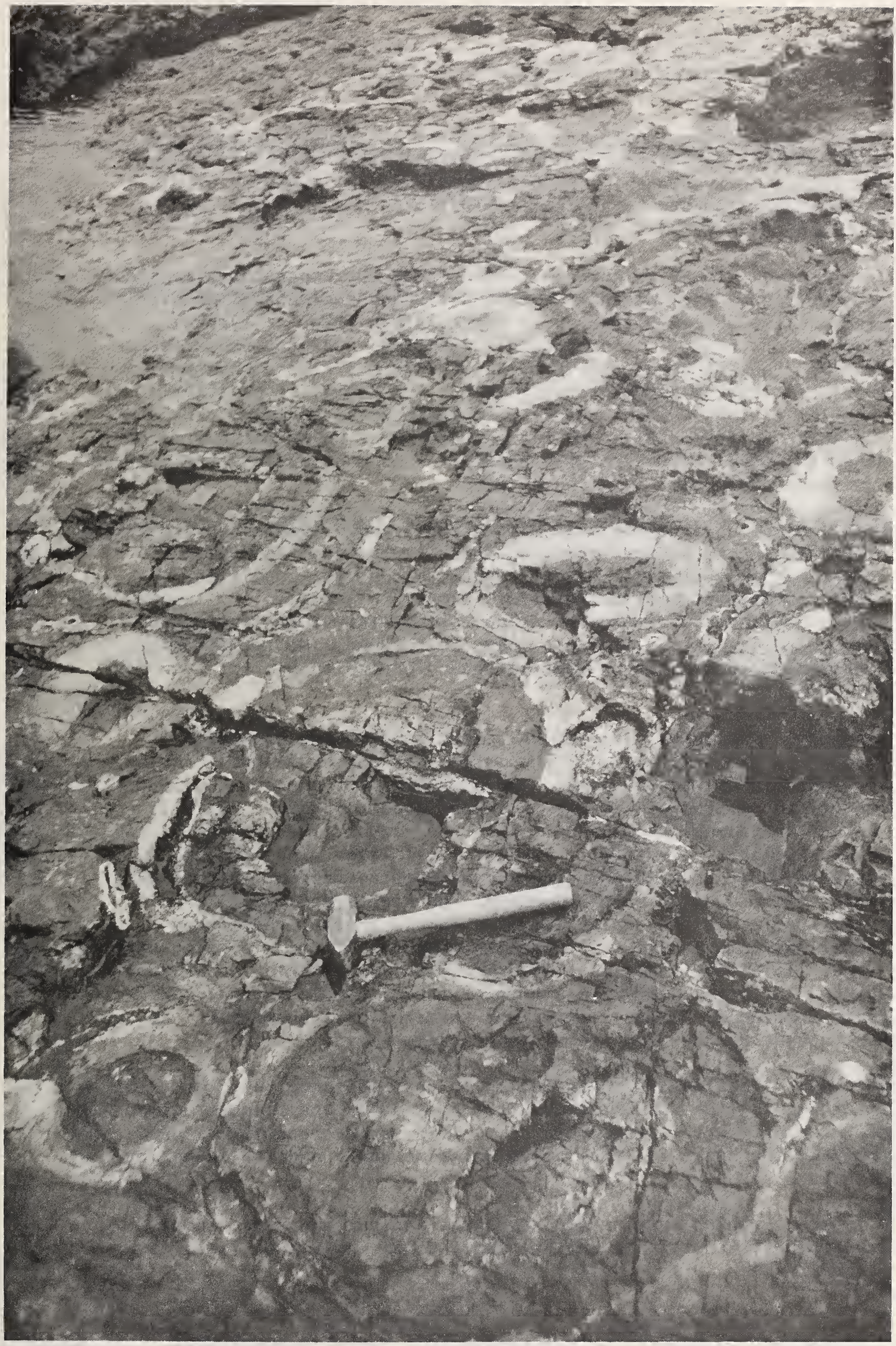

Figure 2. Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve also protects a valuable Precambrian fossil site. The circular impressions shown above are small stromatolitic mounds containing chert and algae. The microfossils within these mounds represent some of the world's oldest forms of life.

Rocks, fossils and landforms interrelated by time, geography and environmental conditions can be organized into a series of ancient and recent environments. The Driftwood Stadial, a period of glaciation about 8100-8200 years ago, illustrates one such environment (Dreimanis and Karrow, 1972).

In this environment (Figure 3), rock strata are represented by the unconsolidated Kipling and Cochrane tills and sediments from proglacial lake Barlow-Ojibway. In northeastern Ontario, typical examples of these tills are found in existing and proposed Nature Reserve Zones in Greenwater Provincial Park and Pierre Montrieul Provincial Park Reserve[2] respectively. The formal 'type stratigraphic sections' established for these features on Adam Creek and the North Driftwood River by the International Union for Quarternary Research (1977) have also been identified as candidate Nature Reserves and their protection is being pursued.

Fossil assemblages associated with the Driftwood Stadial environment are found in the bottom layers of organic sediments in wetlands. Pollen within sediments indicates that cold boreal conditions persisted throughout most of Ontario. Closer to the glacier, tundra conditions and the remains of animals, like the tooth of a mastadon discovered in Kipling Township, have been found. No satisfactory candidate Nature Reserves have yet been located to protect such fossil remains.

Landforms associated with the Driftwood Stadial are scattered throughout the province. In the north, striae, drumlins, erratics and lake plains are abundant. The landform most characteristic of the Driftwood Stadial is it's palimpset ground moraine. This is a feature that consists of a thin layer of clay till deposited on top of older glacial landforms. The clay till layer preserves and reflects the pre-existing topography. Outstanding examples of this feature are found at both Greenwater and Pierre Montrieul (Frey, 1975, 1976). In the south, changing levels in the Great Lakes stabilized long enough to create the features of the Nipissing Lake stage. This lake stage is well represented in the Provincial Park system. Of particular note are the offshore cobble bars at Montreal River Provincial Nature Reserve and the erosional shorecliffs at Waubaushene Beaches Provincial Nature Reserve.

The identification and organization of earth science features into environments like the Driftwood Stadial enables the reconstruction of Ontario's earth science history. This reconstruction in turn provides the basis for the Geological Time Scale and the selection of Nature Reserves in Ontario.

A framework which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments, containing several hundreds of individual features,

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[2] A Provincial Park Reserve is any patent land acquired or Crown land reserved under *The Public Lands Act* (Ontario Government, 1979c) and/or *The Mining Act* (Ontario Government, 1979a) by the Ministry of Natural Resources for future park purposes.

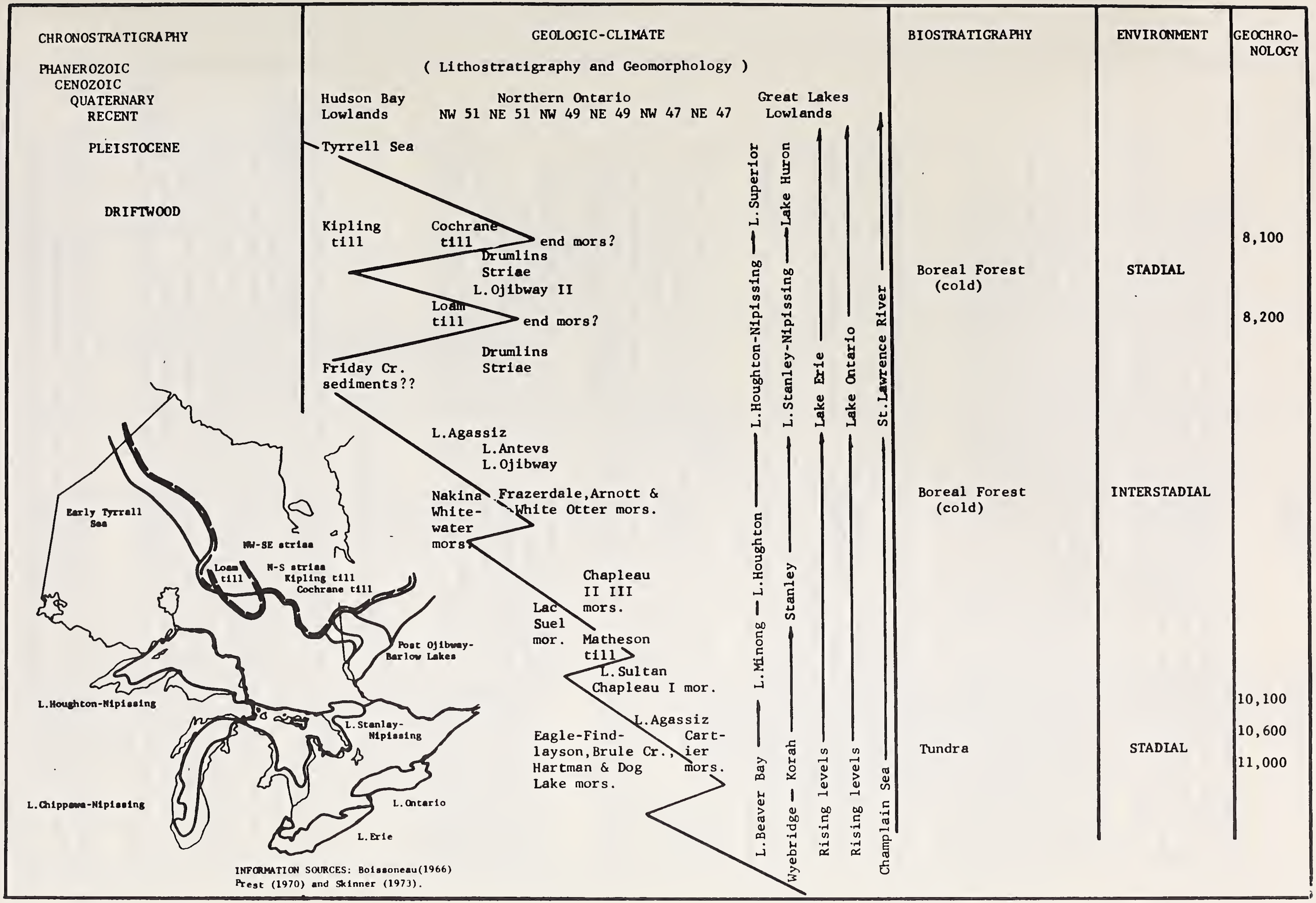

Figure 3. Generalized Algonquin, Timiskaming and Driftwood Chronostratigraphy.

has been developed (Figure 4). In the last three years, a team of earth science specialists has evaluated the features within all Provincial Parks and Park Reserves against this framework. Now inventories have turned to the evaluation of features outside the park system and the identification of candidate Nature Reserves.

Candidates are selected from mapped and published information, air photo analysis and reconnaissance field survey. All areas inventoried on both public and private lands are briefly recorded on environmental data cards. Data cards describing similar features are then compared and the most significant sites inventoried in more detail on earth science checksheets. Checksheeted sites are discussed with known experts whose opinions then influence the final selection of candidate reserves.

Many of the candidates identified are resistant to change, whether due to natural processes or as a result of man's activities. Those associated with road-side outcrops and pits and quarries are also often highly disturbed. This, however, does not reduce their potential scientific and educational values. It is our intent that the best of these resistant and often disturbed candidates receive protection through wise land use planning and cooperative arrangements with both the public and private sectors.

Other candidate reserves are susceptible to natural and man caused change. Aeolian, littoral and fluvial systems are sensitive to changes in the environment. Valuable fossil and mineral sites may be over-collected or entire glacial landforms may be removed for sand and gravel. The selection of Nature Reserves will focus on the protection of these fragile, rare and threatened candidates.

The selection of Nature Reserves will also focus on representing the earth science features that best illustrate the forty-two ancient and recent environments identified in the earth science framework. The number of candidates required to adequately display the features of an environment, like the previous Driftwood Stadial example, will vary depending on the numbers and geographic distributions of its features.

LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

From a biological perspective it is essential to secure a distribution of areas inclusive of the ecological conditions imposed by differences in climatic, edaphic and biotic factors. Great importance is attached to representing undisturbed, indigenous biotic communities and their associated flora and fauna. Nevertheless, a fair balance must be struck between the protection of representative ecological types and the retention of populations, aggregates of species and individual species (Nature Reserves Investigation Committee, 1945). Accordingly, life science representation embraces both ecosystem and genetic conservation concerns.

Ecosystem representation is concerned with the selection of a profile of terrestrial biotic communities and habitats characteristic of distinctive environments comprising the different natural regions in

CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY						ANCIENT and RECENT	
EONOTHEM	ERATHEM	SYSTEM	SERIES	STAGE	MAJOR EVENTS	ENVIRONMENTS	GEOCHRONOLOGY (million years)
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene		Man dominated environment	Extraterrestrial	
						Biological	Present
						Aeolian	
						Glacial	
					Period of Contemporary geologic processes	Marine	
						Fluvial	
						Karst	
						Mass wasted	
						Tectonic	
						Driftwood Stadial	.008
						Timiscaming Interstadial	.009
			Pleistocene	Wisconsinan		Algonquin Stadial	.010
						North Bay Interstadial	.011
						Port Huron Stadial	.012
						Mackinaw Interstadial	.013
						Port Bruce Stadial	.014
						Erie Interstadial	.016
						Missouri Stadial	.024
					Period of Continental glaciation	Plum Point Interstadial	.029
						Cherry Tree Stadial	.033
						Port Talbot Interstadial	.042
						Guildwood Stadial	.047
						St. Pierre Interstadial	.067
						Nicolet Stadial	.070
				Sangamonian		Interglaciation	
				Illinoian		Glaciation	
					Evolution of mammals and man		1
		Tertiary			Laramide mountains		63
	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Lower		Evolution of reptiles, birds and Gymnosperms	Continent	135
		Jurrassic					181
		Triassic					230
	Paleozoic	Permian			Evolution of dinosaurs		280
		Carboniferous			Appalachian mountains		345
		Devonian	Upper		Evolution of Amphibians	Continental margin	
			Middle		Acadian mountains	Marine carbonate shelf	375
			Lower		Evolution of vertebrates	Marine nearshore	
		Silurian	Upper			Marine evaporite basin	
			Middle		Evolution of advanced vertebrates	Marine carbonate/clastic shelf	415
			Lower		Period of marine seas		
		Ordovician	Upper			Continental margin	
			Middle		Taconic mountains	Marine carbonate shelf	460
			Lower			Marine nearshore	
		Cambrian	Upper		Evolution of primitive vertebrates		
							550
Precambrian (Cryptozoic)	Proterozoic	Hadrynian					751
							935
		Helikian	Neohelikian		Grenvillian mountains	Rift valley	1390
			Paleohelikian		Elsonian mountains	Volcanic islands/Sedimentary basins	1720
		Aphebian	Upper		Hudsonian mountains	Continental margin	1925
			Middle		Evolution of primitive life forms	Marine shelf	2150
			Lower			Marine shelf	2485
	Archean	Late Archean			Kenoran Mountains	Volcanic islands/Sedimentary basins	2900
		Early Archean			Period of tectonic activity	Primitive crust	

INFORMATION SOURCES Dreimanis and Karrow (1972), Dott and Batten (1971), McGlynn (1967), Poole and others (1967) and Stokes and Judson (1968).

Figure 4. The Chronostratigraphic Relationships of Ontario's Ancient and Recent Environments.

Ontario. To this end, the system design applies principles of ecosystem classification underpinning the Ontario site region system (Hills, 1958, 1959, 1960; Hills and Pierpoint, 1960; Burgar, 1972), and other related schemes of biophysical land classification (Lacate, 1969; Zoltai, 1970; Jurdant *et al.*, 1975).

In brief, the Ontario site region system is a hierarchical approach to the organization of productivity systems. Sites are the fundamental classification units characterized by uniform environmental features including climate and edaphic factors such as soil moisture regime and nutrient status. In ascending order, physiographic site types, land types, site districts and site regions are progressively higher levels of ecosystem generalization governed by landform and climatic controls (Hills, 1960; Hills and Pierpoint, 1960; Burgar, 1972).

Maycock (in prep.) has applied principles of site classification in combination with a standard technique for the survey and description of plant communities to derive a preliminary outline of the vegetation of Ontario. This outline has been charted on eight matrices, one for each of eight vegetation regions which are based on the site regions. Within each matrix plant communities are organized into site classes defined on the basis of particular combinations of soil moisture regime, substrate and microclimate. Together, the matrices illustrate the environmental relations and diversity of biotic communities throughout Ontario.

The vegetation regions, site regions and site districts (Figure 5) provide a spatial framework of progressively finer resolution to guide the selection of areas for conservation. The objective then, is to select areas inclusive of the spectrum of ecological conditions characteristic of these larger natural regions. Distinctive sites, biotic communities and biological landscapes are the concrete units sought to represent this ecological variation. Several examples will clarify the relationships between these ecosystem units.

Biotic communities demarcated on the basis of vegetative cover types and uniform site conditions (e.g., soil texture, soil moisture regime, nutrient status and microclimate) are the fundamental ecosystem elements. Concrete examples of these ecosystem units include a homogeneous deciduous forest on a flat-lying, well-drained mineral soil; a sphagnum bog on a saturated peat plain; a shoreline fen on organic soil; lichen barrens on an arid cobble beach; and a forb prairie community.

Biological landscapes, simply defined as aggregates or systems of sites and biotic communities determined by patterns of landform and/or physical processes are the second level of ecosystem representation. These systems are a critical level of ecological integration since they include environmental gradients, and transitions between discrete sites and biotic communities; further, systems representation accounts for different interspersion rates of biotic communities in dissimilar physiographic regions.

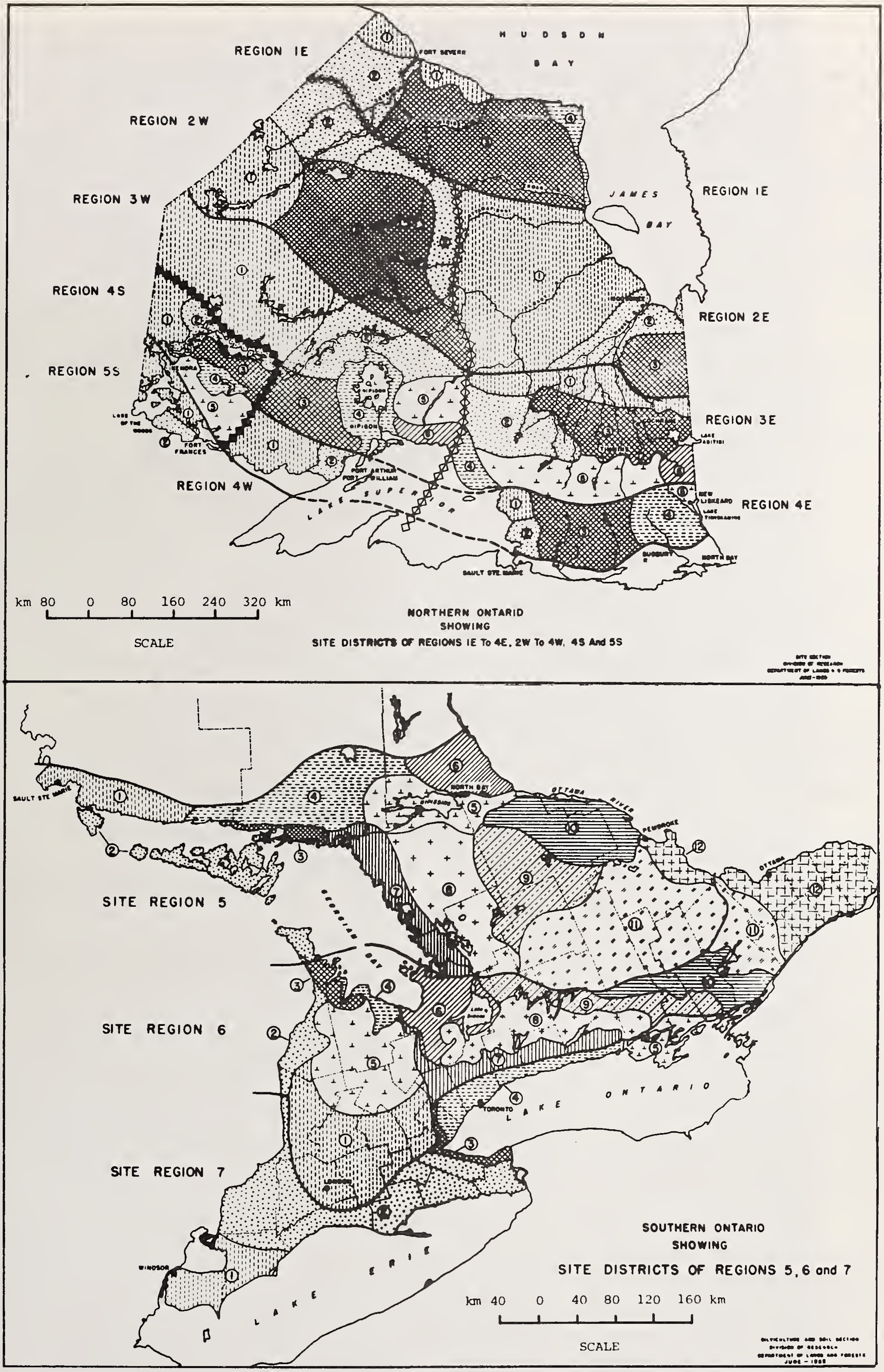

Figure 5. The Site Districts of Ontario (from Hills, 1959).

By way of example, the Michipicoten Site District (Figure 5) located east of Lake Superior is characterized by a northern extension of deciduous hardwoods where sugar maple forests, sugar maple-yellow birch forests (Figure 6a) and deciduous-evergreen forests inhabit the hilltops, upper slopes and lower slopes of the rolling terrain respectively (Beechey, 1972). This pattern can be readily observed on air photos (Figure 6b). Excellent examples of this landscape are protected in Nature Reserve Zones in Lake Superior Provincial Park (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1979).

A second example is drawn from the Black Sturgeon Site District (Figure 5) surrounding Lake Nipigon where distinctive vegetation/landform patterns occur in relation to the diabase mesas and escarpments that occur widely in the District. This pattern is exemplified by Inner Barn Island and adjacent islands in the northeast section of Lake Nipigon and by mesa and canyon topography southwest of Lake Nipigon. Mixed boreal forest is characteristic of thin-soiled sites atop the mesas. Cliff faces and subtending scree slopes are marked by lichen barrens separated by groves of white birch. Locally, where escarpments oppose one another to form canyons, enclaves of black spruce thicket persist on the canyon floor. Excellent examples of these ecosystems occur in Ouimet Canyon and Cavern Lake Provincial Nature Reserves (Beechey and Bardecki, 1972).

Through the approach illustrated by the preceding examples, ecosystem representation seeks to incorporate into Nature Reserves fine examples of the sites, biotic communities and biological landscapes characteristic of the site districts throughout Ontario.

Ecosystem representation is complemented by separate consideration of the representation of native flora and fauna, especially taxa that are rare or of biogeographic and scientific interest, or taxa that might elude the ecosystem approach. From this perspective, viable populations of plants, many invertebrates, and vertebrates such as small mammals, reptiles and amphibians which share relatively confined habitats, are often prime candidates for inclusion in Nature Reserves (Figure 7). A number of existing Nature Reserves already protect significant taxa. For example, approximately 20 per cent of the entire vascular flora of Ojibway Prairie Provincial Nature Reserve appears on the rare plant lists of Kershaw and Morton (1976) and Argus and White (1977). Among the rare plants protected at Ojibway Prairie are pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), ironweed (*Veronia altissima*) and prairie-dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*) (Pratt, 1979).

East Sister Island Provincial Nature Reserve supports populations of a number of Carolinian plants including a significant stand of Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*). As well, populations of the Lake Erie water snake (*Nerodia sipedon insularum*), the western Ontario population of the fox snake (*Elaphe vulpina gloydii*) and a significant heronry of great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*), great egrets (*Casmarodius albus*)and black crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) are also protected here (Tracey, Macdonald and Beechey, 1971; Campbell, 1976).

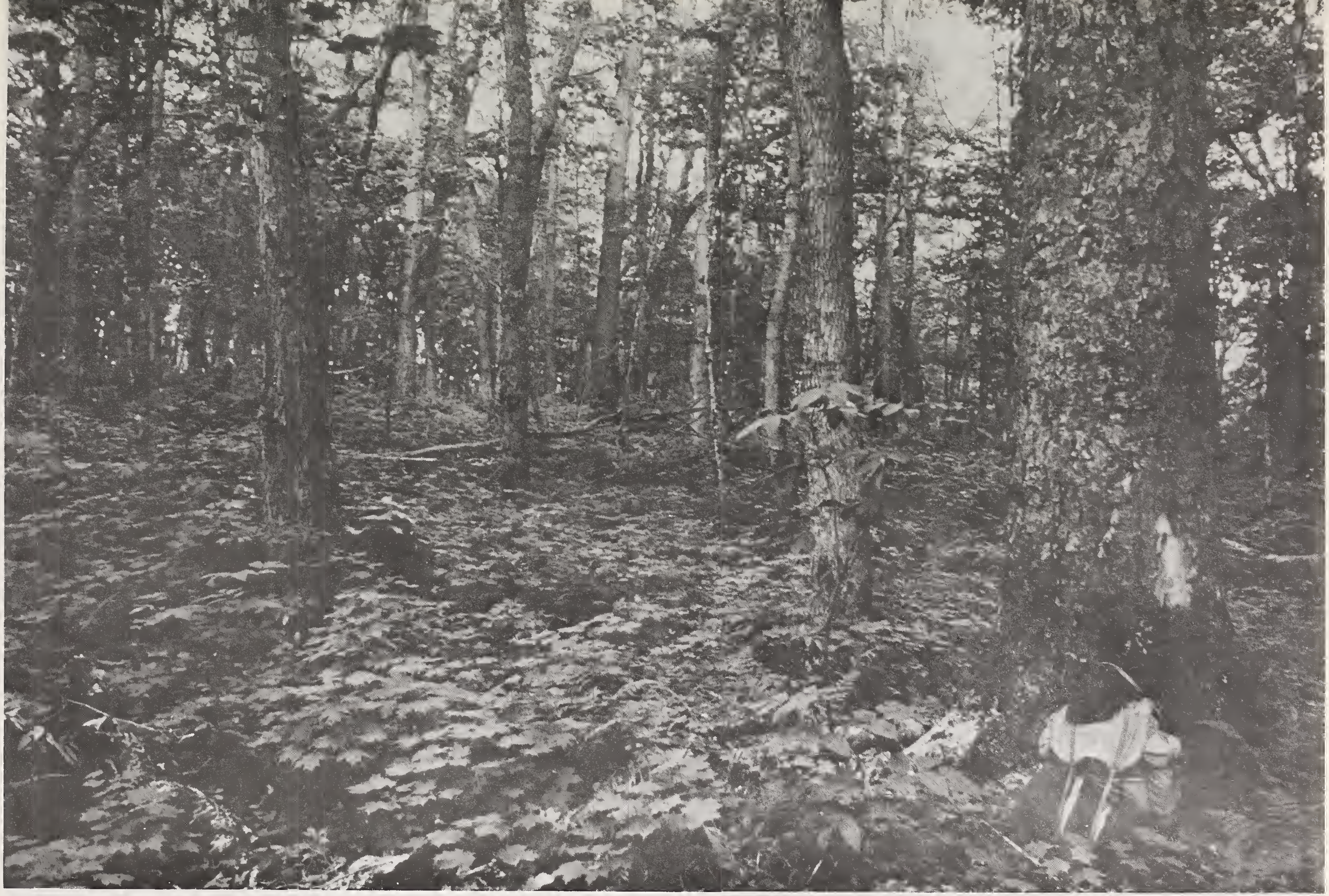

Figure 6. Ecosystem Representation in Lake Superior Provincial Park. Nature Reserve Zones in the park protect fine examples of ecosystem features characteristic of the Michipicoten Site District.
Figure 6a. Upland forests of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) are widespread throughout the site district.

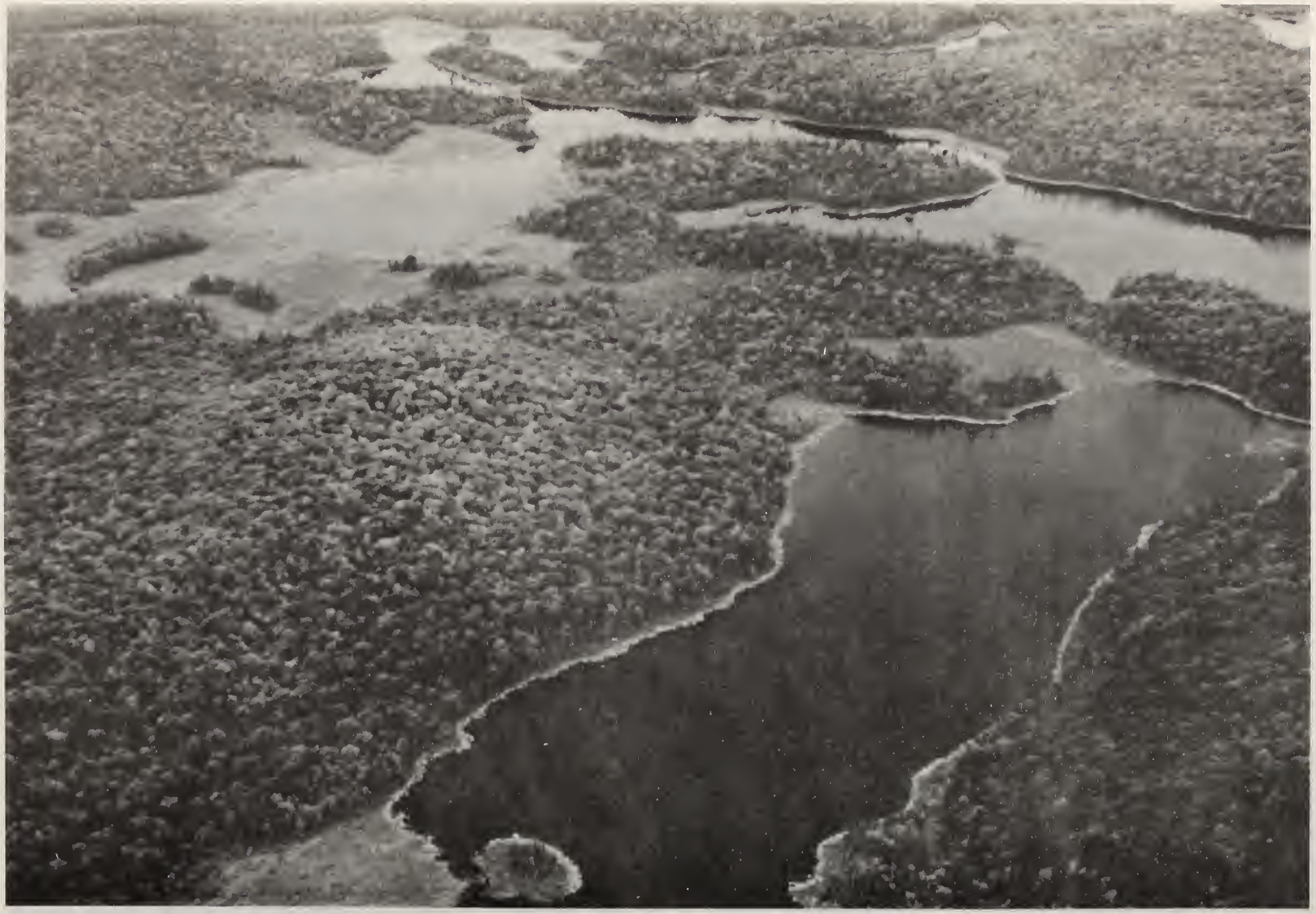

Figure 6b. The rolling 'Algoma Hills' are marked by a distinctive pattern of upland, slope and lowland forests, and wetlands.

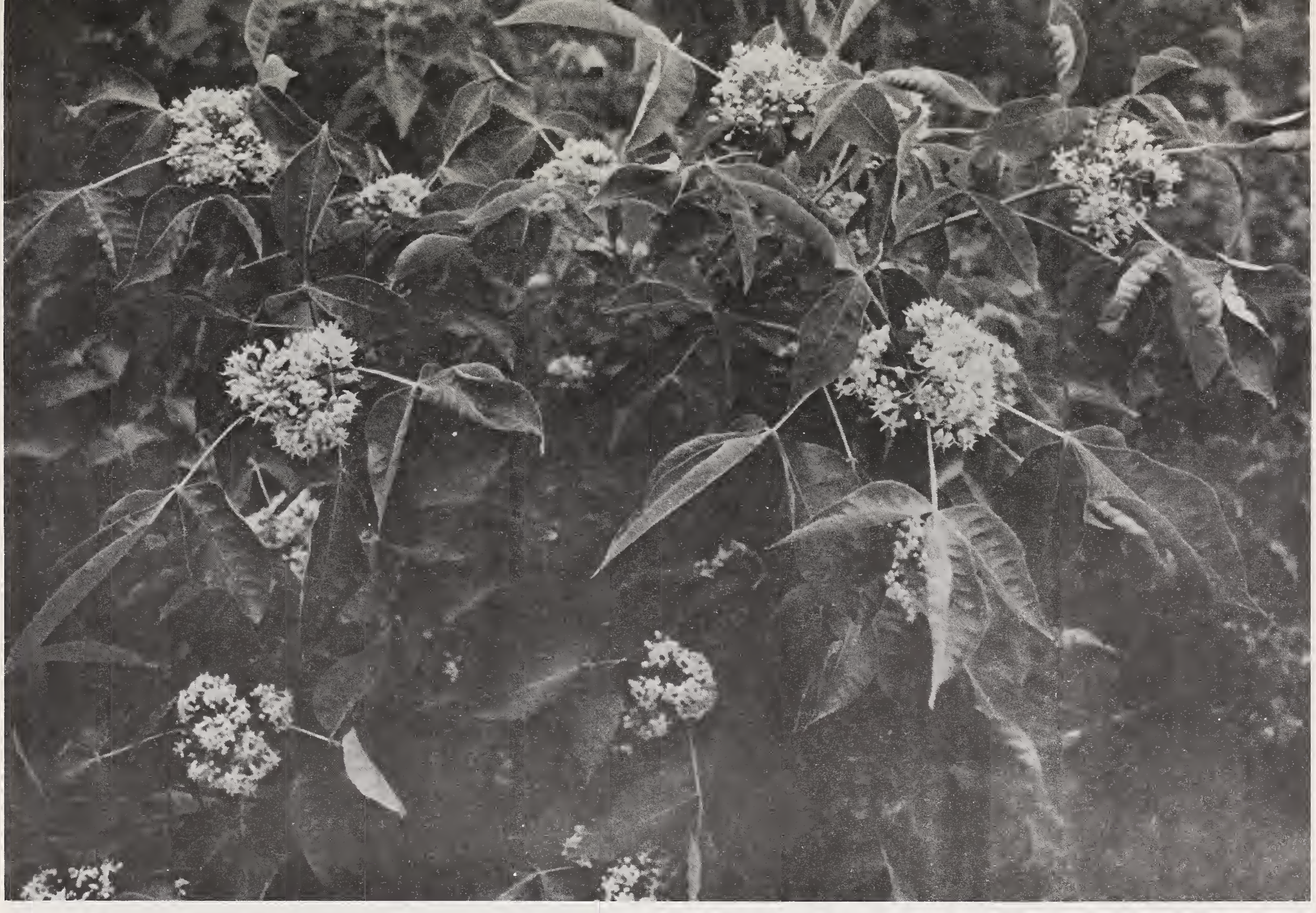

Figure 7. Taxon Representation. Priorities for the protection of species and subspecific taxa are determined on the basis of the status (indigenous versus introduced), rarity, endangerment and habitat requirements for protection. Figure 7a. Rare indigenous plants such as the hop tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) receive high priority (Fish Point Park Reserve, Pelee Island, Site Region 7E).

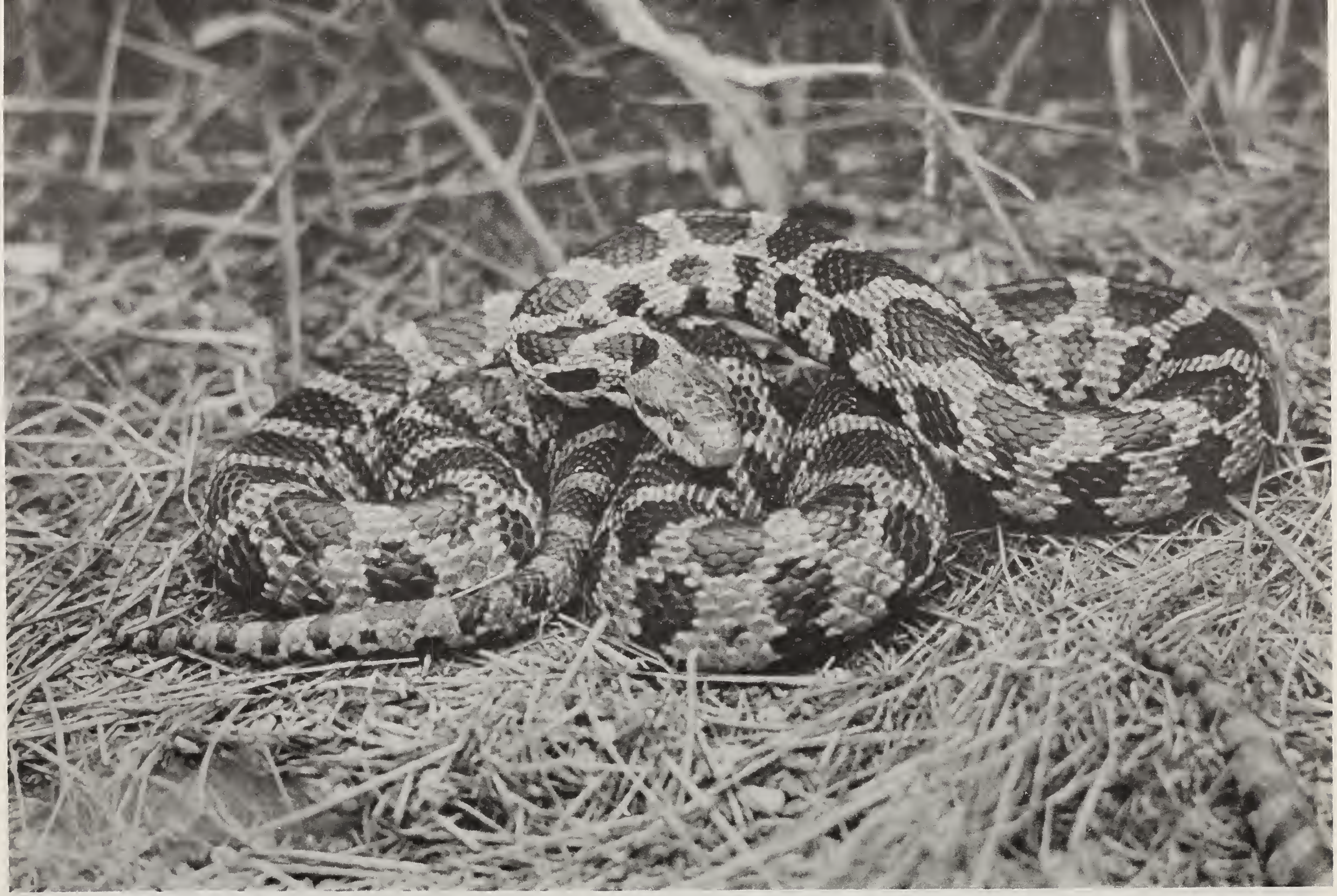

Figure 7b. Many amphibians and reptiles such as the fox snake (*Elaphe vulpina gloydii*) are 'ideal taxa' since the entirety of their habitat can often be incorporated into a single reserve (Lighthouse Point Park Reserve, Pelee Island, Site Region 7E).

Cavern Lake Provincial Nature Reserve, located southwest of Lake Nipigon, protects significant populations of many subarctic and arctic plants located here at considerable distances from their centres of distribution; for example, arctic pyrola (*Pyrola grandiflora*) , alpine woodsia (*Woodsia alpina*), fir-club-moss (*Lycopodium selago* var. *patens*) and a prostrate willow (*Salix myrtillifolia*). This reserve also contains a hard rock cave that serves as a swarming area and hibernaculum for several species of bat including little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), and the rarer long-eared bat(*Myotis keenii septentrioalis*) and red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) (Woodside and Buchanan, 1975).

From an operational perspective, several levels of survey and reporting of life science features have been established. Reconnaissance surveys rely on map and air photo interpretation, existing literature and qualitative field surveys to provide descriptive file card and checksheet data for candidate Nature Reserves (Ontario Park Planning Branch, 1976a). These surveys emphasize the description of small scale (1:250,000 - 1:50,000) vegetation/landform patterns. Since 1977, field biologists working out of regional offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources have concentrated on completing reconnaissance life science surveys for all Nature Reserves and potential Nature Reserve Zones in the Ontario parks system. This information will assist in the setting of priorities for future regional surveys and additional land acquisition to round out existing ecosystem representation.

Life science inventories are descriptive surveys geared to providing more detailed information concerning the structure, plant and animal composition and environmental relations of biotic communities within existing and candidate Nature Reserves. These surveys often include large scale (e.g.,1:10,000) feature mapping required for master planning, resource management and interpretation (Ontario Park Planning Branch, 1976b).

In connection with these studies, four criteria are applied to rank the significance of areas: feature representation; protection capability; scientific and education value; and land tenure. Feature representation is concerned with the contribution that an area makes to ecosystem and taxa representation. Protection capability is concerned with critical ecological functions related to surrounding land uses, buffering capability and ecological linkages. Scientific and educational value considers historical documentation and potential use value. Land tenure is concerned with ownership and disposition of the land.

A third area of biological research includes a wide range of special studies to supply information for resources protection and management. These investigations include more intensive ecological, floristic and faunistic surveys. Increasingly, the need for special studies is becoming more apparent in order to make responsible decisions regarding the management of resources within and surrounding Nature Reserves. Regional floristic and faunistic studies and the need to develop distribution atlases will also assume increasing importance to document existing representation and identify centres of rarity for consideration as Nature Reserves.

While the majority of biological studies referred to above has been carried out by Ministry personnel, it would be a serious omission not to acknowledge the immeasurable contribution made by dedicated individuals over the years, who have assisted in the completion of these studies in a variety of ways. It would be impossible to cite the names of individuals to whom we refer, or list the entirety of their contribution, which ranges from assistance in conducting actual field surveys, to the offering of professional opinion and advice. Suffice it to say that we are deeply grateful for their efforts, and look forward to their continued cooperation to advance the cause.

SUMMARY

The research and planning procedure used by the Provincial Parks and Recreational Areas Branch to identify and protect natural features consists of five steps (Figure 8). The first step involves the classification of earth and life science features to guide the selection of representative natural features. The second step deals with the inventory of earth and life science features. In the last decade this inventory has resulted in the compilation of a substantial natural history data base for Provincial Parks. Additional information collected by regional municipalities, conservation authorities and other sources supplements this data. In steps three and four, data are placed in a candidate Nature Reserve site file to facilitate feature comparisons and to rank areas for protection.

In step five protection has traditionally been achieved by direct acquisition or the transfer of existing Crown or public lands to Provincial Park Reserves. In several instances, cost shared acquisition between the Ministry of Natural Resources and The Nature Conservancy of Canada has permitted the purchase of key areas such as the Ojibway Prairie. Greater cooperation with both the private and public sectors is required in future. Formal agreements with conservation authorities, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and other public and private agencies and individuals may prove to be a useful mechanism to achieve feature protection in future.

To date, 13 Nature Reserves encompassing 2,009 hectares have been placed in Regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act* (Figure 9). An additional 138 Nature Reserve Zones encompassing approximately 271,898 hectares have been established in Provincial Parks by official Master Plans and Master Plan Five Year Reviews (Figures 10 and 11). Ten Provincial Park Reserves and Wilderness Areas encompassing 6,328 hectares are scheduled to be established in regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act* as Nature Reserves (Figure 12). The 105 Provincial Parks and 104 Provincial Park Reserves not included in this summary are presently being evaluated for Nature Reserve Zones.

In total, 161 areas including Nature Reserves, Provincial Park Reserves to be regulated as Nature Reserves, and Nature Reserve Zones have been established within Ontario's Provincial Park system (Figure 13). The distribution of these areas is shown in Figures 14 and 15.

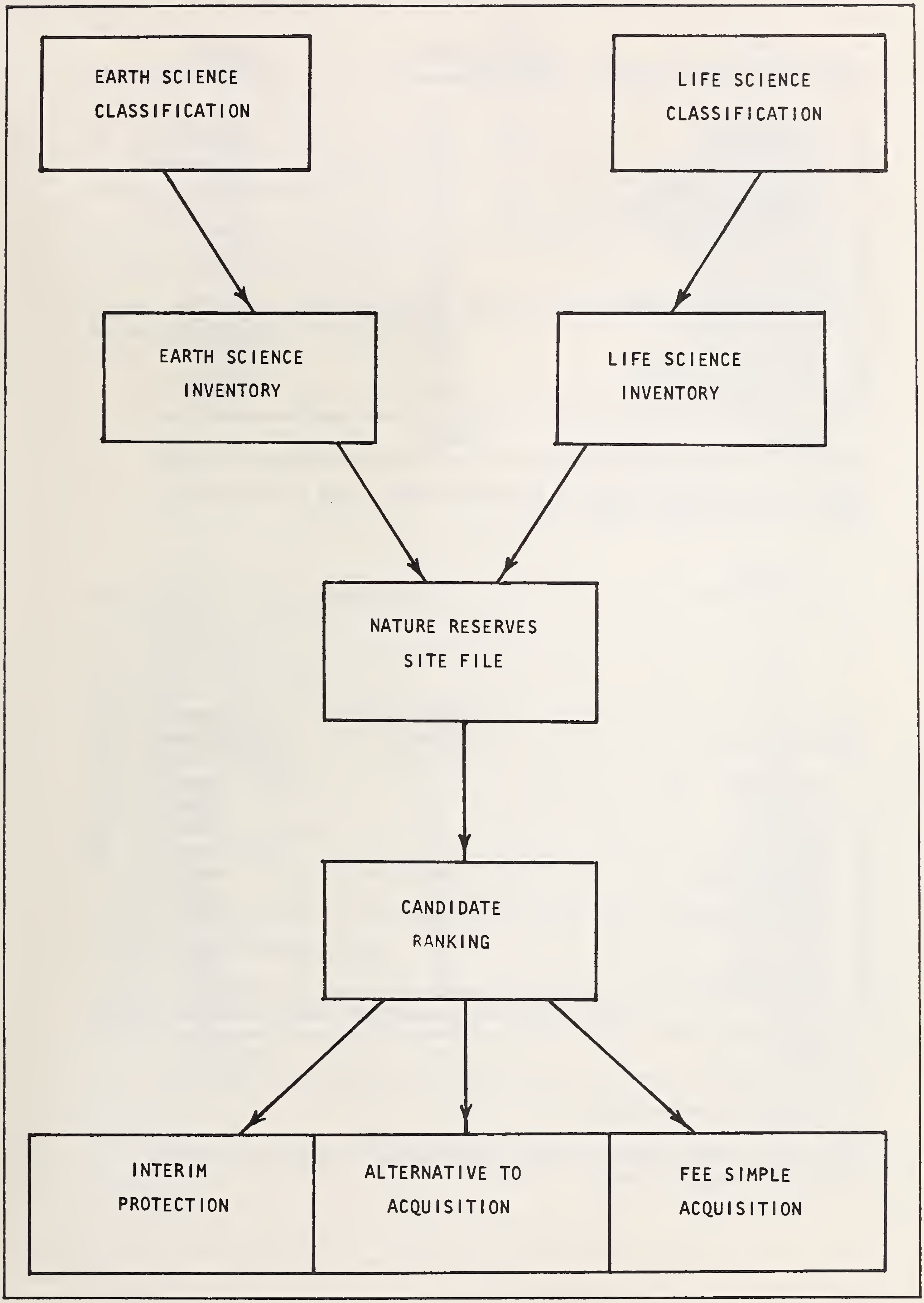
EARTH SCIENCE CLASSIFICATION
LIFE SCIENCE CLASSIFICATION
EARTH SCIENCE INVENTORY
LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY
NATURE RESERVES SITE FILE
CANDIDATE RANKING
INTERIM PROTECTION
ALTERNATIVE TO ACQUISITION
FEE SIMPLE ACQUISITION

Figure 8. Summary of Nature Reserves Selection Process.

PROVINCIAL NATURE RESERVE	AREA (hectares)	ONTARIO REGULATION
1. Gibson River	168	695/70
2. Matawatchan	65	695/70
3. Montreal River	44	695/70
4. Porphyry Island	107	695/70
5. Waubaushene Beaches	34	695/70
6. Trillium Woods	10	695/70
7. Ouimet Canyon	777	245/72
8. Cavern Lake	189	131/75
9. East Sister Island	53	741/76
10. Peters Woods	34	741/76
11. Ojibway Prairie	65	630/77
12. Schreiber Channel	13	151/79
13. Limestone Islands	450	336/80
TOTAL	2,009	

Figure 9. Provincial Nature Reserves established by regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act.*

PROVINCIAL PARK	NUMBER OF ZONES	AREA (hectares)
1. Charleston Lake	1	426
2. Killbear	7	220
3. Kakabeka	2	206
4. Neys	1	25
5. Esker Lakes	4	865
6. Wasaga	1	426
7. Lake Superior	21	15,665
8. Sandbanks	2	400
9. Greenwater	6	627
10. Polar Bear	5	218,595
11. Sibley	6	1,745
TOTAL	50	239,200*

*Indicates estimated area

Figure 10. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Official Master Plans.

PROVINCIAL PARK	NUMBER OF ZONES	AREA (hectares)
1. Pinery	9	730
2. Algonquin	70	31,737
3. Bronte	3	231
TOTAL	82	32,698*

*Indicates estimated area.

Figure 11. Nature Reserve Zones established in Provincial Parks by Master Plan Five Year Reviews.

PARK RESERVE OR WILDERNESS AREA	AREA (hectares)
1. Fish Point	110
2. Lighthouse Point	67
3. Misery Bay	705
4. Sutton Gorge	51
5. Timber Island	41
6. Duclos Point	137
7. O'Donnell Point	862
8. Potholes	352
9. Purgatory Chutes	40
10. Slate Islands	3,963
TOTAL	6,328*

*Indicates estimated area.

Figure 12. Park reserves and Wilderness Areas to be regulated as Nature Reserves under *The Provincial Parks Act*.

Figure 13. Summary of Nature Reserves in Ontario.

	NUMBER	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	AVERAGE AREA (hectares)
Nature Reserves in Regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act*	13	2,009	154
Nature Reserve Zones established by official Master Plans	56	239,200*	4,271
Nature Reserve Zones established by official Master Plan Five Year Reviews	82	32,698*	399
Provincial Park Reserves to be established in Regulation under *The Provincial Parks Act*	10	6,328*	633
Provincial Parks and Provincial Park Reserves with Nature Reserve Zone proposals	?	?	?
TOTALS	161	280,235*	1,740

*Indicates estimated area
?To be determined through regional earth and life science assessments in progress

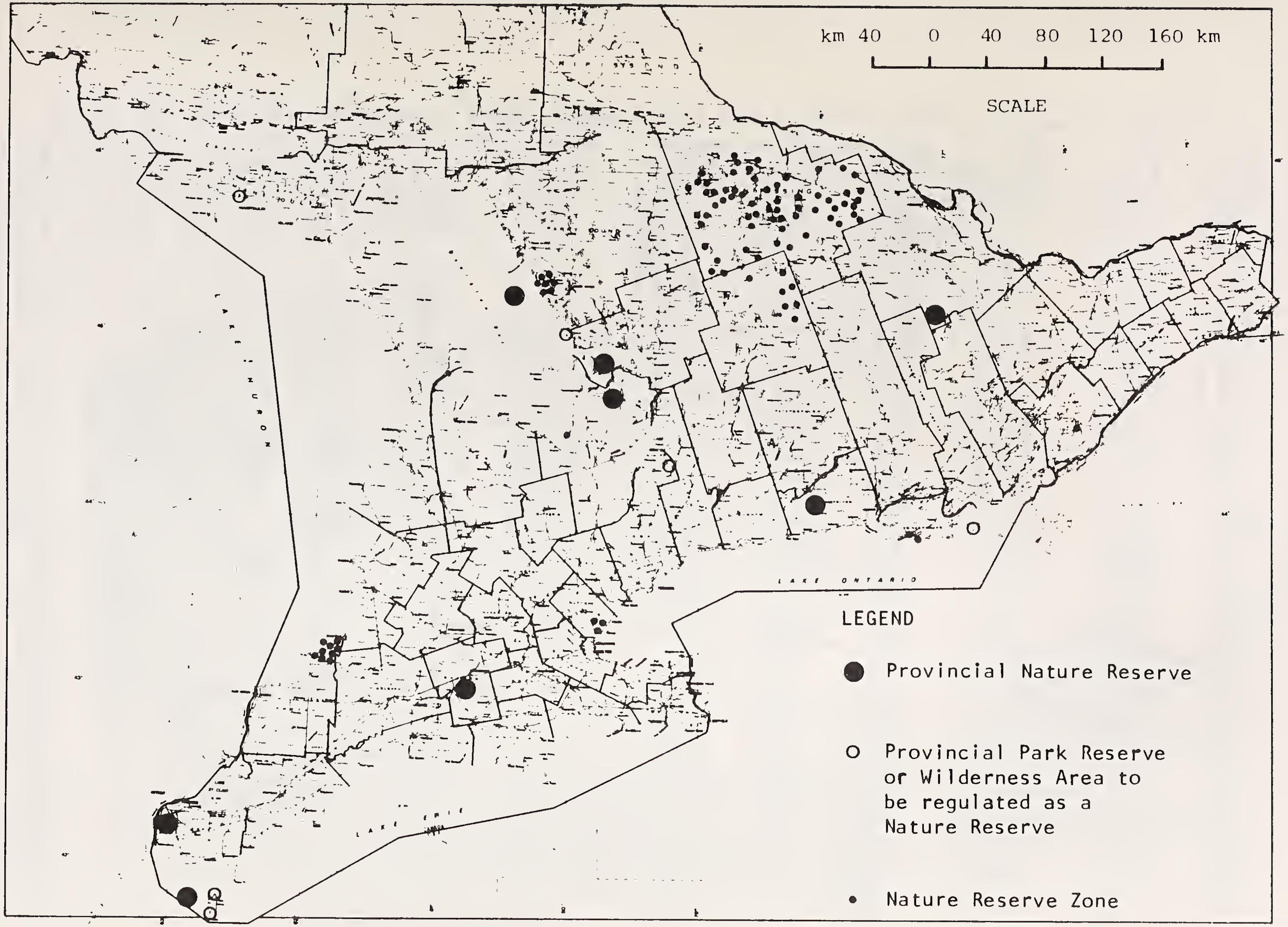
km 40 0 40 80 120 160 km
SCALE
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LEGEND
● Provincial Nature Reserve
○ Provincial Park Reserve or Wilderness Area to be regulated as a Nature Reserve
• Nature Reserve Zone

Figure 14. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones in Southern Ontario.

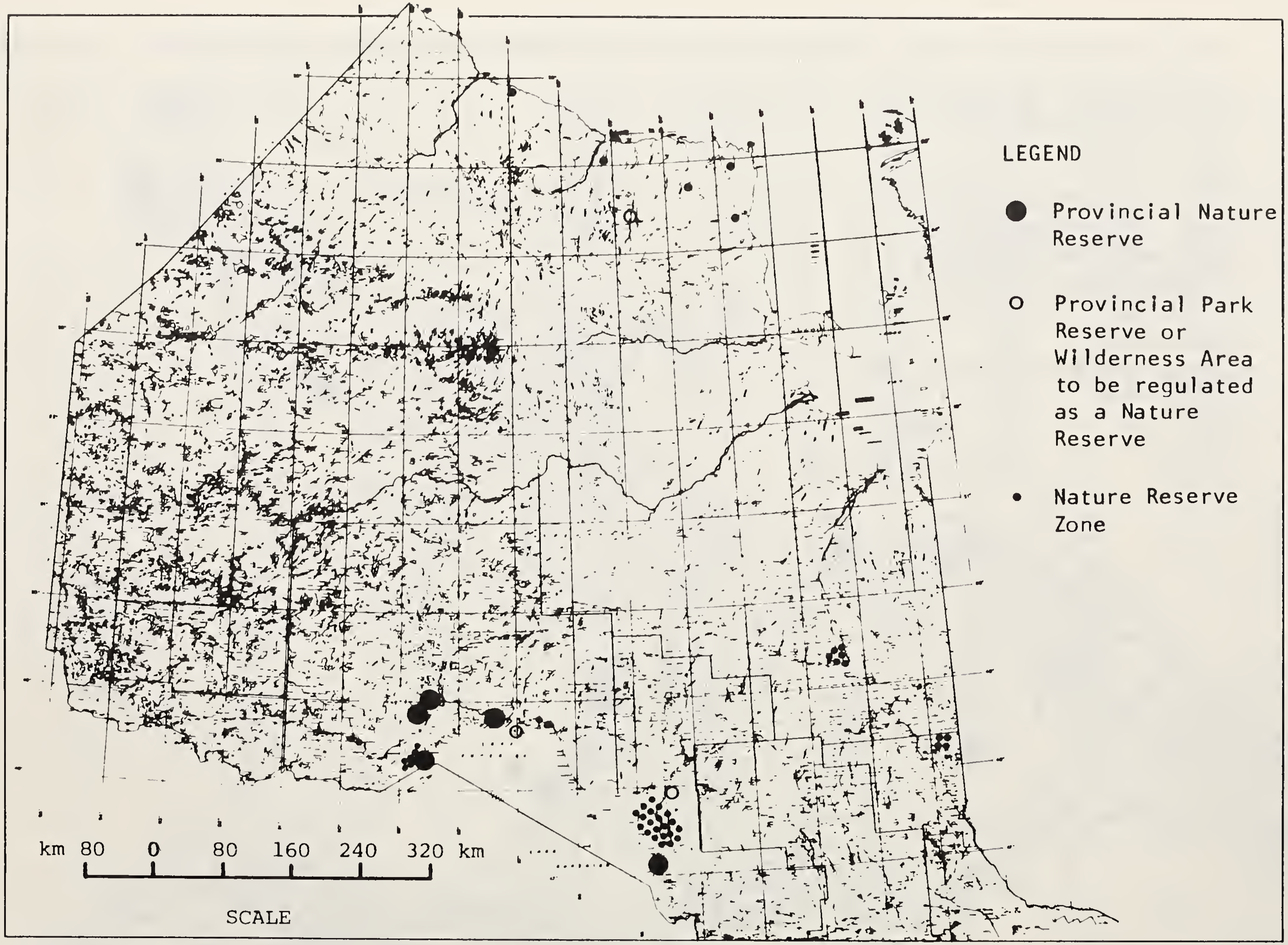
LEGEND
● Provincial Nature Reserve
○ Provincial Park Reserve or Wilderness Area to be regulated as a Nature Reserve
• Nature Reserve Zone
km 80 0 80 160 240 320 km
SCALE

Figure 15. Existing and Proposed Nature Reserves and Nature Reserve Zones in Northern Ontario.

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EARTH SCIENCE AND LIFE SCIENCE
REGIONAL SYSTEM PLANNING SUMMARY

T. J. Beechey and R. J. Davidson

July 1981

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
PARKS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS BRANCH
PLANNING SECTION

CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Historical Background 1

Terms of Reference 3

Regional Status Reports and Discussion 7

Future Directions 12

Appendix A: Guidelines for Earth Science and Life Science System Planning, June 17, 1981. 14

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Status of life science assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present 8

Figure 2. Status of earth science reconnaissance assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present 10

Figure 3. The size and distribution of earth science candidate areas 11

INTRODUCTION

Report purpose

This report was prepared to summarize the earth and life science investigations of provincial parks and other lands carried out through regional offices in connection with the preparation of a provincial park system plan. Specifically, this report reviews these investigations for the Monzon Committee which has been established to consider the results of park system planning in relation to other programmes of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The report briefly outlines the historical and provincial context of these investigations and summarizes the planning and research methodologies leading to the identification of significant earth and life science sites. Status reports of individual administrative regions are briefly discussed in a provincial context to explain apparent deviations in approach. Beyond its immediate application for the Monzon Committee, this report represents an initial attempt to document regional natural areas assessments as a prerequisite to the preparation of a provincial parks system plan.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Cabinet approved policy

In May 1978, the Ontario Cabinet approved the Ontario Provincial Parks Policy. This action culminated several years of intensive policy formulation intended to update the 1967 provincial park classification and to provide direction for the future growth and management of the Ontario park system.

The 1978 policy makes explicit a strong mandate for the protection of natural areas in Ontario through provincial parks. This mandate is evident in several aspects of the policy:

Provincial parks

* in the goal statement where the role: "to protect provincially significant natural, ... environments, in a system of Provincial Parks." is stated;

Protection

* in the protection objective where the role: "to protect provincially significant elements of the natural ... landscape of Ontario." reaffirms the goal;

Heritage appreciation

* in the heritage appreciation objective where the role: "to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural ... heritage of Ontario." is conditional on protecting natural areas;

Representation

* in the representation principle which states that: "the best representations of our heritage will be included in the park system.";

- in the permanence principle which states that the provincial park system:"is dedicated for all time"; Permanence

- in the variety principle which states that: "The Provincial Park system provides a wide variety of ... protected natural ... landscapes and features."; and, Variety

- in the park classes, where four of six classes (wilderness, nature reserve, natural environment and waterway) are intended to protect natural areas. Park classes

Ministry approved policy

Subsequent to the approval of the Ontario Provincial Parks Policy by Cabinet, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies in September, 1978. This document extends the Cabinet approved policy through the provision of more detailed planning and management policies for provincial parks. System planning policies include tentative targets for individual park classes. Nature reserves and wilderness are identified as the primary classes to achieve the protection objective. Specific approaches and targets to meet this objective are outlined for the representation of earth science and life science features.

Accountability to Cabinet

Conditional upon the approval of the Ontario Provincial Parks Policy by Cabinet was a commitment that parks assess and report back to Cabinet the implications of the objectives and park class targets prior to their acceptance. This approval procedure provided the authority to prepare a provincial system plan including an assessment of earth science and life science features required to meet the protection objective.

Management Board approval

Earth and life science assessments to identify candidate nature reserves were initiated in April 1977 following Management Board approval for funding. Contract specialists were allocated from a pool of professionals who had considerable previous experience in documenting earth science and life science features for master planning and system planning purposes. From 1977 to 1980, regional teams comprised of an earth science and a life science specialist were assigned as follows: Regional survey teams

- West Patricia Planning Area, stationed at Red Lake;

- Northwestern and North Central Regions (excluding the West Patricia Planning Area), stationed at Thunder Bay;

- Northeastern and Northern Region, one individual in each regional office;

- Algonquin Region, stationed at Huntsville;
- Eastern Region, stationed at Kemptville; and,
- Central and Southwestern Regions, stationed at Richmond Hill.

In spring 1980, Management Board authorized a one year extension of the above contract positions to complete the assessments.

Provincial coordination

Provincial coordination of the regional surveys was a main office responsibility. R. J. Davidson was the coordinator for earth science surveys and T. J. Beechey coordinated the life science surveys.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Provincial guidelines

In order to standardize the selection and evaluation of earth science and life science sites for regional system planning, main office issued guidelines in June 1977 (see appendix A). These guidelines outlined the methods and criteria to be applied province-wide for the assessment of earth and life science sites. The guidelines also included instructions on the reporting and formating of findings on environmental data cards and earth science or life science checksheets.

The 1977 guidelines were developed in the context of the approaches for representation established in the earth science and life science frameworks. Preliminary drafts of these frameworks were made available to the regions early in the programme to assist further in the selection and evaluation of candidate nature reserves. Subsequent drafts of the frameworks (life science, 2nd draft sent to the regions in June 1980, 2nd draft earth science in preparation) remain consistent with the initial course set in June 1977. In addition to the 1977 guidelines and the frameworks, technical direction from main office has been achieved through day-to-day liaison with main office coordinators as well as more formal involvement through meetings and reviews of preliminary regional reports.

Although a thorough review of the earth science and life science frameworks is beyond the scope of this report, it is imperative that critical readers have a good understanding of the approaches to represent the earth and life science diversity of the province. It is especially important that readers have some comprehension of the units of representation being sought as these determine the size and distribution of candidate nature reserves.[1]

Life science framework

Life science features include plants, animals, site conditions, biotic communities and systems of these features that typify the site districts and site regions of Ontario. These features may be represented through a hierarchy of units that range from relatively confined feature-specific candidates to large areas designed to incorporate a complex of features. Feature-specific areas can include sites designated to protect an individual species such as a plant known to be provincially or nationally rare, or a species regulated under The Endangered Species Act. Similarly, candidate areas may be designated to protect a particular site condition or biotic community. Feature-specific candidates will vary in size depending upon the nature of the feature and the perceived extent of its support environment. In general, feature-specific reserves are the exception, rather than the rule, because of implications for management among other reasons.

Feature-specific candidates

Landscape reserves

Large life science candidates include areas designated to incorporate viable systems of environments, biotic communities, flora and fauna that exemplify patterns of landform and vegetation characteristic of a site district or a site region. In addition to representation, boundary designations of these candidates are influenced by considerations of ecological integrity, for example, watershed control. In simple terms, these units focus on representing intact landscape segments and consequently can be regarded as 'landscape reserves'. By inference, a relatively complete system of landscape reserves will necessarily include a near complete spectrum of the site conditions, biotic communities, flora and fauna. It is, therefore, appropriate to think of the selection of landscape reserves as a coarse filter that has screened out a high proportion of the biological diversity of a region. Feature-specific, satellite reserves may be required in future to protect outstanding species or communities not included in the landscape reserve designation.

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[1] Several condensed presentations of the earth and life science frameworks are available. These include:

Beechey, T. J. and R. J. Davidson. 1980. Protection of provincially significant natural areas: the nature reserves system. Pp. 20-49 in Suzanne Barrett and John Riley (eds.). Protection of natural areas in Ontario. Working Paper, Number 3, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Downsview, Ontario. 185 pp.

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Rationale for approach

From an operational perspective, the regional life science assessments concentrated on the identification of landscape reserves for several reasons:

* the approach yields large, but relatively fewer more viable areas than a feature-specific approach;

* the approach is workable where adequate feature-specific information is lacking over large regions;

* time and manpower constraints militated against a feature-specific assessment; and,

* the approach is sound, being based on widely accepted principles of ecological classification.

Earth science framework

The geological segment of the exercise deals with the representation of earth science features. Here, the principle of representation is to protect examples of the full range of features that illustrate Ontario's earth science history and diversity. Earth science features are defined as the physical elements of the natural landscape, created by the earth's processes and distinguished by their composition, structure, and internal and external form. They can be generally categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages, and land and submarine forms. Combinations of these features, inter-related by time and geography, in turn, can be organized into distinctive ancient and recent earth science environments. The earth science framework outlines 33 ancient and 9 recent environments, containing several hundreds of features. These features and environments serve as targets for the selection of candidate areas.

Feature-specific candidates

The candidate areas selected to satisfy these targets can be broadly subdivided into small, medium and large sizes. In each case, the size and number of candidate areas is directly related to the types of features and environments sought for protection. Small-sized candidates areas range from 1 to 25 hectares and contain examples of rock strata and fossil assemblages. Such areas may be found in natural settings (ie., escarpments, gorges and lakeshores), or in man-made settings (ie., in pits and quarries, along roadways or other right-of-ways). Medium-sized candidates range from 25-100 hectares and contain associations of rock strata and fossil assemblages, or individual land and submarine forms. Such areas are found in natural and man-made settings which are part of larger physiographies (ie., forested, agricultural, recreational or urban areas). Small and medium-sized candidates are commonly used to protect the ancient features and environments outlined in the earth science framework. Large candidate areas may range from 100 to several 1000 hectares and contain examples of entire physiographies, including land and submarine forms and associated processes. Like their medium-sized counterparts, large areas are found within forested, agricultural, recreational and urban areas. Large-sized candidates are commonly used to protect the recent features and environments outlined in the earth science framework.

Representation of physiographies

Assessment research procedure

The regional earth science and life science investigations included separate phases to document park holdings and other lands that contribute to the achievement of earth and life science targets. Both of these phases were guided by a similar research and planning process as outlined in appendix A. Generally this process includes three stages: pre-field investigations, field reconnaissance and post-field methods.

Pre-field investigations comprise bibliographic search, professional contacts, information compilation, and map and air photo interpretation to permit initial site selection and planning for field work.

Field work includes reconnaissance surveys by aircraft, and surface vehicle and foot traverses to collect and map on-site information.

Post-field methods include analysis of scientific collections, data organization, checksheet compilation and report write-up.

Survey assumptions

In addition to the preceding, it is important to note that all earth and life science assessments were predicated on several key assumptions. First, these assessments were guided by a literal translation of the representation principle in the parks policy whereby "the best representations of our heritage will be included in the park system". Areas were selected that best satisfy the protection objective and targets. Economic considerations and constraints would be introduced in a subsequent planning stage to weigh the implications of the protection targets.

Second, it was recognized that all of the finally presented information was of a reconnaissance nature with boundary mapping and description of candidates at a scale of 1:50,000 (despite field surveys being conducted at 1:10,000 to 1:63,360). In all cases, further field investigation would be warranted to resolve final boundaries.

Third, inconsistencies in the level of earth and life science information available across the province were a serious constraint in the location and mapping of sites. This, in combination with the relative remoteness and extensive area, especially in northern Ontario, constrained the level of documentation.

Summary

In summary, the earth and life science investigations had as their primary objective the compilation of a list of the prime natural areas in Ontario that are required to satisfy the protection targets. In spite of the above-stated limitations it must be realized that such a comprehensive survey conducted by experienced professionals is without precedent in Ontario.

REGIONAL STATUS REPORTS AND DISCUSSION

Progress report

The most recent progress report on the regional earth and life science investigations was presented at a meeting in Toronto on April 14 and 15, 1981. Progress current to that date is briefly summarized in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1 illustrates the status of phase 1 (parkland assessment) and phase 2 (non-parkland assessment) components of the life science investigations. A brief summary of some of the findings are reviewed as follows.

Life science candidates - size and distribution

Taken together, the findings of the regional life science summaries reveal several trends in the size and distribution of candidates. In general, there is a positive correlation between the size of areas along a north-south gradient with areas of relatively small size being concentrated in the south. This can be explained simply by the fact that the north is generally less disturbed. Consequently, more opportunities remain to select large landscape reserves that represent significant segments of the natural diversity of entire site districts and site regions. Such opportunities no longer exist in many regions of southern Ontario. This is reflected in the fact that candidates are generally of much smaller size.

For similar reasons, there is a north-south relationship in the number of recommended life science candidates across the province. In the south, numerous

REGION	Phase 1 (parklands)			Phase 2 (non-parklands)		
	Pre-field	Field	Post-field	Pre-field	Field	Post-field
Northwestern						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed* **	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
North Central						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Northern						
Hudson Bay Lowlands	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder	completed	completed	completed*	continuing	continuing	continuing
Northeastern	completed	completed	completed*	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Algonquin	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Eastern	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Central	completed	completed	completed	continuing	continuing	continuing
Southwestern	completed	completed	completed	continuing	continuing	continuing

* Reports on file in main office.

**A 'completed' indicates that the exercise is terminated, however, additional areas may be identified through continuing research.

FIGURE 1. Status of life science assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present.

small areas that individually contain a limited spectrum of the diversity of a site region are required to fully represent that region. Feature-specific candidates are less common in the north since many features are included in the larger landscape reserves.

In northern Ontario, apparent discrepancies in the size and numbers of life science candidates actually reflect the status of survey progress rather than any inconsistency in approach. As indicated in Figure 1, work in the Northwest and North Central Regions is completed to standard for both phases 1 and 2. In the Northeastern and Northern Regions, the phase 2 assessment is not complete except for the Hudson Bay Lowland. Slower progress in the east can be attributed to the fact that the parkland assessment required more time to complete due to the substantially greater land base than in the Northwest. Also, parks were documented in greater detail in the east than the west thereby constraining the time for phase 2 work.

The present status of the phase 1 (parkland assessment) and phase 2 (non-parkland assessment) components of the earth science investigations are illustrated in figure 2. This figure and the accompanying text describe progress to date and the major trends in the size and distribution of candidates.

Earth science candidates - size and distribution

Small and medium-sized earth science candidates decrease in concentration from southern through northeastern to northwestern Ontario (figure 3). This general trend is due to three major factors. First, although southern Ontario is appreciably smaller than northern Ontario, similar allocations of manpower and monies were made to both. Second, the increased level of pre-existing development along this south-northeast-northwest gradient has resulted in an increased number of small and medium sized man-modified sites. Third, and most significant, is that our knowledge of Ontario's earth science diversity decreases along this gradient thereby restricting the definition of both natural and man-modified sites. The implication of these factors will be that as development and knowledge increase, so will the number of sites in the north.

Large-sized earth science candidates increase in concentration from southern through northeastern to northwestern Ontario (figure 3). This general trend is attributed to the effectiveness of parks and park reserves within the existing park system to represent the province's larger physiographies. A limited number of candidates were identified in

REGION	Phase I (parklands)			Phase 2 (non-parklands)		
	Pre-field	Field	Post-field	Pre-field	Field	Post-field
Northwestern						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed* **	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder N.W.	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
North Central						
West Patricia	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Remainder N.C.	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Northern	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed*
Northeastern	completed	completed	completed	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Algonquin	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed	completed
Eastern	completed	completed	completed*	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Central	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*
Southwestern	completed	completed	completed*	completed	completed	completed*

* Reports on file at main office.

**A 'completed' indicates that the exercise has been terminated, however, new areas will be identified as part of continuing research.

FIGURE 2. Status of earth science reconnaissance assessment work conducted in M.N.R. Regions from June 1977 to present.

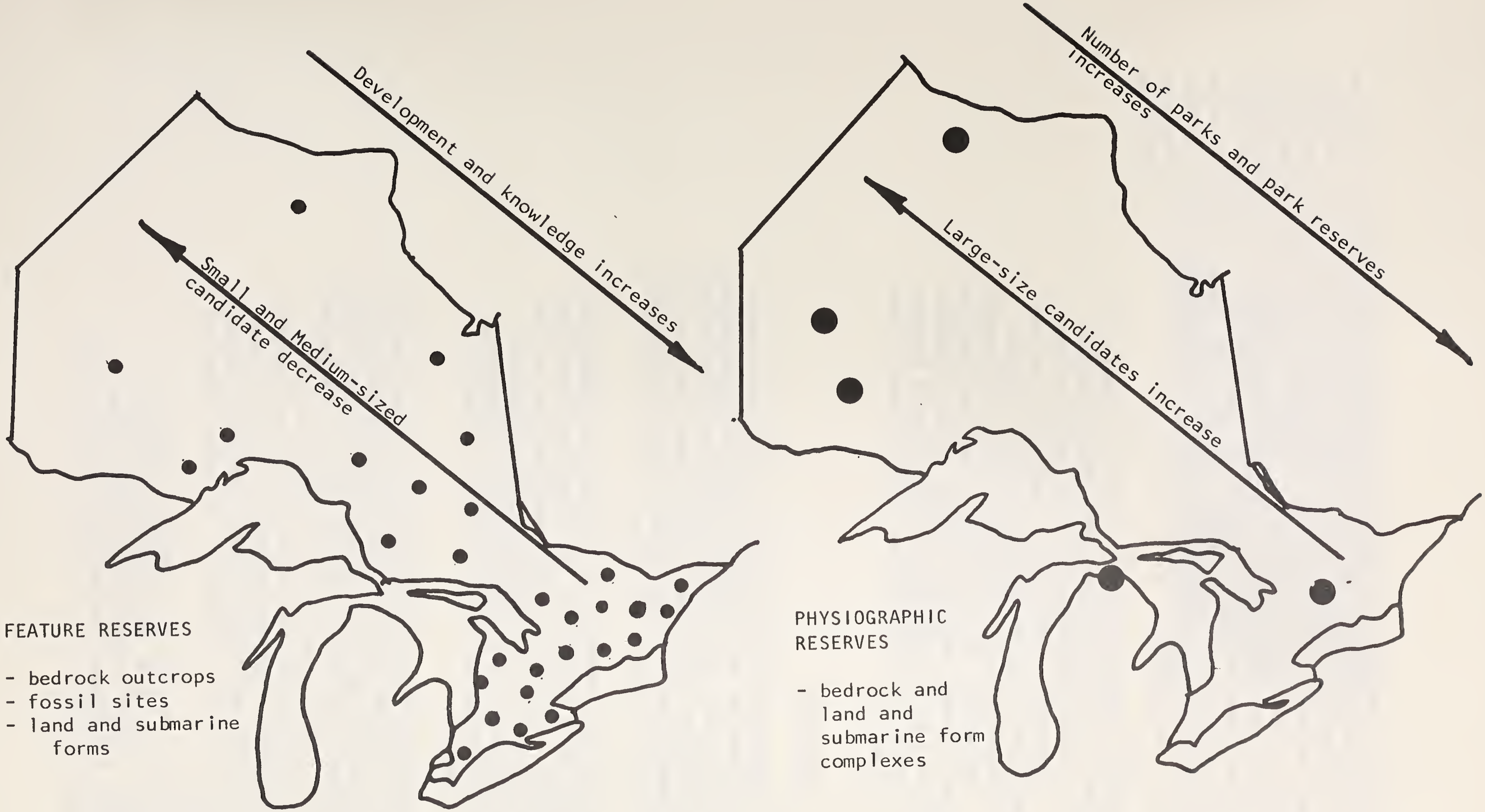
Development and knowledge increases
Small and Medium-sized candidate decrease
FEATURE RESERVES
- bedrock outcrops
- fossil sites
- land and submarine forms
Number of parks and park reserves increases
Large-size candidates increase
PHYSIOGRAPHIC RESERVES
- bedrock and land and submarine form complexes

FIGURE 3. The size and distribution of earth science candidate areas.

the northeast because the required physiographies were already found within the existing park system. A greater number of candidates were identified in the northwest because the required physiographies were not found within the existing park system. Fewer sites were also identified in the south because of its smaller areal extent. Large-sized candidates have been identified in the south, however, the high proportion of patent land here will require different protection strategies.

The apparent inconsistencies in the designation of earth and life science candidates may be further magnified in the preparation of regional systems plans. Different weighting of constraints in the final designation of recommended nature reserves can influence the size and distribution of proposed areas. Therefore, it is incumbent upon main office to review proposed regional systems plans alongside the original earth science and life science assessments in order to establish the significance of any inconsistencies.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

With a Cabinet approved policy for provincial parks, ministry approved policies for planning and managing provincial parks, and regional earth and life science surveys nearing completion, efforts must now turn to an implementation strategy to facilitate the achievement of the protection objective.

Although Nature Reserves will achieve a substantial portion of this objective, it is apparent that the undertaking is larger and more complex than originally anticipated. To compensate, the branch is presently developing a broader policy initiative for the protection of natural areas, including nature reserves.

This new initiative was launched at a recent conference on provincial parks held at the University of Waterloo in May 1981,[2] co-sponsored by the Provincial Parks Council and the Ministry of Natural Resources. As part of the preparation of a provincial parks system plan and a natural areas policy, an implementation strategy would incorporate provincial summaries of earth and life science surveys; a central repository to store information on nature reserves and other natural areas; a provincial atlas of nature reserves and natural areas for provincial and regional planning; a priority list of areas for protection; and alternative protection strategies. As part of this implementation strategy, information will be available to all agencies concerned with the protection of natural areas in order to promote protection and sensitive land use planning. Only through such a programme can the Ministry's protection mandate be achieved.

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[2] Davidson, R. J. and T. J. Beechey. 1981. An agenda for a natural heritage conservation strategy. Ontario Provincial Parks, Issues in the 80's, Conference Proceedings, University of Waterloo, May 1981.

Appendix A

Guidelines for Earth Science and Life Science System Planning, June 17, 1981

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

June 17, 1977

Our file number MO-3
Your file number

MEMORANDUM TO:

Regional Directors - Northwestern Region
North Central "
Northeastern "
Northern "
Algonquin "
Eastern Region
Central Region
Southwestern Region

Attention: Regional Park and Recreation Coordinator

SUBJECT: Guidelines for Earth and Life Systems Projects

I am forwarding suggested guidelines to assist you in the programming for the earth and life science systems projects which you are undertaking this year. The guidelines include general terms of reference for the earth science component titled: Earth Science Reconnaissance Survey Project 1977-78, and general terms of reference of the life science component: Reconnaissance Studies for the Identification of Life Science Resources. Background information referred to in these two study outlines is also included for your reference.

Interpretation of the enclosed material is available as required. Although the completion of this project is solely a regional responsibility, main office specialists are available to assist in a technical and a review capacity.

I trust that the enclosed information will prove adequate to guide you in your programme planning for this component of the regional park systems planning exercise.

R.L. Mitton

R.J. Vrancart
Director
Park Planning Branch

TJB/em
Encl.

Form SE. 55 (1/74)

RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF LIFE SCIENCE RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

At the systems planning level data collection for the evaluation of life science resources focuses on *RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES* intended to establish a list of candidate natural areas for preservation. The *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY* includes two components: *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS*, an assessment of parks, park reserves and wilderness areas, to compile a preliminary list of candidate areas for preservation in the parks system; and *RECONNAISSANCE THEME STUDIES* to establish candidate areas on non-park administered lands.

Since the *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY* is the basis for the selection of candidate areas for preservation, it must generally determine the significance of areas in terms of site type and community representation as delineated in the life science framework. It should also identify areas having the highest potential to achieve the preservation objectives of the Division of Parks based on the various criteria including quality of representation, level of disturbance, size and buffering capability.

Adherence to the following definition of a life science candidate area for preservation effectively screens the choicest areas of highest potential to evaluate for community representation:

> A life science candidate area for preservation is a bio-physical unit of high natural quality displaying a minimum of historic and contemporary human disturbance; representing a single example of, or more frequently, a mosaic of habitat and plant community patterns of widespread, restricted, or unique occurrence within a site region; thereby possessing a high degree of intrinsic scientific, education, interpretive and heritage value; systematically selected so as to complement other protected zones and parks in achieving the highest possible degree of plant community, habitat and species representation within a provincial park system; and possessing sufficient ecological integrity, self-buffering capability and size that preservation is a viable management strategy.

The study procedure for the *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY* includes five stages: *Pre-field Investigation, Field Reconnaissance, Data Synthesis, Checksheet and Preliminary Report Compilation,* and *Report Production* (see Figure 1). These stages are discussed briefly in relation to the *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS.*

RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS

The *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS* identifies candidate areas for preservation in existing parks, park reserves and wilderness areas. Parklands will be organized into the respective site regions in which they occur to facilitate their eventual comparison and evaluation:

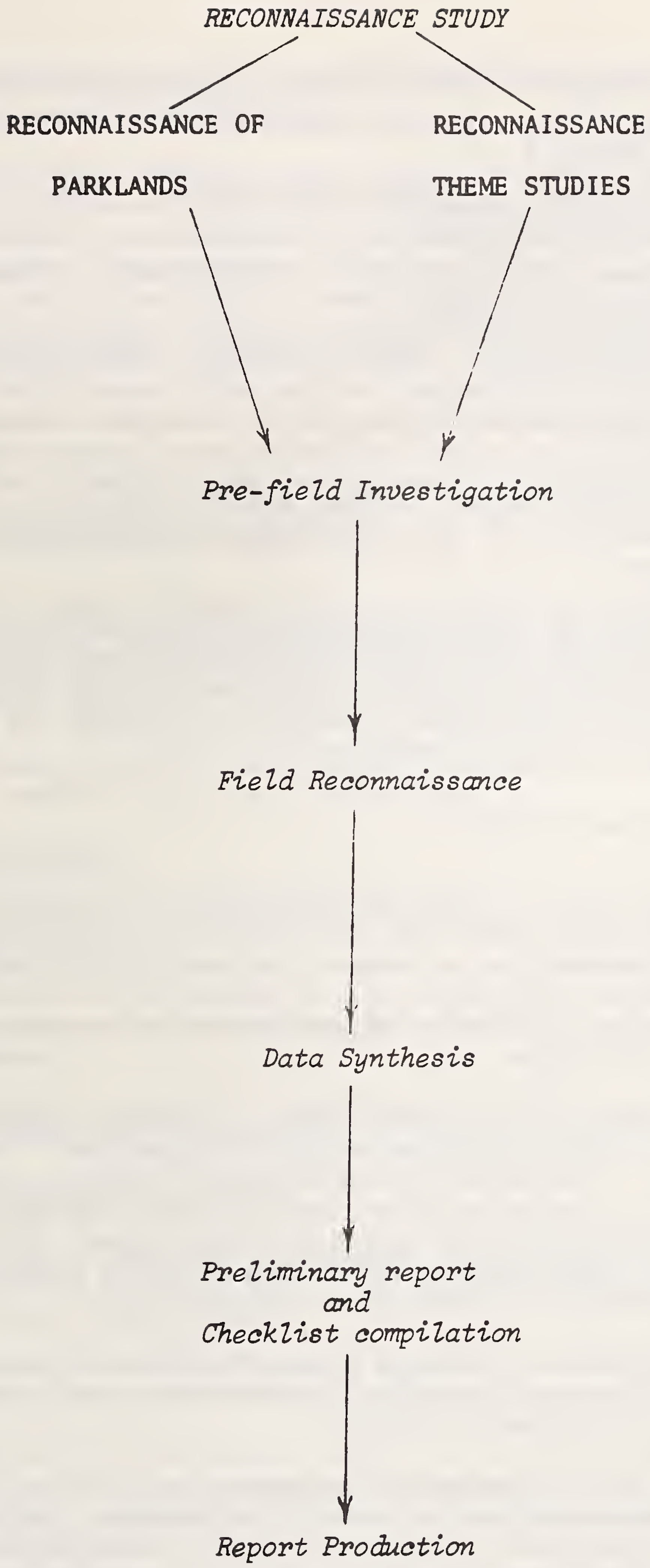

RECONNAISSANCE STUDY
RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS
RECONNAISSANCE THEME STUDIES
Pre-field Investigation
Field Reconnaissance
Data Synthesis
Preliminary report and Checklist compilation
Report Production

Figure 1. STUDY PROCEDURE ILLUSTRATING FIVE STAGES OF THE *RECONNAISSANCE STUDY*

1) Southern Deciduous Forest Region: Lake Erie Site Region 7;
2) Southern Deciduous Evergreen Forest Region: Lake Simcoe - Rideau Lake Site Region 6;
3) Northern Deciduous Evergreen Forest Region: Lake of the Woods - Georgian Bay Site Region 5;
4) Southern Boreal Forest Region: Wabigoon Lake - Pigeon River - Lake Timagami Site Region 4;
5) Central Boreal Forest: Lake St. Joseph - Lake Nipigon - Lake Abitibi Site Region 3;
6) Northern Boreal Forest Region: Big Trout Lake - James Bay Site Region 2;
7) Subarctic Forest Region: Hudson Bay Site Region 1; including the bifurication into the Subarctic Tundra - Cape Henrietta Maria Site Region.

The objective of *THE RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS* is the qualitative assessment and documentation of all candidate areas for preservation in the park system. The reconnaissance findings will be compared with the life science framework to estimate the habitat representation on existing parklands.

1) *Pre-field Investigation*

The initial stage in the *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS*, the *Pre-field investigation*, centres on the organization, interpretation and evaluation of information to prepare for the *Field Reconnaissance*.

The following guidelines regiment the essential functions to be completed in this stage.

Initial efforts should focus on establishing a candidate areas file and park file to catalogue resource information. The attached paper titled: "A Geocoding System for the Cataloging of Natural Areas" serves as a model to guide the development of this file. Where a single project includes several site regions the files should be annotated or cross-referenced to administrative regions to expedite the eventual dissemination of information.

Upon completion of the file system, efforts are directed to the compilation of basemapping of all the parklands under consideration at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:250,000.

The next phase includes the documentation, collection and filing of relevant background information. This includes: all earth and life science inventories, complete air photo coverage of each area, and where available coverage exists, O.L.I. Landscape Unit Maps, (scale, 1:250,000), Forest Resource Inventory maps, Ontario Soil Survey Series maps, earth science maps, and other relevant mapped information and literature covering a portion or all of the study area. The attached background information checksheet titled:

"Inventory Reference Material Format" provides a more complete summary format to catalogue this information.

The fourth phase centres on the review of the collected background information to prepare a preliminary catalogue of candidate areas in specific parklands. In accordance with established standards and procedures for the preparation and filing of nature reserve candidate areas as outlined in the filing scheme attached, site cards will be prepared for all natural zones in parks with approved master plans; for all areas prescribed for nature reserve zones and wilderness zones in parks for which master planning has progressed to a policy formulation stage; all nature reserve class parks and wilderness areas; all areas recommended for natural zones of nature reserve zone status; and for all areas which have resource inventory reports. The information is referenced in the attached "Status Report of Environmental Inventory Material for Parks and Park Reserves".

Parklands lacking resource inventory reports will require a more fundamental analysis to identify candidate areas for preservation. The identification of these areas will result from the interpretation of air photos, maps, published information and interviews.

The following criteria will be used to evaluate all parklands and to designate candidate areas for preservation:

Representation Aspects

1) representation of substrate diversity (e.g., clays, sands, loams, bedrock and organics);
2) representation of physiographic and topographic expression in the park to represent the probable range of soil moisture regimes and microclimate;
3) representation of apparent vegetative physiognomic diversity in the park associated with criteria 1) and 2) above;

Functional and Management Aspects

4) consideration of the size and natural integrity of the area (e.g., position on watershed, surrounding land uses, buffering capability and other factors);
5) consideration of human history in relation to the location and scale of previous impacts and disturbance.

Applying the above criteria, areas will be defined and described very generally to interpret ecological representation in the context of the life science framework. Examples of community and habitat descriptions include:

-coniferous forest *Picea mariana?* dominant on clay plain; wet-saturated? normal microclimate;

-bog vegetation(?) in kettle depression on organics: wet-saturated? colder than normal;

-parkland savannah complex on south facing rocky slopes; dry-arid? warmer than normal;

-extensive marshes of sedges (*Carex? Scirpus? Typha?*) and/or grasses; saturated-open water? normal microclimate.

The completion of this preliminary analysis will form the basis for the planning of a field work programme including the preliminary mapping of candidate areas, the delineation of field traverses for ground-truthing and the scheduling of work for the *Field Reconnaissance.*

The end-product of the *Pre-field Investigation* phase will be a preliminary account of candidate areas for preservation occurring on park-administered lands. Site file cards will be prepared for each candidate area. Each area will be located on 1:250,000 maps and checksheets will be completed as far as possible with existing available information. Boundary mapping (scale 1:50,000) will be completed for each area. A preliminary evaluation of all areas will be undertaken, especially to establish the level of information available for each candidate and to priorize areas for initial or additional *Field Reconnaissance.* A work schedule for the *Field Reconnaissance* of those areas requiring field study will be completed.

It is anticipated that the completion of the *Pre-field Investigation* phase for each site region will in some instances establish directions for future *RECONNAISSANCE THEME STUDIES.*

2) *Field Reconnaissance*

The *Field Reconnaissance* will employ a rapid survey technique to supply a qualitative assessment of candidate areas taking into account:

1) habitat and general plant community diversity (e.g., identifying vegetation patterns associated with major substrate groups, microclimate and soil moisture);
2) general disturbance of the area as measured through logging scars, other man-induced impacts, the presence of alien plants and other factors;
3) compilation of a preliminary plant species list as a measure of community and species diversity;
4) the presence or suspected presence of plants and animals which are rare or otherwise biogeographically significant.

Plant collections are made of dominant species which cannot be determined with confidence in the field, or species assumed to be of phytogeographic significance. Plant community and habitat variation is recorded through field notes and photography.

It is important to recognize that the *Field Reconnaissance* is not sufficiently intense to allow for habitat or community mapping. Neither is there time to employ the point-quarter survey technique to survey stands. Consequently a precise relationship between the candidate area and the life science classification is impossible at this first level of resolution.

3) *Data Synthesis*

The *Data Synthesis* phase often continues concurrently with the *Field Reconnaissance*. Data Synthesis concentrates on tasks including: the determination, labelling and forwarding of collected plant material to the National Museum; labelling transparencies; analyzing and interpreting data collected in the previous phases; conducting further library search, interviews, maps and air photo interpretation as required; and organizing all of the collected information for report write-up and preliminary evaluation of areas.

4) *Report and Checksheet Compilation*

Issuing out of the *RECONNAISSANCE OF PARKLANDS* separate reports will be compiled for each site region. These reports will provide a summary of findings in the form of completed checksheets (see attached) for specific candidate areas supported by a description of the site region, and an analysis of the gross habitat representation or lack of representation in the existing parklands.

GUIDE TO LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

PHILOSOPHY OF CHECKLIST: This checklist is designed to record in a concise and orderly manner all of the information necessary for assessing natural areas. The checklist is divided into four sections. The first sheet is a very concise summary of locational information, major features of the area and major sources of information used in the compilation. The second and third sections describe the physical and biological character of the area. The fourth section is for describing and evaluating the significant features of the area. While these four pages are basic to the checklist, it is expected that additional material will be appended in the respective sections. This allows a great deal of flexibility while maintaining a basic, easy to refer to, format. As a very basic summary of important information about an area, the first page will suffice - especially for a less significant or small area.

The checklist is typewriter spaced (6 lines per inch) but can also be filled in by hand. Where there is inadequate space on the four basic pages, sections can be continued on appended sheets. It is not intended to be filled in in the field unless the compiler so wishes. Rather, it is best completed at the end of the field day or on rainy days from field notes. Parts of the first page can be filled in before the field survey is begun-from air photo analysis or from reference material.

Completed reports will be filed by the map numbers and grid references. Thus it is important to use these at the top right hand corner, preferably of the first page of each section. cross reference indexes will be maintained for area names and perhaps by county and township.

While the four section pages have been stated as being basic, other highly desirable information which should be attached includes :

- Air photograph of the area.
- Vegetation map on an overlay of the air photograph
- Earth science features on another overlay of the air photograph. This overlay if not too crowded should also indicate where the field surveyor went in the study area.
- Species lists.
- Photographs (normally, color slides).

All references should be listed where possible in an appended bibliography. If any information is considered to be confidential (i.e. not to be made available to the public) this should be clearly indicated and such confidential information should be recorded on a separate appended sheet. This section of the checklist will have restricted distribution.

The guide numbers on the following pages refer to those on the sample completed checklist which is attached.

I LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY - SUMMARY PAGE

1) Name of area: Use the nearest named feature on the 1:50,000 NTS map plus, if wished, a physiographic or vegetational descriptive term - e.g. Ira Lake or Tobermory Bog.

2) Map Name: Use the name on the 1:50,000 topographic sheet which covers the area.

3) Map Number: Give the number of the 1:50,000 map sheet. Use the designations E and W when half sheets only are available.

4) Grid Reference: Give the six digit UTM grid reference of approximately the centre of the area. Thus a filing reference number might be 41A/10W 683471 or in the case of a full map sheet 41A/10 680470. Where feasible and for all large areas, reference the area to the 1 km cross. This reference number (Map sheet no. + UTM no.) will be used at the top right hand corner of other pages of the checklist.

5) County: Fill in the respective county for southern Ontario, district for northern Ontario or regional municipality as applicable.

6) Township: Give the geographical name or number of the township, where available.

7) Lots and Concessions: List the lots and concessions which the study area occurs in, e.g. 15-18 in XIV.

8) Area: Give size of area, as outlined on the map (18), in both acres and hectares.

9) Ownership: If known, stage whether the area is publicly or privately owned. If owned by an institution, or company give the name.

10) Administration: If known, and if the area is administered by someone or some organization other than the owner indicate this.

11) Site Region and District: Give Hills' numerical classification, e.g. 6E - 3 (optional).

12) Forest Region and District: Give Rowe's (1972) classification (optional).

13) M.N.R. Administrative Region and District: e.g. SW - Owen Sound.

14) Conservation Authority, where applicable.

15) Aerial Photographs: List all photographs which provide coverage for the area. If the scale is other than 4"=1 mile, indicate thus.

16) Latitude and Longitude: Fill in for approximately the centre of the study area to the nearest minute.

17) Altitude range: Fill in minimum and maximum elevations, preferably in both feet and metres above sea level.

18) Map: Attach a photocopy of a section of the 1:50,000 topographic map outlining the study area or the area considered significant. Be as precise as possible. If a particular buffer zone is recommended about the area it should be indicated with a broken line. If the area is large, use a portion of the 1:250,000 topographic map, indicating the scale, and attach a photocopy of the 1:50,000 map as an appendix. Indicate the UTM grid location referred to in (4) by marking a cross on the map.

19) Physical and Biological Features Summary: Give a brief summary of the important earth science features or components of the study area. Describe concisely the major associations and outstanding features. Indicate any imminent threats to the biota which are anticipated.

20) Data Sheets Attached: Check if attached; the system we have been using is to employ an open circle (a zero) if the information is available and a dot or shaded in zero if the information is actually attached in checklist format.

21) Major Information Sources: Cite only the major sources of information used in compiling this checklist. Include field surveys and the dates of those surveys.

22) Evaluation and Priorities: State very briefly what your evaluation is if enough is known about the area to make such a judgement, otherwise leave blank or state that there is insufficient information. If the area is rejected for some reason say so and give the reason for rejecting it.

23) Date compiled: Give the actual date on which most of the information is recorded. Any revisions or additional information recorded at a later date should be signed and dated by the person making the changes.

24) Compiler : Give name and, if possible, an address where the compiler can be contacted at a future date.

II PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This section of the checklist is supposed to give adequate background information for understanding the general terrain of the area and the various physical characteristics of the site which may affect the ecology. Wherever possible, employ an air photograph overlay (or overlays) on which the physical features are mapped. The subheadings provided give a guide to the type of information desired. Any additional information can be appended.

25) Bedrock : Briefly describe bedrock types, degree of exposure etc. - only if the bedrock affects the vegetation of the area.

26) Physiography: Describe briefly landforms and topography as they affect vegetation.

27) Soils: Outline soil parent materials and soil processes as known for the area.

28) Groundwater: Describe the groundwater in terms of the range of soil moisture plus any movement of groundwater which affects site moisture and microclimatic conditions.

29) Surface Water: Describe briefly permanent and ephemeral water bodies in the area.

30) Shores: Shorelines can be described in terms of shore material, degree of exposure, fluctuating or stable water levels, etc.

31) Climate: Describe only the meso and microclimates of the area; the regional climate need not be described.

32) Disturbance History: Indicate what information is known about the site history. If forest stands show signs of logging within the lifetime of the present trees, say so and quantify where possible. If the site is currently grazed or shows signs of former grazing, indicate this. All forms of disturbance which might detract from the desirability of the site as a nature reserve should be noted.

III VEGETATION SUMMARY: This sheet should briefly outline the associations which are present in the study area; use additional sheets if necessary.

33) Number: The reference numbers of the associations or complexes used in this column should be the same as those used on the vegetation map and for the detailed community description.

34) Association or Complex: Give a brief but descriptive name to the association or association complex e.g. "North slope mesic yellow birch - hemlock forest."

35) Area: Give the approximate extent of the association, preferably in hectares. If any other unit is used, specify which.

36) Soil texture: e.g. clay loam or gravel

37) Moisture regime: Describe briefly to the best of your ability using terms such as dry, mesic, wet, saturated. Indicate if a range of soil moisture conditions are present.

38) Microclimate: Where possible, indicate if thermal conditions are normal or otherwise. If desired, use a short descriptive phrase such as "cool shaded."

39) pH: Give, if available, the pH range of the soil; if no pH tests are taken, terms such as calc. (for calcareous), neutral, or acidic are better than nothing (leave blank if unsure).

IV EVALUATION: For the surveyor, this may be the most difficult section. It is important to be as objective as possible and to provide enough information to allow others to critically analyse the findings and make decisions.

41) Outstanding Associations: Describe any such associations or particular stands. They may be outstanding because of a lack

of disturbance, an abundance of species or other reasons but be sure to say why an association is included here.

42) Significant Features: Describe any significant occurrence such as a rare or unusual species. Again, be specific; it is not enough to say that a particular fern is rare; give its distribution and refer to articles on the species if such are available.

43) Potential Threats and Disturbances: Describe any apparent or possible threat to the associations or species of the area.

44) Brief Summary: In a few words outline the major or significant features of the area. If you feel that this is merely being repetitive, leave it blank.

45) Recommendations: If such can be made, the compiler should offer recommendations on the area. The field of these recommendations might be additional research, ways of protection, buffer zones, management techniques, etc.

APPENDICES

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION: A separate sheet should be filled out for each community or complex which is described. To prevent any mix up in case the data sheets are separated affix the map and UTM reference number for the area in the upper right hand corner of each sheet.

46) Number: Refers to the same number used in (33) of the vegetation summary and used on the vegetation map.

47) Name of Association or Complex: Use the same name as in (34) unless a further breakdown or grouping has been done.

48) Area: State areal extent of the association, preferably in hectares.

49) Physical Description : Briefly but lucidly describe how the association relates to the physical environment. On what slopes, moisture regimes and soils is it found? If desired include or append a sketch of the landscapes to illustrate a point.

50) Vegetation: The vegetation description is very important. Dominant species of each recognized vegetation strata should be discussed. Other details should include notes on stand age, stand density, species diversity, significant plant species and degree of any disturbances. Check the box if a list of plant species is attached.

51) Fauna: Describe the major species and any of special significance. Indicate which if any species are restricted to this association. Check the box if a list of species is attached.

COMMUNITY COMPOSITION LISTS: Append composition lists where such have been made. A list could be made for each major association. Each list should be referenced with the appropriate 1:50,000 topographic map number and grid reference.

52, 53) Use the same association number and name used in the Community Description.

54) Lists: List all plants and animals identified. Subheadings might be: Tree layer, Shrub layer, Herb and low woody plants layer, Moss layer, Birds, Mammals, Herptiles. Alternately, species could simply be listed under Flora (Vascular Plants) and Fauna (Birds, Mammals and Herpetiles).

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES MAPS: These can be appended on separate sheets for larger areas or on the same sheet for smaller areas. Normally, tracings on acetate or mylar overlays of air photographs would be affixed to the appropriate format page(s). These tracings of the features should be done in black ink to facilitate copying and should have a north arrow and a scale. Most airphotos used for this work will be at the usual scale of 4 inches to one mile (1:15,840).

CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS: The use of this particular checklist is optional as it was designed for interim use on the Niagara Escarpment. A composite checklist, preferably in taxonomic sequence, as this list is, is a very desirable appendix to have for any area. However, the limitations of any list should be clearly specified. Such limitations might be due to a lack of time, the season or inexperience of the surveyor.

Note: Similar composite checklists could be included for birds, mammals etc. if the information is available.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
SERIES 7, 2. NIAGARA
ESCARPMENT STUDY

LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

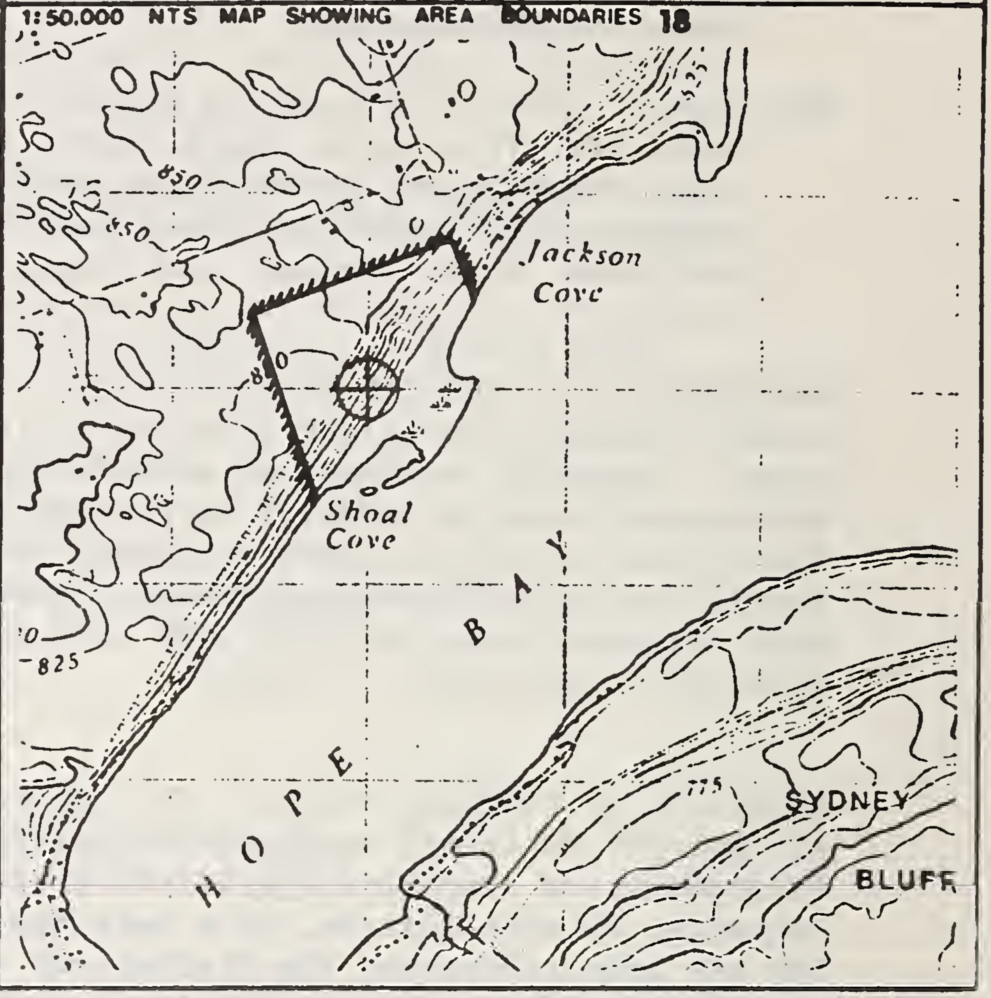
(41A/14 900780)

NAME 1: Shoal Cove
MAP NAME 2: Cape Croker
MAP NUMBER 3: 41A/14
UTM REF. 4: 890750

COUNTY 5: Bruce
LAT. 16: 44° 56 'N
LONG.: 81° 08'W
ALT. 17 MIN. MAX.: 580 ft.-ca.850 ft.
TOWNSHIP 6: Eastnor
LOTS 7: 4, 5, 6
CONCESSIONS: XII E
AREA 8: ca. 200 acres 80 ha
OWNERSHIP 9: Private/Crown
ADMINISTRATION 10: Crown - MNR,Owen Sound, Lands
SITE REGION AND DISTRICT 11: 6 Hm-1
FOREST REGION AND DISTRICT 12: L-1
MNR REGION AND DISTRICT 13: SW-Owen Sound
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY 14: ———
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS 15 BASE MAP: 448811

YEAR	ROLL	FLIGHT LINE	NUMBERS
1966	88	4439	90-91

1:50,000 NTS MAP SHOWING AREA BOUNDARIES 18



PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES 19

The area consists of a cliff and talus escarpment complex subtended by an almost flat bedrock plain extending out to the Georgian Bay Shore. This bedrock plain dips slightly toward the escarpment thereby enabling the entrapment of runoff water on its surface to form ephemeral soil saturation conditions. The exposed shore has a characteristic cobble-shingle beach. A large cobble spit has developed along much of the shore. Associated with it is a lagoon which has been cut off.

The escarpment slope is typical though there is an exceptionally mature section of deciduous forest on the lower slope. The bedrock plain exhibits vegetational characteristics more typical of the Lake Huron Shore area and is thus anomolous - somewhat similar to parts of Cabot Head. The shingle beach area is not unusual but the lagoonal complex behind the spit is an uncommon feature and is here very well developed.

DATA SHEETS ATTACHED 20

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	●	SUMMARY SPECIES LISTS	●
VEGETATION SUMMARY	●	PHYSICAL FEATURES MAP	●
EVALUATION SHEET	●	VEGETATION MAP	●
COMMUNITY DESCRS.	●	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
COMMUNITY COMP. LISTS	0	PHOTOGRAPHS	0

MAJOR INFORMATION SOURCES 21

1) Waldron, 1971, IBP report
2) Cuddy, 1973, Brief visit, field notes
3) Cuddy, 1975, Brief inventory, field notes

EVALUATION AND PRIORITIES 22: Rather significant (regionally?) from the biological viewpoint, even more significant when both earth and life science features are considered

DATE COMPILED 23: 20 November 1975
COMPILER 24: D. G. Cuddy

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Park Planning Branch

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

41A/14 890750

BEDROCK 25

The bedrock of the Shoal Cove area is composed of Silurian strata which dip gently to the west-southwest (Bolton, 1971). The lower rock plain is composed of resistant Manitoulin dolomite; the wooded slope is underlain by Cabot Head thinly bedded shales and dolomites (which do not outcrop in the area) and the cliffs and upper rock pavement are made up of rather resistant dolomites of the Lockport (Amabel-Fossil Hill) Formation.

PHYSIOGRAPHY 26

The immediate area of interest consists of a cliff and talus slope escarpment complex plus a flat lying rather wet bedrock plain below the escarpment. Along the Georgian Bay shore there is an extensive shingle beach and a large spit behind which siltation has formed a lagoon.

SOILS 27

Soils are generally shallow and rich in clays and carbonates. Over much of the bedrock plain, soils are less than six inches in depth. Deeper soils can be found on the plain near the foot of the escarpment and about the lagoon behind the cobble spit.

GROUNDWATER 28

Because of the very shallow soils the only groundwater of ecological importance appears to be the soil moisture derived from rainfall. There is lateral movement of water through the shallow soil above the rather impermeable bedrock. Conditions are such that seasonal saturation and aridity are common on parts of the bedrock plain. The lower talus slope area may receive groundwater seepage from the underlying shales but no springs were observed in the field.

SURFACE WATER 29

The bedrock plain area experiences considerable seasonal flooding due to poor drainage. Catchment water tends to drain down the bedrock slope and collect near the base of the escarpment where ponds persist into early summer. The lagoon was, prior to draining, a permanent pond, elevated several feet above the waters of Georgian Bay.

SHORES 30

The Georgian Bay shoreline dominates the eastern side of the area. The area is about half way up the side of Hope Bay and is protected considerably by the headlands of Cape Paulett and Cape Croker. Shore processes have resulted in the formation of an extensive shingle beach and spit.

CLIMATE 31

The climate can be expected to be similar to that of much of the Georgian Bay shore of the Bruce Peninsula. The relatively protected south-easterly exposure may afford a slightly warmer than normal microclimate to the area.

DISTURBANCE HISTORY 32

Rather little is known about the disturbance history. The open plain appears to have been forested at one time. The shoreline to the north has a cottage subdivision. There has been ditching and scarification of parts of the plain. This has been done in two phases. The latest ditching occurs on both the rock plain and drains the lagoon behind the spit.

III

VEGETATION SUMMARY

41A/14 890750

33 NUMBER	34 ASSOCIATION OR COMPLEX	35 AREA (ha)	36 SOIL TEXTURE	37 MOISTURE REGIME	38 MICRO-CLIMATE	39 SOIL pH	40 DATA SHEET
1	Shingle beach succession complex	2	rock	mesic-dry	N	basic	yes
2	Lagoon and protected drowned shore complex	5	silt-clay	wet	N	basic-neutral	yes
3	Flat bedrock plain complex	20	clay-rock	wet-dry	N-W	basic	yes
4	Cliff and talus slope complex	33	loam-rock	dry-mesic	N-C	neutral	yes
5	Upland, escarpment-top hardwood forest complex	20	rock-loam	mesic	N	neutral	yes

EVALUATION

41A/14 890750

OUTSTANDING ASSOCIATIONS 41

No individual association found at Shoal Cove could be called unique. It is the juxtapositioning of the cliff and the low, wet bedrock plain habitats which is so unusual. The only two areas on the Bruce Peninsula where this occurs is at Cabot Head and here at Shoal Cove. Only at these two locations does one find a "Huron Shore" rock pavement along the Georgian Bay side of the peninsula.

SIGNIFICANT SPECIES OR FEATURES 42

1) Some of the largest, if not the largest, Fraxinus americanus (white ash) trees which I have seen on the Bruce Peninsula occur here on the lower talus slope.

2) Camptosorus rhizophyllus (walking fern) is near its northern range limit, both on the escarpment and in Ontario. On the Bruce, the only known stations farther north are on the north side of Cape Dundas (only about 2 miles north) and possibly in the Cabot Head area.

3) Isanthus brachiatus var. linearis is a rare species on the Bruce and is generally rather rare in Ontario, being restricted to open, shallowly soiled, seasonally wet limestone and dolomite rock plains. It is found on alvars and along the Precambrian-Paleozoic contact zone in Ontario.

POTENTIAL DISTURBANCES AND THREATS 43

1) There is the continual threat of subdivision of the shore for cottages. It should be noted that the area is unsuitable for septic tanks.
2) There is currently some trampling of the shore areas by hikers from the cottage area to the north.
3) Ditching has damaged the rock plain and has completely altered the ecology of the lagoon.

BRIEF SUMMARY 44

The Shoal Cove property is under consideration as a candidate nature reserve in conjunction with the large, forested inland area with which it is contiguous. Despite being rather disturbed, the entire area has an exceptionally rich flora which should be preserved.

RECOMMENDATIONS 45

1) All development, logging, clearing, road building and ditching should be restricted until a decision can be reached regarding either the acquisition or implementation of land use controls which will preserve both the ecological and aesthetic qualities of the Shoal Cove area.

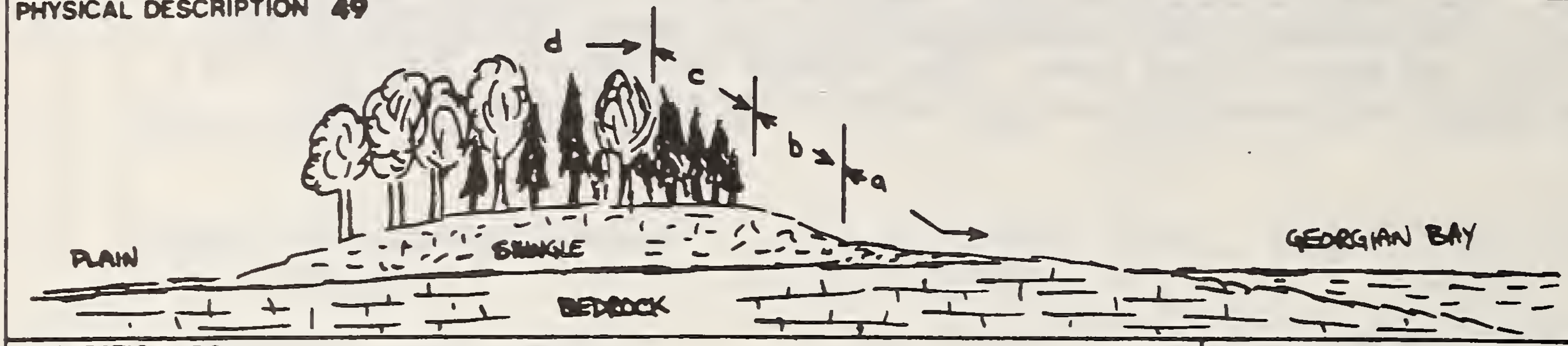
2) The ditch draining the lagoon should be filled in, preferably by early spring, to allow the lagoon to regain its normal water level and thereby continue as an aquatic ecosystem.

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

41A/14 890750

NUMBER 46	ASSOCIATION OR COMPLEX 47	AREA 48
1	Shingle Beach	2 ha

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION 49



VEGETATION 50

Species list attached? No

a) Active shingle beach, washed regularly by waves during light and moderate storms. There are slight algae accumulations, but no forms of higher vegetation.

b) Inactive shingle beach, only washed by rare storms (perhaps once in five or ten years). This beach section is open with only scanty shrubby and herbaceous vegetation but it is well marked by the grey color imparted to the rocks by lichen crusts. Typical higher plants include the shrubs Rhus radicans (poison ivy), Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (bearberry), Shepherdia canadensis (soapberry), Juniperus communis (common juniper) and the herbs Geranium Robertianum (herb robert), Satureja vulgaris (wild basil) and Fragaria virginiana (wild strawberry). Mosses are also common.

c) The open shingle has a fringe of rather crowded and small Thuja occidentalis (cedar) trees along its landward edge. This is usually narrow and passes gradually into the mixed forest (d). The ground cover in the cedar fringe is generally sparse and is largely composed of species present on the stable open shingle. Additional species noticed include Cornus rugosa (dogwood) and Viola sp. (violet).

d) A rather young mixed forest can generally be found forming the vegetation cover of the back portions of the shingle beach. The composition of this forest ranges from primarily deciduous with Populus tremuloides (trembling aspen), Betula papyrifera (white birch) and Fraxinus pennsylvanica (red ash) to largely coniferous with Thuja occidentalis (cedar), Abies balsamea (fir) and Picea glauca (white spruce). Many of the same ground cover (shrub and herb) species found in the cedar thicket and on the stabilized open beach are also found in the mixed forest zone.

FAUNA 51

Species list attached? No

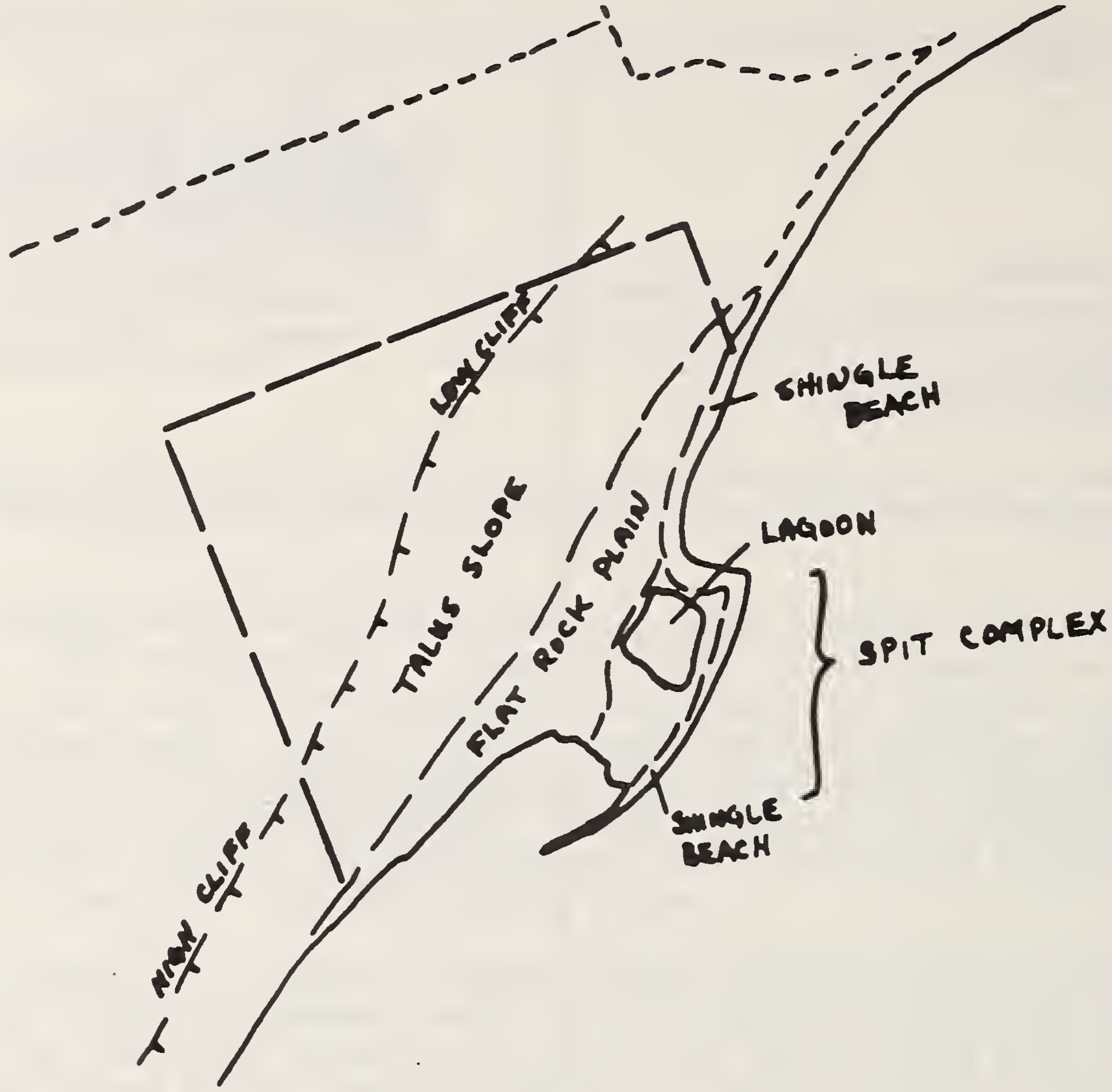
The shingle beach is used by resting and feeding gulls, and by raccoons during nocturnal feeding forays. The taller shrubs and young trees are used for feeding and nesting by song sparrows and a number of other song birds.

COMMUNITY COMPOSITION LISTS

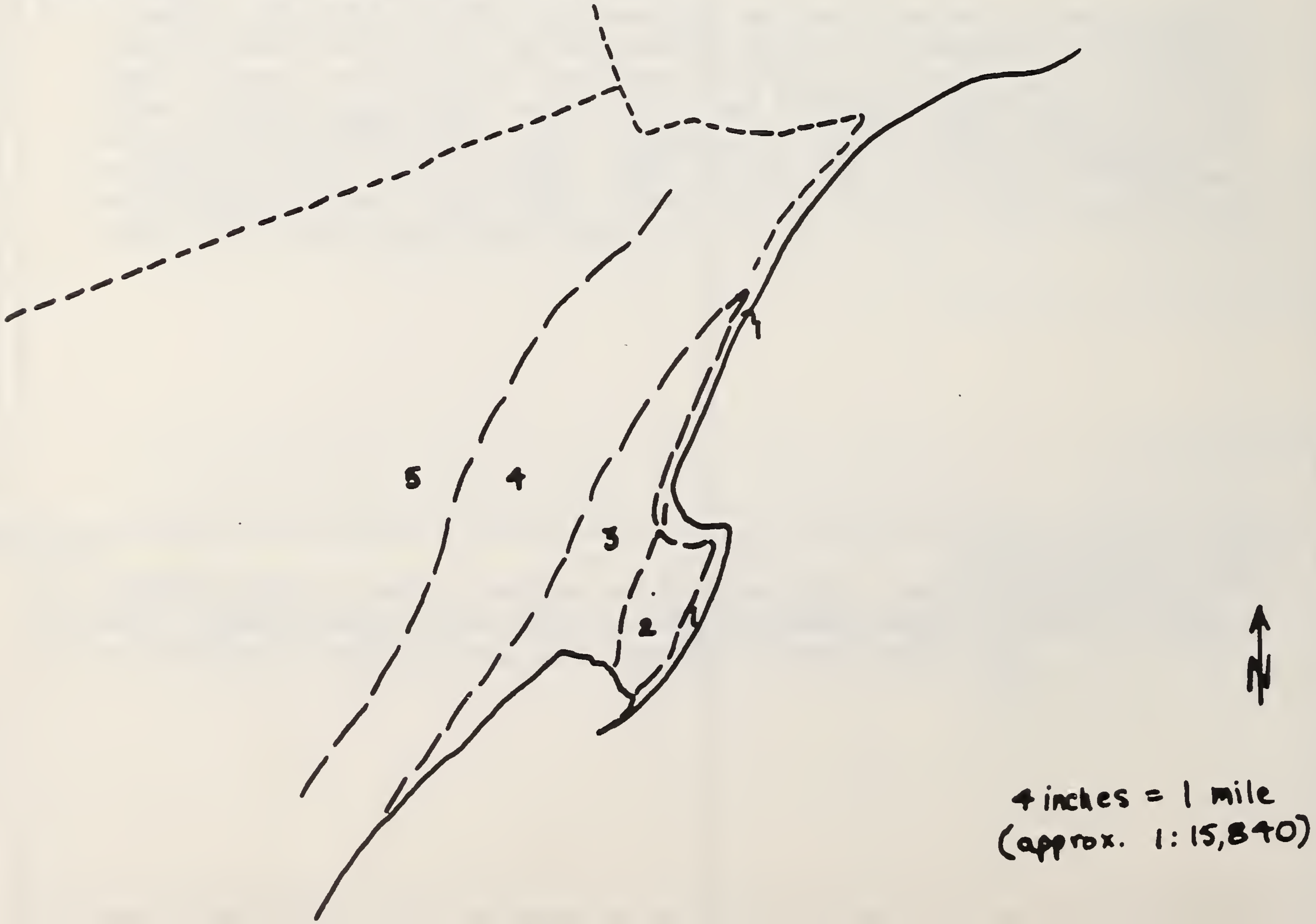
NUMBER 52	ASSOCIATION OR COMPLEX 53

54

PHYSICAL FEATURES



VEGETATION AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES



CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS

SITE	DATES	OBSERVERS

LYCOPODIACEAE
..Lycopodium complanatum
..L. lucidulum
..L.
..L.
SELAGINELLACEAE
..Selaginella
EQUISITACEAE
..Equisetum
..E.
..E.
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE
..Botrychium dissectum
..B. virginianum
OSMUNDACEAE
..Osmunda cinnamomea
..O. claytoniana
..O. regalis
POLYPODIACEAE
..Adiantum pedatum
..Asplenium trichomanes
..A. viride
..Athyrium filix-femina
..A. pycnocarpon
..A. thelypteroides
..Camptosorus rhizophyllus
..Cryptogramma stelleri
..Cystopteris bulbifera
..C. fragilis
..Dryopteris clintoniana
..D. cristata
..D. filix-mas
..D. goldiana
..D. intermedia
..D. marginalis
..D. spinulosa
..Gymnocarpium dryopteris
..Matteuccia struthiopteris
..Onoclea sensibilis
..Pellaea glabella
..Phyllitis scolopendrium
..Polypodium virginianum
..Polystichum acrostichoides
..P. lonchitis
..Pteridium aquilinum
..Thelypteris palustris
..T.
TAXACEAE
..Taxus canadensis
PINACEAE
..Abies balsamea
..Larix laricina
..Picea glauca
..P. mariana
..Pinus banksiana
..P. resinosa
..P. strobis
..Tsuga canadensis
CUPRESSACEAE
..Juniperus communis
..J. horizontalis
..J. virginiana
..Thuja occidentalis
TYPHACEAE
..Typha angustifolia
..T. latifolia
SPARGANIACEAE
..Sparganium chlorocarpum
..S.
..S.
NAJADACEAE
..Najas flexilis
..Potamogeton
..P.
..P.
..P.
JUNCAGINACEAE
..Triglochin maritima
..T. palustris
ALISMATACEAE
..Alisma plantago-aquatica
..A. subcordatum
..Sagittaria latifolia
..S.
HYDROCHARITACEAE
..Anacharis canadensis
..Vallisneria americana
GRAMINEAE
..Agropyron repens
..A. trachycaulum
..Agrostis hyemalis
..A. stolonifera
..Andropogon scoparius
..Bromus ciliatus
..B.
..B.
..Calamagrostis canadensis
..C. inexpansa
..Cinna latifolia
..Dactylis glomerata
..Danthonia spicata
..Deschampsia cespitosa
..Echinochloa crusgalli
..Elymus virginicus
..E.
..Festuca obtusa
..F.
..Glyceria borealis
..G. canadensis
..G. striata
..G.
..Hordeum jubatum
..Hystrix patula
..Leersia oryzoides
..Melica smithii
..Milium effusum
..Muhlenbergia frondosa
..M. glomerata
..Oryzopsis asperifolia
..O. racemosa
..Panicum lanuginosum
..P.
..P.
..Phalaris arundinacea
..Phleum pratense
..Phragmites communis
..Poa compressa
..P.
..P.
..P.
..Schizachne purpurascens
..Setaria
..Spartina pectinata
..Sphenopholis intermedia
..Trisetum spicatum
CYPERACEAE
..Carex
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..C.
..Cladium mariscoides
..Cyperus
..Dulichium arundinaceum
..Eleocharis
..E.
..E.
..Eriophorum
..E.
..E.
..Rhynchospora alba
..R.
..Scirpus acutus
..S. atrovirens
..S. cyperinus
..S.
..S.
ARACEAE
..Arisaema triphyllum
LEMNACEAE
..Lemna minor
JUNCACEAE
..Juncus
..J.
..J.
..J.

LILIACEAE
..Allium tricoccum
..Asparagus officinalis
..Clintonia borealis
..Erithronium americanum
..Lilium philadelphicum
..Maianthemum canadense
..Medeola virginiana
..Polygonatum pubescens
..Smilacina racemosa
..S. stellata
..S. trifolia
..Smilax hispida
..S.
..Streptopus amplexifolius
..S. roseus
..Tofieldia glutinosa
..Trillium erectum
..T. grandiflorum
..Uvularia grandiflora
..Zygadenus glaucus
IRIDACEAE
..Iris lacustris
..I. versicolor
..Sisyrinchium angustifolium
..S. mucronatum
ORCHIDACEAE
..Calopogon pulchellus
..Corallorhiza maculata
..C. striata
..C. trifida
..Cypripedium acaule
..C. calceolus
..C. reginae
..Epipactus heleborine
..Goodyera oblongifolia
..G. repens
..Habenaria hyperborea
..H.
..H.
..Liparis loeselii
..Listera convallarioides
..Pogonia ophioglossoides
..Spiranthes cernua
..S. romanzoffiana
SALICACEAE
..Populus balsamifera
..P. grandidentata
..P. tremuloides
..Salix
..S.
..S.
..S.
..S.
MYRICACEAE
..Myrica gale
JUGLANDACEAE
..Carya
..Juglans cinerea
BETULACEAE
..Alnus rugosa
..Betula glandulosa
..B. lutea
..B. papyrifera
..Carpinus caroliniana
..Corylus cornuta
..Ostrya virginiana
FAGACEAE
..Fagus grandifolia
..Quercus borealis
..Q. macrocarpa
..Q.
ULMACEAE
..Ulmus americana
..U.
URTICACEAE
..Laportea canadensis
..Boehmeria cylindrica
..Pilea pumila
..Urtica dioica
SANTALACEAE
..Comandra livida
..C. umbellata
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE
..Asarum canadense
POLYGONACEAE
..Polygonum
..P.
..P.
..Rumex acetosella
..R.
..R.
CHENOPODIACEAE
..Chenopodium album
..C.
AMARANTHACEAE
..Amaranthus
PORTULACACEAE
..Claytonia
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
..Arenaria
..Cerastium arvense
..C. vulgatum
..Lychnis
..Saponaria officinalis
..Silene cucubalus
..S.
..Stellaria
NYMPHAECEAE
..Brasenia schreberi
..Nuphar
..Nymphaea odorata
RANUNCULACEAE
..Actaea alba
..A. rubra
..Anemone canadensis
..A.
..Aquilegia canadensis
..Caltha palustris
..Clematis verticillaris
..C. virginiana
..Coptis trifolia
..Hepatica acutiloba
..H. americana
..Ranunculus abortivus
..R.
..R.
..R.
..Thalictrum dioicum
..T. polygamum
BERBERIDACEAE
..Berberis vulgaris
..Caulophyllum thalictroides
..Podophyllum peltatum
MENISPERMACEAE
..Menispermum canadense
PAPAVERACEAE
..Chelidonium majus
..Sanguinaria canadensis
FUMARIACEAE
..Corydalis
..Dicentra
CRUCIFERAE
..Alliaria officinalis
..Arabis
..A.
..Barbarea
..Brassica kaber
..Capsella bursa-pastoris
..Cardamine pensylvanica
..Dentaria diphylla
..Diplotaxis
..Draba
..Erucastrum gallicum
..Erysimum cheiranthoides
..Hesperis matronalis
..Lepidium
..Nasturtium officinale
..Rorippa islandica
..Sisymbrium
..Thlaspi arvense
SARRACENIACEAE
..Sarracenia purpurea
DROSERACEAE
.. Drosera linearis
.. D. rotundifolia
CRASSULACEAE
..Sedum acre
SAXIFRAGACEAE
..Mitella diphylla
..M. nuda
..Parnassia glauca
..P.
..Ribes cynosbati
..R.
..R.
..Saxifraga
..Tiarella cordifolia
ROSACEAE
..Agrimonia gryposepala
..Amelanchier laevis
..A. sanguinea
..A.

..Aronia
..Crategus
..C.
..Fragaria vesca
..F. virginiana
..Geum aleppicum
..G.
..G.
..Physocarpus opulifolius
..Potentilla anserina
..P. fruticosa
..P. palustris
..P.
..Prunus pensylvanica
..P. pumila
..P. serotina
..P. virginiana
..Pyrus malus
..Rosa acicularis
..R. blanda
..R. palustris
..Rubus allegheniensis
..R. occidentalis
..R. pubescens
..R. strigosus
..R.
..Sorbus americanus
..Spiraea alba
..Waldsteinia fragarioides
LEGUMINOSAE
..Astragalus
..Desmodium
..Lathyrus
..Lotus corniculatus
..Medicago lupulina
..M. sativa
..Melilotus alba
..M. officinalis
..Trifolium
..T.
..T.
..Vicia cracca
OXALIDACEAE
..Oxalis acetosella
..O. stricta
GERANIACEAE
..Geranium robertianum
RUTACEAE
..Zanthoxylum americanum
POLYGALACEAE
..Polygala paucifolia
..P. senega
EUPHORBIACEAE
..Euphorbia cyparissias
..E.
CALLITRICHACEAE
..Callitriche
ANACARDIACEAE
..Rhus radicans
..R. typhina
AQUIFOLIACEAE
..Ilex verticillata
..Nemopanthus mucronatus
CELASTRACEAE
..Celastrus scandens
..Euonymus atropurpureus
..E. obovatus
STAPHYLEACEAE
..Staphylea trifolia
ACERACEAE
..Acer nigrum
..A. rubrum
..A. saccharum
..A. saccharinum
..A. spicatum
BALSAMINACEAE
..Impatiens biflora
..I. pallida
RHAMNACEAE
..Ceanothus
..Rhamnus alnifolius
..R. catharticus
VITACEAE
..Parthenocissus
..Vitis riparia
TILIACEAE
..Tilia americana
MALVACEAE
..Malva
HYPERICACEAE
..Hypericum kalmianum
..H. punctatum
..H.
..H.
..Triadenum fraseri
VIOLACEAE
..Viola
..V.
..V.
..V.
..V.
THYMELAEACEAE
..Dirca palustris
ELEAGNACEAE
..Shepherdia canadensis
LYTHRACEAE
..Decodon verticillatus
..Lythrum salicaria
ONAGRACEAE
..Circaea alpina
..C. quadrisulcata
..Epilobium
..E.
..E.
..Ludwigia palustris
..Oenothera biennis
..O.
HALORAGACEAE
..Myriophyllum
..M.
..Proserpinaca palustris
HIPPURIDACEAE
..Hippuris vulgaris
ARALIACEAE
..Aralia nudicaulis
..A. racemosa
UMBELLIFERAE
..Cicuta bulbifera
..C. maculata
..Daucus carota
..Heracleum lanatum
..Hydrocotyle americana
..Osmorhiza claytoni
..O.
..Pastinaca sativa
..Sanicula marilandica
..Sium suave
CORNACEAE
..Cornus alternifolia
..C. canadensis
..C. rugosa
..C. stolonifera
..C.
ERICACEAE
..Andromeda glaucophylla
..Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
..Chamaedaphne calyculata
..Chimaphila umbellata
..Gaultheria hispidula
..G. procumbens
.. Gaylussacia baccata
..Kalmia
..Ledum groenlandicum
..Moneses uniflora
..Monotropa uniflora
..Pyrola
..P.
..P.
..Vaccinium
..V.
PRIMULACEAE
..Lysimachia
..L.
..Primula mistassinica
..Trientalis borealis
OLEACEAE
..Fraxinus americana
..F. nigra
..F. pennsylvanica
..Syringa vulgaris
GENTIANACEAE
..Gentiana
..Halenia deflexa
..Menyanthes trifoliata
APOCYNACEAE
..Apocynum androsaemifolium
..A.
..Vinca minor
ASCLEPIADACEAE
..Asclepias incarnata
..A. syriaca

CONVOLVULACEAE
..Convolvulus
POLEMONIACEAE
..Phlox divaricata
HYDROPHYLLACEAE
..Hydrophyllum canadense
..H. virginianum
BORAGINACEAE
..Cynoglossum
..Hackelia
..Myosotis
VERBENACEAE
..Verbena hastata
LABIATAE
..Galeopsis tetrahit
..Leonurus cardiaca
..Lycopus americanus
..L.
..Mentha
..Monarda fistulosa
..Nepeta cataria
..Prunella vulgaris
..Satureja glabella
..S. vulgaris
..Scutellaria galericulata
..S. lateriflora
SOLANACEAE
..Physalis
..Solanum dulcamara
..S. nigrum
SCROPHULARIACEAE
..Castilleja coccinea
..Chelone glabra
..Gerardia purpurea
..Linaria vulgaris
..Melampyrum lineare
..Mimulus ringens
..Pedicularis canadensis
..Verbascum thapsus
..Veronica
..V.
OROBANCHACEAE
..Epifagus virginiana
..Orobanche uniflora
LENTIBULARIACEAE
..Pinguicula vulgaris
..Utricularia cornuta
..U.
PHRYMACEAE
..Phryma leptostachya
PLANTAGINACEAE
..Plantago lanceolata
..P. major
..P.
RUBIACEAE
..Cephalanthus occidentalis
..Galium
..G.
..G.
..Houstonia canadensis
..Mitchella repens
CAPRIFOLIACEAE
..Diervilla lonicera
..Linnaea borealis
..Lonicera canadensis
..L. dioica
..L.
..Sambucus canadensis
..S. pubens
..Symphoricarpos albus
..Viburnum
..V.
..V.
DIPSACACEAE
..Dipsacus sylvestris
CUCURBITACEAE
..Echinocystis lobata
CAMPANULACEAE
..Campanula rotundifolia
..C.
LOBELIACEAE
..Lobelia cardinalis
..L. kalmii
..L.
COMPOSITAE
..Achillea millefolium
..Ambrosia artemisiifolia
..Anaphalis margaritacea
..Antennaria neglecta
..A.
..Arctium minus
..Artemisia
..Aster ciliolatus
..A. lateriflorus
..A. macrophyllus
..A. novae-angliae
..A. puniceus
..A. simplex
..A.
..A.
..A.
..Bidens cernua
..B.
..Centaurea
..Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
..Chichorium intybus
..Cirsium arvense
..C. hillii
..C. vulgare
..C.
..Coreopsis lanceolata
..Erigeron annuus
..E. philadelphicus
..E. strigosus
..E.
..Eupatorium maculatum
..E. perfoliatum
..E. rugosum
..Gnaphalium uliginosum
..Helenium autumnale
..Hieraceum aurantiacum
..H. florentinum
..H.
..Inula helenium
..Lactuca biennis
..L.
..Matricaria matricarioides
..Petasites palmatus
..Prenanthes racemosa
..P.
..Rudbeckia hirta
..Senecio aureus
..S. pauperculus
..S.
..Solidago caesia
..S. canadensis
..S. flexicaulis
..S. graminifolia
..S. hispida
..S. rugosa
..S. spathulata
..S. uliginosa
..S.
..S.
..Sonchus arvensis
..S.
..Tanacetum vulgare
..Taraxacum laevigatum
..T. officinale
..Tragopogon
..T.
..Tussilago farfara

Additions

Notes

EARTH SCIENCE RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY PROJECT 1977-78

INTRODUCTION

A wide variety of earth science information is required to plan and manage Ontario's Provincial Park System. Systems, master and site planning projects each require specific information pertaining to earth sciences. This paper addresses the information concerning earth science resources within Provincial Parks which is required for regional parks systems planning.

The earth science framework currently in preparation first outlines the spectrum of earth science features occurring within Ontario, and second identifies the features and processes most important to the evolution of Ontario's landscape. Not all features and processes can be protected from exploitation or destructive land uses; however, the most significant ones will require protection for posterity. Areas selected for protection will be representative of the features or processes deemed worthy of protection.

To the extent possible, the protection of earth science sites will be accomplished within provincial parks. The most fragile sites can be afforded adequate protection only within the proposed Nature Reserve and Wilderness park zones. More resiliant features can be adequately protected within a variety of park classes and zones.

An inventory of "representative" earth science features and sites within Provincial Parks and park reserves is necessary to determine which features and sites currently are not adequately protected or represented and to set priorities for future acquisitions and thematic studies.

PARK AND PARK RESERVE RECONNAISSANCE

A reconnaissance evaluation of park and park reserves will be undertaken to define the existing earth science representation in the Park System. These evaluations will be conducted by administrative regions, and will focus on three questions: first, what are the range of earth science elements in each region as outlined by the geologic time scale; second, what earth science elements are found in the parks and park reserves of each region; third, what earth science elements do not occur in the parks and park reserves of each region and what direction should be followed to ease this lack of representation?

The reconnaissance methodology can be divided into four stages; pre-field investigation, field reconnaissance, data synthesis and report compilation. The *pre-field investigation* stage starts with the mapping of all park and park reserves on 1:50,000, National Topographic Series maps. These maps will provide the basis for a regional geocoded site file into which candidate natural areas can be stored. This will be followed by the compilation of all bibliographic information on each park and park reserve. This would include Park Planning Branch earth science resource inventories, Geological Branch maps and reports, surveys from other government agencies, professional journals and books. Forest resource inventory air photography and basemaps will be consulted and preliminary earth science basemaps compiled. Additional air photography (i.e. one inch= one mile, LAND-SAT imagery etcetera) will be reviewed when available. Interviews with geologists knowledgeable with the study area should be conducted. Upon the completion of these tasks, a field programme can be planned and implemented.

The *field reconnaissance* stage involves visiting park and park reserves in order that first hand observation of earth science elements can be made. Those parks and park reserves with sufficient information already available will receive less emphasis than those with insufficient information. If feasible, all parks and park reserves should be visited. While in the field, all pre-field evaluations will be checked and where possible, additional mapping of earth science resources will be undertaken. Where significant earth science elements are found, they will be mapped at an appropriate scale and their representation, site quality and scientific values will be noted (see Appendix I).

The *data synthesis* stage occurs throughout the entire evaluation; however, it becomes more prominent at the completion of the field reconnaissance. At this time, field observations and preliminary maps will be re-examined and checklists will be prepared for each park and park reserve. Checklists will contain information on the location reference information, earth science representation significance and appropriate recommendations (see Appendix II). Individual checklists will be evaluated within the context of the geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework for the region and the existing level of earth science representation will be determined. Preliminary findings will then be discussed with appropriate professionals and recommendations will be formulated.

The *report compilation* stage will bring together all information collected during the course of the project. The report will consist of three parts. The first will review the geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework and discuss the concept of representation in the region. The second part will consist of a checksheet by checksheet account of the earth science representation of each park and park reserve. The third part will address the planning implications of the report. Items discussed will include an evaluation of existing and non-existing earth science resources in the Park System. Recommendations will be made on the future direction of earth science studies in the regions. Wherever possible, recommendations on the designation and management of nature reserves and nature reserve and wilderness zones will be made.

The approach outlined is designed to obtain adequate earth science information for the development of a regional parks systems plan. A tentative schedule for the completion of each stage in this reconnaissance survey should be established as soon as possible. Main office staff will be available to provide assistance as required.

APPENDIX I

Selection Criteria

In order to apply the geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework to the selection of significant earth science features, three major selection criteria are utilized. These criteria are;

REPRESENTATION: The geochronologic - chronostratigraphic framework is used to organize the province's earth science diversity. This framework is comprised of lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, geoclimatic and geoprocess segments. In accordance with internationally accepted rules for stratigraphic and morphologic classification, the province's representative features can be placed within these classifications. The resulting range of elements is illustrated through the various lithologies, fossil assemblages, features and landforms used to construct the geologic time scale. These principals of representation will be used to guide the selection of future earth science features.

NATURAL QUALITY: Natural quality is defined on the overall technical quality of the representative elements and the overall environmental quality of the candidate. The technical quality of a candidate is determined by how the individual feature represents the elements defined in the framework. Germane to this discussion are the concepts of stratotypes and type localities. "A 'stratotype' is the original or subsequently designated type representative of a named stratigraphic unit or stratigraphic boundary, identified as a specific interval or a specific point in a specific sequence of rock strata, and constituting the standard for the definition and recognition of that stratigraphic unit or boundary", Hedbert (1970, p. 5). [1] "Type locality refers to the specific geographic area in which a stratotype is situated, or, lacking a stratotype in which the strata exposed are considered to represent the type of the unit or boundary under consideration. A type locality differs from a type section (stratotype) in that it refers to a geographic area rather than to any specific profile", Hedberg (1970), p. 6). Type locality can also be interpreted to include representative surface morphologies associated with specific stratigraphic units which themselves may or may not have a designated stratotype. As stratotypes and type localities are defined as the type representative of a unit or morphology, they can be used as a standard against which other like units and morphologies can be compared and evaluated. Also important is the natural quality of the environment surrounding the candidate. A candidate which best displays the technical merit of a feature and is still found in an undisturbed natural setting is desired.

SCIENTIFIC VALUES: Scientific values are those which contribute to the body of earth science knowledge. Scientific values are broken

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[1] Hedberg, H.D., 1970. Preliminary Report on Stratotypes. International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification, Int. Geol. Cong. XXIV, Montreal, Report 4.

down into interpretive, educational and research segments. Interpretive values are those which can be used to expound the meaning of a feature or bring out the features artistic meaning. To achieve this, the candidate must have visual impact, be geographically compact and possess a distinct physical character. Educational values are those which can be utilized in the teaching of the earth sciences. To achieve this, the candidates must possess the ability to illustrate geological history and geomorphological process. At the same time, the candidate must show the relationship between the various features and landforms involved. Research values are those associated with the careful investigation of earth science parameters which will ultimately add to the body of earth science knowledge. A candidate with research values must display a high level of earth science diversity. In addition, the earth science parameters within the candidate must be suitable for observation and experimentation.

APPENDIX II

EARTH SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

Date: March 1977

CYPRUS LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK AND PARK RESERVE
Name of the Area

karst and shoreline processes, beoherms, bioh
Feature escarpment

Dorcas Bay
Map Name

41 H/4
Map Number

578078
UTM

Bruce
County

St.Edmunds
Township

Provincial Park
Ownership

Recreation
Land Use

Location six miles south of Tobermory

Air Photos	452813 Docket	1966 Year	4510 4509 Flight Line	91 86 Roll#	35-49 219-226 Numbers

Signifigance Regional Significance (Cowell & Woerns, 1966) high educational value

Sensitivity heavy public use has caused some degradation

Cyprus Lake Provincial Park and Park Reserve can be described together since their geological past has been similar. The reader is also referred to more detailed descriptions for adjacent planning areas - Umbrella Lake Special Area (41 H/3, 660060), Johnston Harbour Special Area (41 H/4, 590940) and Dorcas Bay Special Area (41 H/4, 480050). As well an excellent Geological Guide by Shirley Gibson (1972) is already in existence. The reader should use this guide for more background and more detailed information about the Cyprus Lake area than the proceeding discussion.

Bedrock Geology:

The surface bedrock of Cyprus Lake area is the Guelph Formation (Siluvrian), a fine-to-medium grey crystalline dolomite which weathers to a pock marked, craggy texture. Both reefal massive and inter-reeful bedded forms are found in the park (at approximately 585092 and 585095 respectively; see Gibson, 1972). The underlying Amabel/Fossil Hill may be found exposed in the Escarpment face along Georgian Bay, but in this part of the Bruce Peninsula, The Amabel/Guelph transition is almost impossible to recognize because the biohermal sequence is probably time transgressive (D. Cowell, pers.com.). Overhanging Pt. (584102) is a good example of an undercut cliff since extensive vertical jointing have made the thin biohermal beds blocky and very erodible when subject to continued wave attack (Cowell, 1974). Jointing patterns and typical limestone pavements are found in many localities. As well the fossilferous nature of the bedrock is readily visible, including examples of nautiloids, crinoids and stromato-poroids as Gibson has indicated.

Surficial Geology:

Stoss and Lee topography, ridges and troughs fashioned by glacial erosion, is also common in the Cyprus Lake area. The lakes within the park occupy a wide trough which stretches across the peninsula to Dorcas Bay. The trough is most likely the product of glacial scouring controlled by adjacent bioherms. During ice retreat, glacial meltwater, moving in the direction of the stoss and lee forms, further scoured the bedrock clean. Consequently few deposits remain with which to interpret the glacial history, although some sandy material at the east end of Cyprus Lake may be lacustrine in origin. Due to changing outlets and differential uplift meltwaters were often ponded in front of the glacier and the resultant action of the lakes can be seen in several places. Overhanging Point (584102) was probably created by waves of higher lake levels, pounding against the thinly bedded dolomite. A sea cave (or grotto) of the blow hole type at 589101 also dates the higher water levels. It occupies the location of a small porous bioherm which has all but been removed by the force of water as it funneled into the cave mouth and a blow hole just below the present water line. The contact between the bioherm and well bedded underlying strata can be seen inside the wall of the cave (D. Cowell, pers. comm.).

Depositional features related to Lake Nipissing (5500 yr. B.P.) can be found at 583096 and during this period Cameron and Cyprus Lakes were open to the Lake Huron basin. As the water receded, loose sand from off-shore areas was blown inland and deposited as a series of sand dunes (at 555056). The dunes blocked the outlet of Cameron Lake and reversed the flow of water towards Georgian Bay. Water now travels through Cyprus Lake and Horse Lake into Marr Lake via underground channels and finally into Georgian Bay through an open network of beach gravels.

Processes of limestone weathering (karst) are active on the bare surfaces and in the subsurface of the Guelph dolomite. This intricate process has been carefully examined by Cowell (1974, 1976), in which the underground flow from Horse to Marr Lake is well described. A sulphurous spring of unknown origin rises and feeds Marr Lake on its southwest shore. Furthermore, several characteristic examples of bedded and roche montonnée pavements are displayed along the new trail southwest of Cyprus Lake. As well the natural progression from lichens to moss and biological pitting is well exhibited along the trails. Other good examples of the various limestone pavement features are described by Gibson.

Along the Georgian Bay shoreline two other important geomorphological processes can be seen in an active state. Solution along joints and crevices in the escarpment face have aided the collapse of large blocks of limestone. The shape of the shoreline reflects the development of cliff faces and crevices along major joint directions - an example of geologic control. Wave forces have undermined the escarpment face in severa places (Overhanging Point), and example of another destructive force on the Niagara Escarpment. The large fallen blocks have been tossed and worn by waves and ice to create several spectacular boulder beaches. The large blocks eventually become worn and disc-shaped and resemble the well rounded erratic boulders also in evidence on the storm berms. The imbrication of the limestone slabs can be seen on the multiple strands which impound Marr Lake and through which the Cyprus Lake - Marr Lake drainage system flows (at 585098).

Significance:

The Cyprus Lake area contains a very fine collection of geological and geomorphological features. The bedrock features are well displayed and readily available to the public, although perhaps not as diverse as the adjacent Umbrella Lake-Cabot Head Area. A study of the Niagara Escarpment by Cowell and Woerns (in prep.) has cited the Guelph biohermal development along the Georgian Bay shoreline and east of Horse Lake as regionally significant. Similar significance can be given to the karst features. The shoreline processes and associated features are extremely well displayed and can be reached with ease. The boulder beach is one of the best on the Bruce Peninsula within easy reach of the public. The movement water from Horse Lake to Marr Lake is one of the finest documented examples of what is probably a fairly common phenomena on the Bruce Peninsula.

Recommendations

Zoning in the park could ensure the continued usefulness of the geological features. No expansion of existing development should be necessary, particularly of the road network. A development zone should be restricted to the east shore of Cyprus Lake. (A natural environment zone should be restricted to the east shore of Cyprus Lake.) A natural environment zone should be designated on the west side of Cyprus Lake and northward to include the Georgian Bay shoreline. This will preserve the excellent examples of biohermal development, the shoreline features and the unusual drainage system of Horse Lake and Marr Lake. It is important to recognize that this zoning places development upstream of the natural environment zone. Any change in water quality or sediment input caused by park activities could affect the Horse Lake-Marr Lake system further downstream.

Expansion of the park boundaries should be considered in two areas. Dunes at the south end of Cameron Lake block drainage of water towards Lake Huron. Acquisition of this area is necessary to ensure the preservation of the drainage system. Otherwise commercial extraction of the dunes is possible. The area has also been designated as a Candidate Nature Reserve by the Biological Inventory of the Niagara Escarpment (Cuddy and others, in prep.) because of unusual mixed and deciduous forests and a number of noteworthy plant species. Further expansion to the west to Long-Arm Lake Swamp has been recommended by Beechey and Macdonald (Park Inventory, 1970). Including Overhanging Pt. and the adjacent cove (at 569101) would provide additional examples of the shoreline features and ensure the continued preservation of the Marr Lake area.

Cyprus Lake Provincial Park and surrounding area should become a focus for geological education in Ontario. Geological and geomorphological featu within the park are fairly durable with the exception of the fossil localities that tend to become picked clean fairly rapidly. Interpretive programs should stress the point that fossils quickly disappear. Collectin should be not encouraged and the sites should be managed to maintain the fossil population. The public should be able to experience and observe the processes operating without fear of disrupting them. Similar features appear to be better displayed and preserved in the Umbrella Lake-Chabot Head area. These should be designated as Nature Reserves. Features within Cyprus Lake are already partially disturbed and can be adequately protected by a Natural Environment zoning but it should continue to take the brunt of public use.

To develop an education programme, a booklet on the geological forces should be written to complement the geological guide already in existence and the forthcoming Guide to Geology and Scenery of the Niagara Escarpment (by P. Telford). Descriptive sections of the booklet of karst processes and escarpment face-shoreline processes would allow visitors to follow major themes within the park. More interesting features outside the park could also be included. For instance, the St.Edmund's cave system (505093), the raised shorelines near Barney Lake (485072) and contemporary beach processes at Chabot Head (760090) are all within easy reach. For a better description of the bedrock stratigraphy field trips should frequent the Dyer Bay road to Wingfield basin. Another section of the booklet should dwell upon the glacial history including the raised Nipissing shorelines and the formation of the dunes which reversed the flow of water in Cameron and Cyprus Lakes. A log of interesting geological features could be published for the Bruce Peninsula portion of the Bruce Trail.

Cyprus Lake Park requires a geological inventory before Master Planning is completed. A wealth of information is already available (Gibson, 1972; Cowell, 1974; Cowell and Woerns, in preparation) and only requires compilation with some field checking. This is an essential step prior to the implementation of the above recommendations.

APPENDIX C

IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION, AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION

APPENDIX C: IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION (1974 to 1981) - A Summary of the Regional Report

I Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the Northwestern report was to document the various processes and rationale used to identify, evaluate and select park candidates, to record the land use conflicts associated with each recommended candidate, and to categorize each recommended candidate by the level of controversy it is likely to entail if introduced for discussion in the public forum. The report was intended to analyze the assets and deficiencies of the current park system, and to identify the degree to which the proposed candidates will fill the present gaps in the park system. The report was not intended to address the impact that recommended candidates would have on the Strategic Land Use Planning targets of other programs.

Park classes addressed in the Northwestern report include wilderness, waterway, natural environment and nature reserves. Recreation and historical parks are excluded from consideration because their current demands on the resource base, and potential for conflicts with other resource interests are relatively small.

II Introduction

The park candidates proposed for the Northwestern Strategic Land Use Planning Area are the culmination of five distinct appraisal and sieving exercises which date from 1974 to the present:

1) the Millar-Monzon Exercise - 1974;

2) Provincial Wilderness Evaluation Study - the Beatty Exercise - 1974 to 1975;

3) the Provincial Waterway Evaluation Study - 1975 to 1980;

4) the Regional Parks System Planning Program - 1977 to 1981; and,

5) the Regional Strategic Land Use Planning Program - 1974 to 1981.

While each of these projects varied to some degree in its purpose and technique, the exercises were definitely interdependent, and the findings of earlier exercises generally constituted the point of departure for new initiatives.

III Assets and Deficiencies of the Current Park System

In the Northwestern Administrative Region, the assets and deficiencies of the existing park system were established based on the capability of existing parks to satisfy the day-use, car-camping, back-country, earth and life science targets assigned to the Region for the year 2001. In Northcentral Administrative Region, the further measure of park class targets was employed to appraise the adequacy of the current park system. Existing parks within the Northwestern Planning Region are listed in Table C-1. The assets and deficiencies of the existing park system*[1] are summarized in Tables C-2 and C-3.

As is evident from Table C-2, none of the twenty-one earth science themes which occur in the Northwestern Planning Region are adequately represented at this time. Only 35 of the 135 biophysiographic/landscape units which have been outlined within the Planning Region are adequately represented within existing parks. Furthermore, the recreational demand anticipated for the year 2001 will considerably exceed the capability of existing parks

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*[1] Excluding park reserves.

TABLE C-1

EXISTING PARKS IN THE NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION

Park Class	Northwest Administrative Region		Northcentral Administrative Region	
	Park	Area (ha)	Park	Area (ha)
Wilderness	--	--	Quetico	475,783
Waterway	--	--	Winisk	160,645
Natural Environment	Lake of the Woods	1,098	Lake Nipigon	1,458
			Neys	3,445
			Kakabeka Falls	420
			Sibley	24,435
Nature Reserve	--	--	Cavern Lake	189
			Ouimet Canyon	777
			Porphyry Island	107
			Shreiber Channel	13
Historical	--	--	--	
Recreation	Aaron	70	Arrow Lake	445
	Blue Lake	354	Inwood	438
	Caliper Lake	100	Middle Falls	965
	Ojibway	2,633	Rainbow Falls	575
	Pakwash	631	MacLeod	74
	Rushing River	190	Klotz Lake	119
	Sandbar	3,159		
	Sioux Narrows	130		
TOTAL		8,365		669,888

TABLE C-2

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS
NORTHWESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target*1	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall *2 or Surplus
Day Use (opportunities)	85,000	120,420	-18,697	12,127	18,697+	+12,127
Car Camping (opportunities)	191,000	207,119	-43,042	66,198	43,042+	+66,198
Backcountry (opportunities)	593,200	--	593,200	--	260,000	-333,200
Wilderness	546,000	--	546,000	--	199,000	-347,000
Non-Wilderness	47,200	--	47,200	--	61,000	+13,800
Earth Science (themes)		0	17	0	13	-4
Life Science (landscape units)		1	28	0	28	0*

[1] Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment,and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

[2] The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

- Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target
- Shortfall/Surplus = Target - [Additional Potential in Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates].

TABLE C-3

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS
NORTHCENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target *[1]	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall *[2] or Surplus
Day Use (opportunities)	133,153	107,182	25,971	43,956	57,362	75,347
Car Camping (opportunities)	429,062	294,000	135,062	226,896	294,464	386,298
Backcountry (opportunities)	518,500	262,100	256,400	--	244,464	-11,936
Wilderness	466,600	257,400	209,200	--	231,464	+22,264
Non-Wilderness	51,900	4,700	47,200	--	17,700	-29,500
Earth Science (themes)		0	19	--	17	-2
Life Science (biophysiographic units)		34	106	--	29	-77

*[1] Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur; the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

*[2] The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

- Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target.
- Shortfall/Surplus = Target - [Additional Potential In Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates].

to provide recreational opportunities. Projected deficits in the Northcentral Administrative Region (based on opportunities available within existing parks) include 26,000 day-use opportunities, 135,000 car-camping opportunities and 256,000 back-country opportunities. In the Northwestern Region, projected surpluses are 19,000 day use opportunities, 43,000 car-camping opportunities but there is a deficit of some 593,000 back-country opportunities.

With regard to park class representation, the Northcentral Region possesses an existing wilderness park in only one site region (4W), with site regions 2W and 3W yet to be represented. Existing wilderness zones are located in site regions 4W and 3W, and it is believed that Winisk Waterway Park will provide a wilderness zone for site region 2W. Five of the eight site districts in Northcentral Region are currently represented by a natural environment park, while site districts 3W-1, 3W-2 and 3W-4 remain to be represented. The sole waterway park (Winisk) within Northcentral Region achieves adequate waterway representation in site districts 2W-2 and 2W-3. The balance of site districts which are presently not represented include 3W-1, 3W-2, 3W-3, 3W-4 3W-5, 4W-1 and 4W-2.

IV Identification, Evaluation and Selection of Park Candidates

Wilderness Candidates

Three distinct exercises addressed the identification and evaluation of wilderness candidates for the Northwestern Planning Region: the Millar-Monzon Exercise (1974); the Beatty Exercise (1975); and the Regional Parks System Planning Program (1977 to 1981). The exercises in which individual candidates were identified and considered is graphically summarized in Table C-4.

The purpose of the Millar-Monzon Exercise was to test the feasibility of the tentative wilderness park (class) target prior to its incorporation into the Phase One document of Northwest SLUP. Overlays of recreational potential, timber potential and mineral potential were superimposed to ascertain if sufficient wilderness candidates with relatively little timber and mining conflict could be identified. The outcome of the exercise was a tentative approval of the wilderness target for Northwestern and Northcentral Administrative Regions, based on a slate of candidates which were approved as *one possible* means of satisfying the target. That slate of candidates is summarized below by Hills' site regions:

Site Regions 1E and 2W - Winisk River - 1st priority
Fawn River - 2nd priority
Attawapiskat River - 3rd priority
Albany River - 4th priority
Site Region 3W - Nipigon Islands
Slate Islands
Site Region 3S - Barens River Area
Site Region 4S - Irregular Lake
Site Region 5S - Aulneau Peninsula

Other candidates considered in the exercise are listed in Table C-4.

The purpose of the *Beatty Exercise* was to investigate the implications of the wilderness park class target for Northern Ontario as a whole. Potential wilderness areas were to be identified and comparatively evaluated to gain an appreciation of the trade-offs that would accrue from the establishment of additional wilderness parks. Priorities for parkland acquisition were established based on deficiencies in existing provincial park representation of Hills' site regions, Rowes' forest regions and Stockwells' geological subprovinces. Maps of representational priorities, extensive

TABLE C-4

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF WILDERNESS CANDIDATES
NORTHWESTERN PLANNING REGION

on	NAME	REGION	1974 Miller/Monzon Alternative/Immediate	1974 Exercise Consideration	1975 Beatty Exercise Recommended Candidates	1975 Beatty Exercise Other Candidates Considered	1977-81 North Central Region System Plan Considered	1977-81 North Central Region System Plan Recommended	1977-81 Northwest Region Systems Plan Considered	1977-81 Northwest Region Systems Plan Recommended
	WINISK R.	NC		X(a)			X	X(zone)		
	FAWN R.	NW		X(b)		X				
	OZHISKI LAKE	NC			X					
	SEVERN/FAWN/ SANDY LAKE	NW	X			X				
	SACHIGO HILLS	NW	X			X			X(Two Rivers) X(Makoop Lk) X(Opasquia)	X
	ALBANY RIVER	NW NC		X(d)						
	ATTAWAPISKAT RIVER	NW		X(c)						
	BERENS RIVER/ STOUT LAKE	NW		X					X	
	PIKANGIKUM LAKE	NW	X							
	DEER LAKE	NW	X							
	CASUMMIT LK	NW				X				
	CAT-MINISS					X				
	ISLANDS OF LAKE NIPIGON	NC		X	X					
	HUMBOLDT BAY	NC	X							
	WHITEWATER	NC	X		X		X	X		
	SLATE ISLANDS (Zone)	NC		X(zone)						
	ALBANY RIVER	NC NW			X					
	SESEGANAGA LAKE	NW			X				X	
	BLACK BAY & LK. SUPERIOR IS.	NC			X					
	KOPKA	NC			X					
	STEEL	NC			X					
	MARSHALL/ARA/META	NC					X*			
	OTUKAMAMOAN LAKE	NW				X			X	
	*IRREGULAR LAKE WOODLAND CARIBOU	NW		X	X				X	X
	IRREGULAR LK. PARK RESERVE NORTH	NW	X							
	IRREGULAR LK. INCLUDING BLOOD VEIN	NW	X						X**	X
	KAIARSKONS LK	NW							X	
	UPPER & LOWER MANITOU LK.	NW	X							
	TEGGAU-WINNANGE	NW				X				
	ENGLISH R.	NW				X*				
	QUETICO	NC					X	X		
	AULNEAU PEN/ LK. OF THE WOODS	NW		X	X				X	X***
	+ISLAND S. OF AULNEAU	NW	X							
	+ISLAND N & W OF AULNEAU	NW	X							

* Considered but not identified in the North Central Systems Plan.

** Amalgamated within the Irregular Lake Woodland Caribou Candidate

*** Without Island

recreational potential and degree of development were superimposed to identify areas which maximized recreational and representational priorities, while minimizing potential development conflicts. Those areas with transportation corridors or high mineral potential were eliminated at this point. Existing park reserves with wilderness potential and other areas of known wilderness potential were incorporated into the analysis.

For each of the potential areas which emerged from this initial identification process, a summary of known, readily-available data was prepared to facilitate further screening. Regional staff ranked the candidates taking into account recreation and representational opportunities as well as the potential for land use conflicts. Selection of a recommended candidate for each site region was guided primarily by the desire to minimize conflicts. Recommended candidates for the Northwestern Administrative Region included Woodland-Caribou, Aulneau Peninsula, Seseganaga Lake and the Albany River System. In Northcentral Region, the recommended candidates were Ozhiski Lake, Nipigon Islands, Whitewater, Steel River, Kopka River, and Black Bay. At the time this provincial exercise was completed, it was understood that further information on all the candidates identified would be required prior to any final endorsement.

As part of the Northwestern Administrative Region's S.L.U.P. program, ten wilderness candidates were singled out for further consideration; including the most promising areas to emerge from the Millar-Monzon and Beatty exercises. Each of these candidates was assessed through the Regional Parks System Planning Program to establish its back-country recreational potential as well as its potential for contributing to earth and life science representation. Three candidates were eliminated due to their lack of potential to achieve protection objectives (Otukamamoan, Kaiarskons, Teggau-Winnange) while a fourth (Sachigo Lake) was redesigned to avoid areas of high mineral potential. Stout Lake was eliminated because its ratio of recreational opportunities to area consumed was lower than that of other candidates, and furthermore, it offered no distinctive representation potential. Lake of Two Rivers and Makoop Lake were dropped because their combination of recreation and protection opportunities could not match that of Opasquia. Seseganaga was culled as a wilderness candidate because it offered no representational opportunities which were not better achieved by the Whitewater candidate in Northcentral Region. The residual candidates recommended as wilderness parks were Aulneau Peninsula, Woodland-Caribou and Opasquia.

Wilderness candidates in the Northcentral Region were assessed through the SLUP planning program based on recreational capability and potential degree of conflict with other interests. Of the six potential wilderness areas considered, Whitewater was endorsed by the Joint Regional SLUP Committee as the preferred candidate. The Steel River and Kopka River areas were discarded because of their greater suitability as waterway parks and timber conflicts. Lake Nipigon Islands was eliminated due to excessive distance to mainland and low extensive recreational capability. The Black Bay/Superior Island area and the Slate Islands fell out because of inaccessibility and their greater suitability as nature reserves. A seventh area examined exclusively by Northcentral Regional Park Staff was the Marshall/Ara/Meta Lake area. It also was dropped, due to limited extensive recreational capability, mining conflicts, and timber extraction to date.

Waterway Candidates

In May of 1975 a provincial waterway evaluation project was initiated which was intended to identify a preliminary slate of candidate waterways that could constitute a system of wild, historical and recreational rivers. A total of thirty-six candidates were identified in Northwestern and Northcentral Regions as having apparent potential to provide recreational or protection (representational) opportunities. Each candidate was evaluated by District staff on the basis of six criteria: recreational capability, historical significance, representation potential, endangerment and the presence of complementary features which would contribute to park system objectives.

Waterways within the Northwestern Planning Region which were assigned a high priority for further study as waterway parks included the following:

Albany River - Osnaburgh Lake to Patte Lake
Boundary Waters - Lac LaCroix to Saganaga Lake
Boundary Waters - Saganaga Lake to Lake Superior
Albany River - Patte Lake to Kenogami River
Severn River - Deer Lake to Fort Severn
English River - Barnston Lake to Winnipeg River
Lake of the Woods - Rainy River to Kenora
Berens River - Shabumeni Lake to Moar Lake
Chukuni & Dowling Rivers - Red Lake to Berens River
Lac La Croix to Fort William - Lac La Croix to Thunder Bay
Mooseland & Gull Rivers - Mooseland Lake to Armstrong Road

Of the nine site districts within Northcentral Region, the Regional Parks System Plan identified five that were without waterway representation (3W-1, 3W-2, 3W-3, 3W-4 and 3W-5), and two more with inadequate representation (2W-2 and 2W-3). For systems planning purposes, the fifteen Northcentral waterways, which were identified in the provincial exercise, were re-examined using a combination of ratings and discussions with District staff. Six superior candidates were recommended for consideration as waterway parks (Steel, Kopka, Brightsands, Little Current, La Verendrye, Albany), and six additional candidates were identified as options to the preferred candidates (Drowning, Black Sturgeon, Mooseland/Gull, Allanwater/Caribou, Armstrong to Fort Hope, Lac La Croix to Fort William). Two other candidates were located already in an existing park or park reserve and one other candidate was located primarily in Northern Region. The Attawapiskat River, including those segments extending into the North-central and Northwestern regions, was identified by the Northern Region as a favoured candidate.

For purposes of the Northwestern Systems Planning program, twelve candidates which had emerged from the Provincial Waterway Evaluation exercise were removed from further consideration. The Longlegged-Chukuni Loop and the Bloodvein River were dropped because they lay primarily within the Woodland-Caribou candidate. The Kawashegamic River and the Albany River Diversion were culled due to poor recreational capability. The Throat was eliminated because it was too short. The English River West, the Boundary Waters, Rainy River, Winnipeg River and Lake of the Woods were dropped largely due to substantial development and conflicting interests, (e.g. cottaging, commercial fishing, wild life harvesting.) The Brightsand River and Gulliver Lake to Bending Lake routes were disregarded because they lay essentially in North Central Region.

The remaining eight candidates were assessed in more detail to establish their potential for contributing to the protection and back-country recreation targets. Following this further analysis, the East Berens, West Berens and Fawn Rivers were eliminated due to their lesser representation and recreation potentials. The Vermillion River was dropped due to its considerable conflict with allocated timber, high-to-moderate mineral potential, and existing tourist facilities.

The proposed waterway candidates to emerge from this exercise were the Turtle River, the English River East, the Albany River, North Pipestone River, South Pipestone River, Severn River and the Brightsands - Little Metionga River.

Natural Environment Candidates

The identification of natural environment candidates was initiated in Regional System Planning (1977). In the Northwestern Administrative Region, natural environment parks were viewed as the ideal solution to projected shortfalls in day-use and car-camping facilities. Four areas were considered as possible means of overcoming anticipated deficits in Kenora and Dryden Districts. Of these four, Pistol Lake and Pipestone Peninsula were pruned due to low recreational capability and Delaney-Wonderland-Keys was eliminated as being too far removed from Highway #17 and the Town of Kenora, where most of the demand would be generated. The Winnange Lake area was selected because of its outstanding day-use and car-camping capability, its proximity to Highway #17, and excellent potential of adjacent areas to contribute to life sciences representation.

Three areas were considered for overcoming the Sioux Lookout deficit anticipated due to the proposed future community of Lake St. Joseph. Any of these three sites could have provided the necessary recreational opportunities, but Medcalf Lake was chosen over DeLesseps and Badesdawa Reserves because of its proximity to the likely future site of the community, the fact that it tied in with the Vermillion River waterway and its excellent representation potential.

In the Northcentral Region, the natural environment park class is not represented in Site Districts 3W-1, 3W-2, 3W-4 and 2W-2 (see Figure D-2). However, due to the fact that Winisk Provincial Park provides partial representation of Site District 2W-2 and, due to the present irrelevance of car-based recreational demand in this isolated area, it is recommended that protection targets for 2W-2 be met through nature reserves, rather than natural environment parks. Likewise, there is no apparent need for day-use and car-camping opportunities in Site Districts 3W-1 and 3W-2, and potential exists to achieve protection and back-country recreation targets in the Whitewater, (Wilderness), Brightsands and Kopka (Waterway) candidates. Three existing park reserves (White Otter Lake, Silver Falls, and Kashabowie) are also recommended as parks.

Nature Reserve Candidates

The task of identifying nature reserve candidates intended to fill the gaps in existing earth and life science representation was initiated in the Regional Parks System Planning Program (1977). Efforts were directed to represent the mix of site complexes and site types which occur within each landscape unit in the Northwest Region and each biophysiographic unit in Northcentral Region. Nature reserve candidates were identified only in those areas where existing parks or other park candidates could not satisfy the earth and life science objectives.

Nature reserve candidates were identified under considerable constraints in time, staff, funding and accessibility of candidates. As a consequence, representation options were not consciously developed unless they were immediately apparent, and of comparable value to the preferred candidate. The prospect remains that additional candidates suitable to achieve the earth and life science targets could be identified given further study, particularly in the more northerly areas.

In the Northwestern Administrative Region, thirty-four nature reserves are recommended to achieve ecological representation of twenty-nine landscape units. Alternate representation to the preferred candidates is identified for fourteen landscape units (See Table C-5). A further fourteen small-scale earth and life science features are also recommended for nature reserve status.

In the Northcentral Region a larger number (65) of smaller nature reserves are recommended to achieve ecological representation of the 106 biophysiographic units native to the Region (See Table C-6). Alternatives to these candidates have not been identified with the exception of five optional areas located within Geraldton District as part of the West Patricia Planning Project.

As indicated in Table C-6, five potential nature reserves were dropped, and twenty-four have been adjusted in geographical extent as a concession to other resource user groups.

Northwestern Strategic Land Use Plan (NWSLUP)

The chronological correlation between phases of Northwest SLUP and Regional System Planning is illustrated in Figure C-1. Northwest SLUP contributed to the system planning effort by securing public review of proposed park policies, by identifying likely wilderness candidates, and by securing public reaction to these candidates. Candidates other than potential wilderness parks have not been identified in public documents associated with SLUP, because the land base required

TABLE C-5

A LAND ALLOCATION STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE REPRESENTATION OF LANDSCAPE UNITS NORTHWESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Landscape Unit	Site Region	Landscape Unit Representation	
		Recommended	Alternate
		Name	Name
1. Ponask Basin		Ponask Lake	-
2. Cocos Lake Bedrock Plateau		Cocos Lake	-
3. Opasquia - Sachigo Moraine		Rottenfish River	-
		Opasquia	-
4. Sandy Lake Basin		Stain River	Kehs
5. Bearskin Drumlin Field		Asipoquobah L.	Severn Lake
6. Muskrat Dam Lake Clays		Poplar Creek	-
7. Mishwamakam Bedrock Plain		Kakiwi River	-
8. Big Trout - Kingfisher Ground Moraine		Kaneesose Lake	Goose River
		Fat Lake	
9. Winisk Drumlin Field		Northcentral Reg.	Northcentral Region
12. Big Beaver House Moraine		Wunnummin Hill	Waterous Lake
13. Horseshoe L. - Wharram L. Bedrock Complex		Wharram Lake	Cattral Lake
14. Agutua Moraine - Northern Portion		Nango Lake	Agutua Lake
15. Windigo Lake		Gonyea Lake	-
16. North Spirit Lake Clays		Flanagan River	Roseberry R.
17. Berens R. Bedrock Plateau	3S	Cobham River	Apps Lake
	4S	Bigshell Lake	Bigshell Lake
18. Lac Seul Moraine - Trout Lake Portion		Mix Lake	Windfall Creek
		Trout Lake	Trout Lake
19. Agutua Moraine - Central Portion	2W	Forester Lake	-
	3S	Kishikas R.	-
20. Fort Hope Ground Moraine		Northcentral Reg.	Northcentral Region
21. Agutua Moraine - Southern Portion		Foaming Creek	-
22. Lac Seul Moraine - Lake St. Joseph Portion		Bow River	-
23. Gull Lake Bedrock Complex		Fawcett Lake	-
24. Lac Seul Moraine - Bluffy Lake Portion		Whitemud River	-
25. Lac Seul Basin		Pakwash	-
26. Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex	3S	St. Raphael Lake	-
	3W	Manion Lake	-
27. Minnitaki Drift Complex		Lola Lake	-
28. Manitou-Kenora Drift Complex	4S	Teggau Lake	Teggau Lake
	5S	Bigsby Complex	Aulneau Pen.
29. Dryden Clay Basin		Butler Lake	Wabigon R.
30. Raven Lake Outwash Plain		Little Metionga L.	-
31. Rainy River Clay Plain		Bigsby Island	-
		Rainy R. Peatlands	-

for these other park classes was anticipated to be insignificant at the strategic planning scale. Only the likely dimensions of candidates of other park classes was discussed in public SLUP reports. The impact that these candidates will have on the SLUP targets of other programs has yet to be assessed.

V Level of Achievement of Park Targets

Northwestern Administrative Region

Late changes to the extent and boundaries of candidate parks make it difficult to accurately assess the degree to which the protection and back-country recreation targets set for the Northwestern Region are satisfied by the slate of candidates endorsed by the Regional Director. On the other hand the projected performance of the proposed park system can be appraised quite accurately regarding day-use and car-camping opportunities (See Table C-2).

Both the day-use and car-camping targets can be met in their entirety with the candidates currently recommended. Life science targets will, in theory, be satisfied by the proposed candidates, although additional information could spawn the need for up to half a dozen additional nature reserve zones. Earth science targets will also likely require a further half dozen nature reserves to achieve adequate representation of the four themes not covered by existing parks and candidates. The back-country recreational target will be considerably under-achieved (43.8%). Although the non-wilderness opportunities to be provided will more than meet the non-wilderness target, only one-third of the wilderness opportunities required could be made available through the system of wilderness and waterway parks which is proposed.

TABLE C-6

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

	Area	Original Boundaries Refined	Dropped	Comments
GERALDTON DISTRICT				
Kawabatongog Lake[1]	5700	No	Yes	Timber
Poilu - Upper Twin Lake	11925	Yes		Timber, hunting
Springwater[2]	4550	Yes	Yes	Timber
Tabasokwia Zone (2a)		No		
Wapikopa Lake (2b)	47259	No		
Last Cedar Lake Zone (3a)		No		
Byrne Lake (3b)		No		
Obashi Lake (4a)	63405	No		
Mistassin Lake (4b)		No		
Foaming Creek (5a)		No		
Jobes Lake Zone (5a)		No		
Machawaian Lake (5b)	75406	No		
Attawapiskat River (7a)		N/A		
Attawapiskat River (7b)		N/A		
Missisa Lake (8)		N/A		
Missinaibi River (9a)		N/A		
9g				
Lindsley Lake[3]	950	Yes	Yes	FMA Timber Mining claims
NIPIGON DISTRICT				
Albert Lake Mesa	111	Yes		
Black Bay Peninsula	2054	Yes		Peat Extraction
Bowman Island	168	No		
Kabitotikwia River	3584	No		Hunting/Trapping
Kama Hill Location	1	No		
Kama Hill (Hwy. 17)	10	No		
Little Stone Lake	7391	Yes-now SEDGMAN LAKE		Timber, gravel
Pantagruel Creek	4400	Yes		FMA
Paradise Island	48	No		
Puff Island	2	No		
Shesheeb Bay	10	No		
West Bay	3000	No		
Windigo Bay	10013	Yes		Timber
TERRACE BAY DISTRICT				
Channel Island	10	No		
Cobinosh Island	90	No		
Craigs Pit *	2500	No		
Gravel River	557	Yes		Timber, gravel
Pic River Mouth	200	No		
Red Sucker Point	380	No		
Slate Islands	3963	No		Mineral
Prairie River	290	Yes		Timber, gravel
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT				
Burchell Lake	400	Yes		Timber

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* option # 1 Santoy Lake = 100 ha; option # 2 Terrace Bay Site = 100 ha

candidate nature reserves - page (2)

TABLE C-6 (continued)

Devon Road Mesa	132	No		
Dickson's Quarry	1	No		
Edward Island	1610	No		
Fraleigh Lake	868	Yes		Timber
Gull River	2940	Yes		FMA Timber
Intola	120	Yes		Refined study a
Loon Lake	1	No		
Matawin River	2650	Yes		Timber
MacKenzie	250	No		
Metionga Lake	7394	Yes-now LITTLE METIONGA		Timber, moose
Mokoman	350	No		
Mosquito Creek	12	No		
Nolalu	1	No		
Pardee Twp.	242	Yes		Private Land
Pass Lake	1	No		
Pearson Twp. Swamp	768	Yes		Def'n of Featur
Pie Island (LePate)	48	No		
Russell Point	290	Yes		Refined study a Privately Owned
Sitch Creek	332	No		
Slate River	36	No		
South Fowl Lake[4]	740	Yes	Yes	Timber, 400' in
Spar Island	194	No		
Square Top Mountain	260	No		
Stanley Bur Oak	19	Yes		Gravel, Private
Swamp Creek	1	No		
Thompson Island	171	No		
Thompson Lake	129	No		
Thunder Bay Look-out	1	No		
Upsala Peatlands (Trewartha)	3065	Yes		Peat Extraction
Whitefish Lake	687	Yes		Private Land
Whitefish Lake-West End	1430	No		
McCausland[5]	14044	Yes	Yes	Part of Abitibi FMA Alternative outs (Metionga)

[1] Kawabatongog (Geraldton) - dropped because 50% of the outwash plain was cut. Additional cut and roads were scheduled for 1982.

[2] Springwater (Geraldton) - dropped because of existing J.R. and silvicultural camps located in candidate. 15% of the area has already been cut. Another 20% is proposed for cutting by 1984.

[3] Lindsley Lake (Geraldton) - dropped because it was inadvertantly omitted by Regional Office during our initial input into the Domtar FMA. When the omission was noticed final discussions with the company vis a vis the FMA were to far advanced to attempt to re-instate.

[4] South Fowl (Thunder Bay) - dropped because earth and life specialists reviewed the candidate and felt that the present cutting had taken place on that part of the feature of most value.

[5] McCausland (Thunder Bay)
- within Spruce River Forest Management Agreement area
- not identified to Abitibi during initial meeting of potential exclusions (District not formally aware of area)
- subsequently dropped from consideration since optional area existed outside of FMA area (Metionga).

Figure C-1 CHRONOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF NORTHWEST STRATEGIC LAND USE PLANNING AND REGIONAL PARKS SYSTEM PLANNING

REGIONAL PARKS SYSTEM PLANNING		NORTHWEST STRATEGIC LAND USE PLAN
	1972	Northwest S.L.U.P. Phase One - initiated
	1974	Miller-Monzon Exercise Release Phase One Public Report Commence Phase Two
	1975	Beatty Exercise
Initiate Regional Parks System Plans Phase One - Appraisal of Existing Park Systems	1977	Release Phase Two Public Report Commence Phase Three
Phase Two - Candidate Identification and Appraisal	1979	
	1980	Release Phase Three Public Report
Phase Three - Documentation and Appraisal of Park Candidates	1981	
Phase Three - Implementation Schedule		Finalize tentative targets in S.L.U.P.

Northcentral Administrative Region

Table C-3 summarizes the degree to which the protection and recreation targets of the Northcentral Region can be satisfied in existing parks and recommended candidates. The projected supply of day-use opportunities and car-camping opportunities easily meets the demand anticipated for these activities by the year 2001. The overall back-country recreation target will be 98% satisfied. The projected deficit in non-wilderness back-country recreational opportunities can be largely overcome through the transfer of excess wilderness-type opportunities to the non-wilderness classification. Proposed nature reserves will achieve adequate representation of seventeen of the nineteen earth science themes present in Northcentral Region (89%), leaving two themes yet to be represented. From life science standpoint, recommended candidates are expected to provide adequate representation of 63 of the 106 (59%) biophysiographic units known to exist within the Region.

VI Recommended Changes in Status of Existing Parks and Reserves

As a consequence of the Regional Parks System Planning Program, a number of existing parks and reserves were recommended for changes in status.

In the Northwest Administrative Region three existing recreation parks (Ojibway, Pakwash, Sandbar) are recommended as natural environment parks on the strength of the recreational and representational potential which occurs in and adjacent to the parks. Also, four existing reserves (Pow Wow Grounds, Pistol Lake, Pipestone Peninsula, Stout Lake) and two existing recreation parks (Sioux Narrows, Aaron) are recommended for exclusion from the parks system because they lack the potential to effectively/efficiently contribute to parks system objectives.

In the Northcentral Region, one existing recreation park

(Inwood and four existing park reserves (Esnagami Lake, Purgatory Chutes, Cypress River, Partridge Lake) are recommended for rescindment because they fail to contribute significantly to park objectives. Four additional park reserves (Humboldt Bay, Kopka Lake, Arrowhead Peninsula, White Otter Lake) have been reduced in size; pruning those areas considered incidental to the achievement of park targets.

VII Categorization of Candidates by Level of Potential Controversy

Existing data was compiled by District and Regional staff to determine the nature and extent of existing and potential land use conflicts associated with each park candidate. Accumulated information included:

1) park system benefits attributed to each candidate,
2) impacts on other resource user groups,
3) possible boundary changes or alternative candidates which would eliminate or reduce deterimental impacts on other resource users, and
4) an assessment of the public's sensitivity to each proposed candidate.

Northwestern Administrative Region

These accumulated data were compiled on conflict and attribute sheets (See Appendix G) and examined by the Regional Director to establish what conflicts could and/or ought to be overcome. As a general rule, efforts were made to exclude large areas of high and moderate mineral potential as well as site class 1 and 2 forest land from the candidates; except where they overlapped with exceptional parkland values. Table C-7 lists the park candidates which were altered in geographic extent, indicating the resource considerations which led to these alterations.

The refined candidates which emerged following the elimination of major conflict areas were then assigned a conflict level (high, moderate or low). Conflict ratings were set by the Regional Director, in concert with the Deputy Regional Directors and with the assistance of Regional Parks Staff. Conflict ratings were a reflection of the overall conflict of candidates with other resource interests, tempered by an estimate of the level of controversy each candidate was likely to produce when subjected to public scrutiny.

Types of land use conflict which are typical of low, moderate or high conflict ratings are outlined in Table C-8. Candidates for which the majority of conflicts were typical of a particular overall conflict rating were assigned that overall rating. This rating strategy was applied as a general guidline only. The guidelines evolved out of the candidate appraisal process, and are largely based on a number of candidates which were used as benchmarks to establish the overall conflict rating of other candidates. In the majority of cases, the candidate parks did not fit neatly into one of the overall conflict ratings, and, as such, some degree of subjectivity was involved in their classification. The category assigned to each candidate should be construed as a general indication of the level, number and type of conflict each involves.

Certain candidates within the Northwestern Administrative Region, with a conflict rating of "high", have been further recommended for deferral until the active mineral exploration in the vicinity is concluded, and the true value of indigenous minerals can be adequately appraised.

The candidates proposed for public review in the Northwestern Administrative Region are listed in Table C-9 by assessed level of overall conflict. Of the candidates

TABLE C-7

PARK CANDIDATES WHICH WERE REFINED TO EXCLUDE AREAS OF HIGH CONFLICT WITH OTHER RESOURCE USER GROUPS

Park Class/Park Candidate	Option	Refined	Concerns
Wilderness			
Woodland Caribou	1 + 2	yes	Ti, M, To
Opasquia	1 + 2	yes	M
Aulneau	2		
Natural Environment			
Teggau-Winnange	1 + 2	yes	Ti, M, To, C, R
Pakwash	1 + 2	yes	To, Ti, M, C, R
Sand Point Island	1 + 2		
Lake of the Woods	1 + 2		
Medcalf Lake	1 + 2		
Waterway			
Turtle River	1 + 2	yes	To, C, MA
Pipestone River North	1 + 2		
Pipestone River South	1 + 2		
English River East	1	yes	Ti, C, To
Severn River	1 + 2		
Albany River	1 + 2		
Brightsands River	1 + 2		
Historical			
Goldrock	1 + 2		
Manitou Mounds	1 + 2		
Nature Reserves			
Sachigo Hills	1 + 2		
Kakiwi River	1 + 2		
Kaneesose Lake	1		
Goose River	2		
Wunnimmin Hill	1		
Waterous Lake	2		
Wharram Lake	1		
Cattral Lake	2		
Nango Lake	1	yes	CF, R

Table C-7 (continued)

Park Class/Park Candidate		Option	Refined	Concerns
Agutua Lake		2	yes	CF, R
Gonyea Lake		1 + 2	yes	CF, R
Flanagan River		1	yes	To, SF
Roseberry Lake		2		
Cobham Lake		1	yes	To, SF
Apps Lake		2	yes	To, SF
Mix Lake		1		
Windfall Creek		2		
Trout Lake		1 + 2		
Kishikas Lake		1 + 2		
Foaming Creek		1 + 2	yes	To
Bow River		1 + 2		
Fawcett Lake		1 + 2		
Whitemud River		1 + 2		
Windigo Point		1 + 2		
St. Raphael		1 + 2		
Lola Lake		1 + 2	yes	C, M, WR
Minnitaki Kames		1 + 2		
Butler Lake		1	yes	CF, WR, CF
Wabigoon River		2		
Bonheur		1 + 2		
Manomin		1 + 2		
Carpenter Twp		1 + 2		
Sable Islands		1 + 2	yes	SF, CF, H, Ti
Blue Township	Rainy River Peatlands	1 + 2	yes	H, Ti
Gameland		1 + 2	yes	H, Ti
Nelles Township		1 + 2	yes	H, Ti

Ti - Timber
To - Tourism
MA - Mineral aggregate
CF - Commercial Fishing
CF - Sport fishing

WR - Wild Rice
C - Cottaging
R - Residences
H - Hunting
M - Mining

Refer to Table 8, Page   for a similar table for Northcentral Region Candidate

TABLE C-8

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LEVEL OF CONFLICT FOR CANDIDATE AREAS: NORTHWEST PLANNING REGION

Low - Conflict Rating Guidelines

Timber - no conflict - not in a licence area
- Potential conflict - located in an expansion area
- Low conflict - licenced to a timber company, however only a small area involved
- Crown Unit

Mining - Potential ranged from unknown low - moderate to moderate high. If there was high mineral potential involved it was very small and there was no active exploration occurring.

Tourism* - limited tourist activities, temporary land use (land use permits) outposts - generally not more than 3.

*Note: there was one exception (Opasquia) to these guidelines, where a candidate had a lodge (lease) and 6 outposts (LUP) located within the proposed boundaries. While the level of tourism involved would normally be considered a "major" conflict, this was the only conflict of a major nature therefore it was ranked as low.

Commercial Fishing - zero - one licence.

Sport Fishing - sport fishing was only considered a factor in establishing the conflict rating in Nature Reserve Candidate Parks.
- Good potential re outposts, would limit the availability of supply for outposts.

Trapping - while trapping is a potential conflict, it is one which is common to all candidate parks. Therefore the level of conflict was assumed to be the same for all candidates.

Aggregate Potential - potential for extraction but no immediate demands.

Peat - potential for extraction

Cottaging - no cottages present

Land Tenure*- temporary land tenure only - lease, land use permits or mining claims.

*Note: one exception (Sandpoint Island) where some patented land exists but land acquisition is presently occurring. Not viewed as a major conflict in this particular case.

Table C-8 (continued)

Low - Conflict Rating Guidelines (cont.)

Transportation & Utilities - no major transportation or utilities proposed
- potential for some major transportation or utilities routes however, projected location unknown (i.e. Polar Gas).

Native Interest - traditional use of area was assumed to continue (i.e. trapping, hunting, commercial fishing).
- a potential conflict but one which is relatively common to all candidates.

Moderate - Conflict Rating Guidelines

Timber - major resource extraction conflict re allocated wood on Crown or Company Unit

Mining - potential ranged from moderate - very high mineral potential limited exploration and claim activity (note: areas of very high mineral potential were generally small.)

Tourism - tourism establishments - lodges and outposts, boat caches present
- moderate to high use of candidate park for recreation activities by patrons of existing tourist facilities

Cottaging - remote cottaging - present

Wild Rice - extensive use by natives

Hunting - moderate - high hunting pressure by local and non-resident hunters

Commerical Fishing - important bait fish waters

Sport Fishing - good potential - presently receives moderate - heavy use by residents & non-residents *1

Land Tenure - patented land present

Transportation & Utilities - existing transportation (roads, float planes, etc.) present
- primarily forest access roads

Trapping -(same comment as in low)

Native Interests - native concerns are a potential conflict re trapping, commercial fishing, sport fishing, hunting, access (winter trails, etc.) - a conflict which is common to all proposed

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*1 Sport fishing was only considered a factor in establishing the conflict rating in Nature Reserve candidates

Table C-8 (continued)

Moderate - Conflict Rating Guidelines (cont.)

candidates
- significant cultural importance to native people.

High- Conflict Rating Guidelines

Timber -major resource extraction conflict re allocated wood licenced to a timber company

Mining -moderate - very high mineral potential
-exploration has been active or presently active

Tourism - substantial use of area by tourist establishments located outside candidate and number of tourist establishments present in candidate. Lodges,(patented) outposts, temporary moose camps and boat caches.

Cottaging - cottaging (LUP's, leases and patented)

Wild Rice - extensive use by natives and non-natives

Hunting - moderate- high hunting pressure by both residents and non-residents

Commercial Fishing - commercial fishing licence present

Sport Fishing - heavy use by both residents and non-residents *[1]

Land Tenure - patented land present

Transportation - existing transportation facilities (roads, etc.) present
- number of facilities proposed, primarily resource access roads

Trapping - same comment as in low

Native Interests - native concerns are a potential conflict re trapping, commercial fishing, sport fishing, hunting, access (winter trails, etc.) and is considered a conflict which is common to all proposed candidates.

High-Deferred - Conflict Rating Guidelines

- large amount of high-moderate mineral potential located in the candidate park area.

- active exploration by a major mining company - close to a known deposit

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*[1] Sport fishing was only considered a factor in establishing the conflict rating in Nature Reserve Candidates.

TABLE C-9

CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING[*1]

PARK CLASS	CONFLICT RATING			
	High Deferred	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness		Woodland Caribou (1&2)	Aulneau (2)	Opasquia (1) Opasquia (2)
Natural Environment	Medcalf (1&2)	Teggau-Winnange (1&2)	Pakwash (1&2)	Sandpoint (1&2) Lake of the Woods (1) Lake of the Woods (2)
Waterway	Pipestone R. North (1&2) Severn R. (1) Severn R. (2)	English River East Albany R.	Turtle River Brightsands & Little Metionga R.	Pipestone River South
Historical		Goldrock Manitou Mounds		
Nature Reserve	Cattral Bow River	Whitemud St. Raphael	Sachigo Hills Windfall Lake Trout Lake Foaming Lake Fawcett Lake Lola Lake Minnitaki-Kames Wabigoon River Rainy River Peatlands: Blue Twp. Gameland Nelles Sable Is.	Kakiwi River Kaneesose Goose River Waterous Wharram Flanagan Roseberry Cobham Apps Mix Lake Kishikas Windigo Point Butler Bonheur Manomin Carpenter Nango Lake Gonyea Lake Agutua Lake Wunnummin Hill

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[*1] Numbers beside candidates indicate which park system option is referred to.

proposed, 26 are classified as having low overall conflict, and 14 are rated as possessing a high overall rating for conflict. Six of the candidates rated as high are recommended for deferred consideration pending the outcome of mineral exploration activity in their vicinity. Deferred candidates are recommended for consideration in the Regional Parks System Plan. Should they be approved as parks, they would not assume parks status until such time as the mineral prospects of the affected area have been ascertained. During the interim period preceding the clarification of mineral potential, the area would be managed to ensure its continuing integrity for park purposes.

Northcentral Administrative Region

In Northcentral Region the process of assigning conflict ratings was preceded by an exercise of candidate refinement. In November of 1980, Regional parks staff supplied the District offices with the slate of local candidates, requesting that they identify any immediate concerns. Resource conflicts identified at this time resulted in boundary refinements (for 24 candidates) designed to reduce the perceived level of conflict. Conflict/attribute evaluation sheets were completed for each of the refined candidates based on information tendered by Regional and District staff. The overall conflict rating of each park candidate was reviewed with the affected District Manager.

On July 30, 1980, all candidate areas, summarized by attribute, conflicts and overall degree of conflict were reviewed by the Regional Director and a Deputy Regional Director. The criteria employed to determine degree of conflict were appraised and a number of overall conflict ratings were raised. The refined criteria for determining level of conflict are displayed in Table C-10. Table C-11 provides a summary of park candidates for Northcentral Region organized by park class and level of conflict. Also noted in this summary are the type of land use conflict which each candidate entails, and a preliminary assessment of the means by which these conflicts might be overcome. Of the park candidates recommended, 28 are categorized as high conflict, 23 as medium conflict and 32 as low conflict.

TABLE C-10

REFINED CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LEVEL OF CONFLICT FOR CANDIDATE AREAS NORTH CENTRAL REGION

	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Timber	- licenced area with large volume of potential wood supply - scheduled for cut - > 5,000 ha	- licenced area not scheduled for cut - small volume of potential wood <5,000 ha	- previously cut - small area < 1,000 ha - licenced
Mining Mineral Aggregate	- high potential - active industry proposal - abandoned sites	- high-moderate potential - some exploration	- moderate potential
Commercial Fishing	- active bait fish area - active commercial fishing industry	- moderately active/successful/ potential commercial fisheries	- no active commercial fishery
Trapping	- includes major portion of 1 licence and/or quota	- includes only a small portion of several licences and quotas	- very small portion of line and quotas
Sport Fish/Wildlife	- high use area for sport fish, hunting and use by outfitters, high potential for such use*	- moderate use and potential for same	- low use and potential for same
Tourism	- several tourist establishments > 3	- ≤3 to tourist establishments	- no tourist establishments
Wild Rice	- high potential and annual harvest	- moderate potential and harvest	- low or no potential and harvest
Residential Development Utilities Transportation Land Tenure	- major forms of land tenure whereby agreements would be difficult to negotiate	- some land tenure where agreements would be possible	- little or no land tenure
Agriculture	- several farms in area	- < 2 farms in area	- no farming and/or potential
Native Interest	- high native interests in traditional or treaty rights	- moderate native interest in trapping, fishing and hunting	- little or no native interest

* For classes of parks other than nature reserves, outfitting would be the critical factor in determining high conflict. Therefore this criteria would be slightly changed for all but the nature reserve class of park.

PROBLEMS WITH ABOVE CRITERIA

1. General type of criteria used, however, each district has a slightly different application; some more stringent than others.

2. No attempt has been made to rectify this inconsistency.

TABLE C-11

PARK CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

NORTHCENTRAL REGION

NAME	DISTRICT	SIZE	AREA OF CONFLICT	POSSIBLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION	OPTION AVAILABLE	RE-EVALUAT RATING
			WATERWAYS			
HIGH CONFLICT AREAS						
Albany	Geraldton	162,300	timber, mining, native, tourism, hydro	-boundary refinement -master planning	Attawapiskat	
Winisk	"		F/W, native, mining	-boundary refinement	two nature reserves	•
Black Sturgeon	Nipigon		lands, aggregate		Kopka	
MEDIUM CONFLICT AREAS						
Attawapiskat	Geraldton		native, mining?	-master planning	Albany	
Brightsands	Ignace/ Thunder Bay		timber, tourism	-master planning	part of Kopka part of Mooseland/Gull	
Kopka	Thunder Bay/ Nipigon	3,000+ha	timber, F/W	-master planning	Mooseland/Gull	
Little Current	Geraldton	11,960 ha	timber, mining, F/W	-interim guidelines -master planning	Drowning	
Mooseland/Gull	Thunder Bay		aggregate, timber	-master planning	Kopka	
Allanwater/Caribou R.	Nipigon		timber, tourism	-master planning	Brightsands, Kopka, Albany (part of)	
Steel River	Geraldton/ Terrace Bay	8,000 ha				
LOW CONFLICT AREAS						
Drowning	Geraldton	11,960 ha	timber, F/W	-master planning	Little Current	
LaVerendrye Park Reserve	Thunder Bay	1,311 ha	timber, F/W, hunting	-master planning	No	
			WILDERNESS			
HIGH CONFLICT AREAS						
Whitewater	Nipigon/ Sioux Lookout		timber, F/W, etc.		No	
			NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS			
MEDIUM CONFLICT AREAS						
Silver Falls Park Reserve	Thunder Bay	3,561 ha	timber	-master planning	No	
LOW CONFLICT AREAS						
Middle Falls Park Res.	" "	961 ha	commercial	-master planning	No	
Kashabowie Park Reserve	" "	2,064 ha	aggregate	-master planning	No	
White Otter Park Reserve	Atikokan	24,281 ha		-master planning	No	
			RECREATION			
LOW CONFLICT AREAS						
Arrow Lake Prov. Park	Thunder Bay	405 ha		-master planning		

TABLE C-11 (continued)

NATURE RESERVES

NAME	DISTRICT	SIZE	AREA OF CONFLICT	POSSIBLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION	OPTION AVAILABLE	RE-EVALUATE RATING
HIGH CONFLICT AREAS						
Black Bay Peninsula	Nipigon	2,054 ha	peat, timber		No	
West Bay	"	3,000 ha	timber		No	*(timber)
Windigo Bay	"	10,013 ha	timber, trapping		No	
Sedgman	"	7,391 ha	timber, trapping, hunting		No	
Metionga	Thunder Bay	6,764 ha	timber, fish/wildlife		No, (alternative dropped)	
Mokoman	" "	350 ha	mining, fish/wildlife	withdraw only surface rights	No	*
Edward Island	" "	1,610 ha	commercial fishing	boundary refinement	Yes	*
Gull River	" "	1,174 ha	timber		Yes, but lower quality	
Square Top Mountain	" "	260 ha	patented (City of Thunder Bay)	seek agreement with city	No	*
Stanley Bur Oak	" "	19 ha	patented, aggregate	seek agreement with company	No	*
Upsala Peatlands (Trewartha)	" "	3,065 ha	peat		No	
Whitefish Lake-West End	" "	1,350 ha	timber, mining, sport fish, native		No	
Thompson Island	" "	171 ha	mining		No	
Craig's Pit	Terrace Bay	2,500 ha	timber, mining, aggregate	boundary refinement	2 options of lower quality	*
Slate Islands	" "	3,953 ha	mining, 1		No	
Poilu-Upper Twin Lakes	Geraldton	11,720 ha	timber		No	
Mistassin	"	51,332 ha	mining, native	drop in favour of alternative	Obashi	*
Machawaian	"	75,406 ha	native		Foaming Creek (Sioux Lookout)	
Matawin River	Thunder Bay	2,650 ha	fish/wildlife, timber		No	
Burchell Lake	" "	206 ha	mining		No	
Obashi Lake	Geraldton	63,405 ha	native, fish/wildlife		No	
Byrne	"	35,525 ha	fish/wildlife, native		No	
Mackenzie	Thunder Bay	250 ha	mining, aggregate		No	
Wapikopa	Geraldton	47,259 ha	mining, native		No	
MEDIUM CONFLICT AREAS						
Pantagruel Creek	Nipigon	4,400 ha	timber		No	
Kabitotikwia River	"	3,584 ha	fish/wildlife		No	
Humboldt Bay Park Reserve	"	1,600 ha	timber		No	
Fraleigh Lake	Thunder Bay	868 ha	fish/wildlife		No	
Devon Road Mesa	" "	132 ha	mining	reserve only surface rights	No	
Thompson Lake	" "	129 ha	timber, sport fishing		No	
Pigeon River Clay Plain	" "	2,870 ha	timber, trapping		No	
Spar Island	" "	194 ha	mining		No	
Pic River Mouth	Terrace Bay	200 ha	timber, mining, natives		No	
Prairie River Mouth	" "	290 ha	mining, aggregate		No	
Terrace Bay Kettle Holes	" "	100 ha	aggregate lands	select alternative	Craig's Pit/Santoy	
Gravel River	Terrace Bay/ Nipigon	824 ha	timber, aggregate		No	
Dickson's Quarry	Thunder Bay	1 ha	mining	some	No	
Arrowhead Peninsula Park Reserve	" "	490 ha	timber??		No	
Bowman Island	Nipigon	259 ha			No	

TABLE C-11 (continued)

Nature Reserves cont'd.

NAME	DISTRICT	SIZE	AREA OF CONFLICT	POSSIBLE CONFLICT RESOLUTION	OPTION AVAILABLE	RE-EVALUATE RATING
LOW CONFLICT AREAS						
Intola	Thunder Bay	28 ha	residential development		No	
Loon Lake	" "	1 ha			No	
Swamp Creek	" "	1 ha			No	
Whitefish Lake	" "	687 ha	timber		No	
Thunder Bay Lookout	" "	1 ha	M.T.C.		No	
Russell Point	" "	37 ha	aggregate, lands		No	
Sitch Creek	" "	332 ha	lands		No	
Pass Lake	" "	1 ha	lands		No	
Pearson Township	" "	768 ha	mining, trapping		No	
Pie Island	" "	40 ha	mining, lands			• Medium
Mosquito Creek	" "	12 ha	lands		No	
Nolalu	" "	1 ha			No	
Pardee Township	" "	242 ha	trapping		No	
Slate River	" "	35.5 ha	lands		No	
Channel Island	Terrace Bay	10 ha	mining		No	
Cobinosh Island	" "	90 ha	lands		No	
Santoy Lake Kettle Holes	" "	110 ha			kettle holes, Craig's Pit	
d Sucker Point	" "	380 ha	mining		No	
ma Hill	Nipigon	10 ha			No	
Kama Hill	"	1 ha			No	
Paradise Island	"	48 ha			No	
Puff Island	"	2 ha			No	
Shesheeb Bay	"	10 ha			No	
Albert Lake Mesa	"	111 ha			No	
Tabasokwia	Geralton		Nature Reserve zones to be added to Winisk Waterway Park			
Last Cedar Lake	"					
AREAS DROPPED						
South Fowl Lake	Thunder Bay	740 ha	timber			
Springwater	Geraldton	4,550 ha	timber			
Kawabatongog Lake	Geraldton	5,700 ha	timber			
Lindsley Lake	Geraldton	2,900 ha	timber, mining claims			
McCausland	Thunder Bay	14,044 ha	F.M.A.			

APPENDIX D

SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

APPENDIX D

THE SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, WILDERNESS, AND WATERWAY PARKS - A SUMMARY OF THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION REPORT

I PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the Northeastern Parks System Review report was to:

a) identify the targets assigned for natural environment, wilderness, and waterway parks in the Northeastern Planning Region;

b) identify the contributions that existing natural environment, wilderness, and waterway parks make towards meeting those targets;

c) identify gaps in the current park system which must be filled to satisfy park targets for the year 2001;

d) describe the process by which park candidates intended to fill gaps in the existing park system were identified, evaluated, and selected;

e) classify candidate parks based on the nature and degree of land use conflicts which they entail;

f) identify the level of policy target achievement that will occur given existing parks and proposed park candidates;

g) identify the targets and progress achieved to date in the nature resource program;

Items (c) and (f) above, were not included in the report originally submitted by Northeastern Region, but have been incorporated for the purposes of standardizing the information base across the province.

II ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS

The assets and deficiencies of existing parks are measured relative to both the park policy targets and the park class targets.

a) Park Policy Targets

The assets and deficiencies of the current system of parks in the Northeastern and Northern Administrative Regions are summarized in Tables D-1, and D-2.

Demand projections for the year 2001 exceed the abilities of present parks in the Northern Region by 42,000 day-use opportunities, 55,000 car-camping opportunities, and 185,000 backcountry recreational opportunities. Furthermore, representation must be found for the 198 earth science features and the 411 life science site-types known to occur within the Region. Potential exists within present provincial parks to supply 95,000 additional car-camping opportunities, and about 300 additional non-wilderness backcountry opportunities. This additional potential is sufficient to satisfy the projected 2001 deficits in day-use and car-camping. New park candidates will be required to overcome the projected deficits in wilderness (137,000 opportunities) and non-wilderness (47,000 opportunities) backcountry recreation.

In the Northeastern Administrative Region, demand projections for the year 2001, exceed the abilities of present parks by 349,000 day-use opportunities, 159,000 car-camping opportunities, and 233,000 backcountry recreation opportunities. Furthermore, representation must be found for the 235 earth science features and the 109 life science site-types known to exist within the Region. Existing provincial parks have the potential to provide up to 98,000 wilderness recreational opportunities and 9,000 non-wilderness opportunities. Despite this additional potential, candidate parks must be identified which can supply 349,000 day-use opportunities[1], 159,000 car-camping opportunities, and 147,000 backcountry opportunities.

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[1] The actual deficit to be satisfied by park candidates may be less than 349,000 opportunities, because the additional potential of existing parks has yet to be assessed.

TABLE D-1

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall or Surplus
Day Use (opportunities)	237,300	195,372	- 41,928	95,414	77,528	+131,014
Car Camping (opportunities)	219,300	274,058	- 54,758	426,331	157,021	+528,594
Backcountry (opportunities)	234,770	50,260	-184,500	337	76,195	-107,968
Wilderness (opportunities)	163,368	26,087	-137,281	0	41,495	- 95,786
Non-Wilderness (opportunities)	71,383	24,183	- 47,200	337	34,700	- 12,163
Earth Science (lithostratigraphic units and stratigraphic contacts)	198	NDA	NDA	188		- 10
Life Science (site-types)	411	NDA	NDA	279		- 132

NDA - No data available

1. Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

2. The arithmetic relationship between column headings is as follows:
   - o Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target
   - o Shortfall/Surplus = Target - (Additional Potential in Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

TABLE D-2

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARKS
NORTHEASTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target	Additional in Prov.Parks	Potential in Candidates	Shortfall or Surplus
Day Use (opportunities)	629,969	281,441	-348,528	NDA	30,406	NDA
Car Camping (opportunities)	819,799	661,137	-158,662	0	158,662	0
Backcountry (opportunities)	253,714	21,114	-232,600	106,974	89,591	- 36,035
Wilderness	194,211	8,811	-185,400	98,013	76,122	- 11,265
Non-Wilderness	59,503	12,303	- 47,200	8,961	13,469	- 24,770
Earth Science (geological features)	235	NDA	NDA	223(E)		12
Life Science (site-types)	109	NDA	NDA	67		42

NDA - No data available

E - Estimate

1. Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

2. The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:
   - Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target
   - Shortfall/Surplus = Target - (Additional Potential in Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

b) Park Class Targets

The park class target for wilderness parks is to locate one wilderness park and one complementary wilderness zone (in a park of another class) in each of the six site regions which fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. Present assets include three existing wilderness parks (Polar Bear, Pukaskwa, and Killarney) which provide adequate representation of four site regions (0E, 1E, 3E, and 5E). Also in existence are three complementary wilderness zones (in Winisk, Lake Superior, and Algonquin Parks) which afford adequate representation for three site regions (1E, 4E, and 5E). Polar Bear Park supplies sufficient wilderness to satisfy both the park and zone requirements for site region 0E. Wilderness deficiencies in the existing system of parks include a wilderness park and zone for site region 2E, a wilderness zone in site region 3E, and a wilderness park in site region 4E. In site region 5E, an expansion of Killarney Park is required to better achieve the size and representational criteria for a wilderness class of park (see Table D-3).

The park class target for waterway parks, is to locate all or part of a waterway park in each of the twenty-seven site districts which fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. Present assets include eight existing waterway parks which provide representation for eleven site districts. A total of sixteen site districts have yet to be represented. Table D-4 provides a summary of existing and proposed waterway representation by site district.

The park class target for natural environment parks, is to locate a natural environment park in each of the twenty-seven site districts which fall within the Northeastern Planning Region. Present assets include thirteen existing natural environment parks in the Northeastern Planning Region in addition to three existing natural environment parks within Algonquin Region. Together, these sixteen parks meet the basic area requirements for fifteen site districts. The remaining

TABLE D-3

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

WILDERNESS CLASS

Site Region	Wilderness Park	Wilderness Zone
0E	Polar Bear Park	Polar Bear Park
1E	Polar Bear Park	Polar Bear Park
2E	no representation	no representation
3E	Pukaskwa National Park	no representation
4E	no representation	Lake Superior Park
5E	Killarney Park	Algonquin Park

TABLE D-4

ASSETS & DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

WATERWAY PARKS

Site Region	Site District	Existing Parks	Proposed Candidates
0E	1	Winisk	
1E	1		Severn River
	2	Winisk	
2E	1		Ottoskwin-Attawapiskat River
	2		Missinaibi River
	3		Little Abitibi River
3E	1		Missinaibi River
	2		Missinaibi River
	3		Missinaibi River
	4		no candidate
	5	Chapleau-Nemegosenda	Missinaibi River
	6		Larder River
4E	1		
	2	Lake Superior Park	
	3	Mississagi River	
	4	Lady Evelyn	Makobe-Grays River Sturgeon River
	5		Larder River
5E	1		no candidate
	2		no candidate
	3	Killarney Park	
	4		Sturgeon River
	5		French River
	6	Mattawa River	
	7		Magnetewan River
	8	Algonquin	Magnetewan River
	9	Algonquin	
	10	Algonquin	

twelve site districts are presently unrepresented. Table D-5 provides a summary of existing and proposed natural environment representation by site district.

There is no park class target for nature reserves.

III. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF PARK CANDIDATES

a) Wilderness Candidates

Candidate wilderness areas were identified employing criteria set out by Head Office for the Provincial Wilderness Identification and Evaluation Project (1974 to 1975). Selection criteria included:

- undeveloped areas of approximately 100,00 hectares;
- areas with high potential for backcountry recreation;
- areas having Regional, special, and/or representative earth, life, and cultural features;
- areas with road access to, but not through them;
- areas with low or moderate mineral potential;
- areas with low or moderate forestry potential;
- areas having few or no timber licences;
- areas without significant hydro potential;
- areas without native land claims.

In most instances it was not possible to identify areas which met all these selection criteria.

Resource conflicts associated with each candidate were identified. Where candidates posed serious conflicts with resource users, several methods of conflict resolution were employed:

- altering boundaries of an area;
- reducing the size of an area;
- negotiating with existing resource users to phase out or relocate resource commitments;
- changing the classification of the proposed park. e.g. from wilderness park to natural environment park with a wilderness zone
- accommodating controlled resource use in the candidate area.

TABLE D-5

ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS IN THE NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CLASS

Site Region	Site District	Existing Parks	Proposed Candidates
0E	1	Polar Bear	
1E	1		
	2	Polar Bear	
2E	1		
	2	Tidewater	
	3		
3E	1		Pierre Montreuil
	2	Nagagamisis, Missinaibi	
	3	Greenwater	Long Point
	4	Ivanhoe, Shoals, Missinaibi	
	5	Obatanga	The Shoals, Missinaibi Lake
	6	Esker Lake	
4E	1	Lake Superior	
	2	Lake Superior	
	3	Halfway, Shoals	Aubrey Falls
	4		Michipicoten Island
	5	Kap-Kig-Iwan	
5E	1		
	2		Vidal Bay
	3		La Cloche
	4		Wanapitei
	5	Restoule	Restoule Park Reserve
	6	Samuel de Champlain	
	7	Killbear, Grundy	
	8		
	9	Algonquin	
	10	Algonquin	

If such methods were not effective in eliminating or reducing the serious conflicts, the candidate was dropped from further consideration. Candidates which best met the park objectives were selected by the Regional Directors and proposed as future parks in the draft Strategic Land Use Plan for Northeastern Region.

Three areas were considered as candidates for site region 2E. Mammametlawa was dropped because it did not meet the wilderness park objectives. Thunderhouse Falls was reduced in size due to forestry and mineral conflicts and is recommended to become a wilderness zone upon the establishment of the Missinaibi Waterway Park. The Kesagami Lake candidate offered the best combination of natural and recreational features, and is recommended as a future wilderness park provided that controlled exploration will be permitted in areas of high mineral potential.

In site region 3E, six candidate wilderness areas were identified. Four areas were eliminated due to significant resource use conflicts (Montreal River, Radisson Lake, Michigama Lake, Obikamaga Lake). Pukaskwa National Park offered the best means for providing wilderness park representation. The Little Missinaibi Lake candidate was reduced in size to avoid timber licences, and was subsequently recommended as a wilderness zone to be added to the existing Missinaibi Lake Park.

Within site region 4E, three candidate areas were evaluated. Biscotasing was culled because it was part of the E.B. Eddy timber licence. Michipicoten Island was dropped because it lacked sufficient area. Following some boundary adjustments and a reduction in size, Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater Lake emerged as the preferred candidate.

Within site region 5E it is recommended that a wilderness zone be established as an extension to the existing park (Killarney).

b) Waterway Candidates

The initial identification and evaluation of waterways was conducted in the Provincial Waterway Evaluation Study conducted in 1976. Of the candidates considered in this study, those with the highest rating were considered as waterway candidates. Each candidate was appraised by balancing its natural, cultural, and recreational merits against the potential land use conflicts it would likely entail. Those areas with minimal conflict potential, or good possibility for conflict resolution, were retained as waterway candidates.

The eight areas recommended as waterway candidates are listed by site district in Table D-4.

c) Natural Environment Candidates

No effort will be made to identify natural environment parks for the five site districts in the Hudson Bay Lowlands until the location of future access, and the nature of development and recreational demands to be exerted in the area are better understood.[1]

The initial selection of candidates for the remaining seven site districts (3E-1, 4E-4, 5E-1, 5E-2, 5E-3, 5E-4, 5E-8) was based on information derived from systems planning inventories for cultural features, recreational potential, as well as opportunities for earth and life science representation. A total of eighteen natural environment parks were evaluated resulting in the selection of the eleven candidates noted in Table D-4. Eight candidates were eliminated because they failed to meet park objectives, and/or the resource conflicts inherent in the candidates were beyond reasonable resolution.

d) Nature Reserve Candidates

Although there is no park class target for nature reserves, a program is underway to identify nature reserve candidates which will satisfy the park policy targets for earth and life science representation. Life science inventory work in the Hudson Bay Lowlands has proceeded to the point where a system of candidate nature reserves is being evaluated and modified through Regional and District dialogue. Inventories in the balance of the Planning Region (site regions 3E, 4E, and 5E) should be sufficiently developed by January 1, 1982, to accurately define where gaps in representation still exist. Based on inventories completed to date, a total of 86 nature reserve candidates have been identified for life science purposes, in addition to the two existing nature reserve parks. Each of the candidates is located as general locale in Map 18.

It is anticipated that earth science inventories will progress sufficiently to produce a complete package of earth science candidates for the Region in 1982. To date, a total of 176 earth science candidates have been identified.

IV ACHIEVEMENT OF PARK TARGETS

The degree to which park policy targets for recreation, tourism, and protection are satisified by existing parks and proposed park candidates, is summarized in Tables D-1 and D-2.

a) Northern Administrative Region Recreation and Protection Targets

From Table D-1, it is apparent that the Northern Administrative Region will easily meet the projected demand for day-use and car-camping opportunities. The substantial surplus projected for car-camping is partially a reflection of the uneven supply of existing facilities relative to demand centres; some Districts have considerable supply surpluses. It is also an indication that many existing parks and reserves have additional potential far in excess of what will be required in the foreseeable future.

Proposed park candidates in the Northern Region have the potential to supply 41,000 wilderness backcountry opportunities and 35,000 non-wilderness opportunities. As a consequence, Northern Region will experience a shortfall of 108,000 backcountry opportunities; comprised of 96,000 wilderness opportunities and 12,000 non-wilderness opportunities.

To date, earth and life science inventories have identified areas for 188 of the 198 earth science features, and 279 of the 411 site-types known to exist within the Region.

b) Northeastern Administrative Region Recreation and Protection Targets

As indicated in Table D-2, park candidates proposed for the Northeastern Administrative Region have the capability to provide the additional car-camping opportunities which will be required by the year 2001. Proposed park candidates also have the capability to supply 30,000 day-use opportunities. The complementary contribution which can be made to the day-use target by additional potential in existing parks has yet to be identified. As such, the projected degree of achievement of the day-use target remains unknown at this time.

Proposed park candidates have the further potential to supply 76,000 wilderness opportunities and 22,000 non-wilderness opportunities; insufficient to satisfy the assigned targets. As a consequence, Northeastern Region will experience a short fall of 27,000 backcountry opportunities, comprised of 11,000 wilderness opportunities and 16,000 non-wilderness opportunities.

Earth and life science inventories conducted to date have identified representative areas for 223 of the 235 known geological features, and 67 of the 109 acknowledged life-science site-types.

c) Park Class Targets

The degree to which park class targets are satisfied by the combination of existing parks and proposed candidates is summarized in Tables D-3, D-4, and D-5. Proposed and existing parks would provide one wilderness park and one complementary wilderness zone in each of the six site regions within the Northeastern Planning Region. For waterway parks, proposed candidates would fill the existing representation gaps in all but three site districts (3E-4, 5E-1, and 5E-2). Furthermore, three site districts, (4E-4, 3E-5, and 5E-8) will be represented by more than one waterway park if currently proposed candidates are approved. This duplication is required where only a short segment of the first waterway falls within the site district, or, alternately, the additional waterways are required to satisfy the backcountry recreational target.

Existing parks and proposed park candidates would provide natural environment representation for all site districts outside the Hudson Bay Lowlands except 5E-1. Mississagi River Delta is retained as a candidate for 5E-1, but has been designated as a nature reserve because of the construction of a uranium refinery adjacent to the site. More than one natural environment park is recommended in site districts 3E-3, 3E-5, and 4E-3. In site district 3E-3, Long Point is proposed as a natural environment candidate in addition to (existing) Greenwater Park in recognition of the mineral interests within its boundaries. In site districts 3E-5 and 4E-3, adequate representation of the landscape cannot be achieved with one park only.

V CATEGORIZATION OF PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

In order to classify proposed park candidates by the nature and degree of land use conflict(s) they entail, data relating to the following subject areas was collected and evaluated:

- natural, recreational and cultural significance, including special and/or representative earth science, life science, historical and archeological features, backcountry travel potential, facility-based recreation potential, accessibility to markets, and other factors;
- potential conflicts, including significant timber and mineral resources, land alienations, potential hydro sites, significant hunting and trapping capability, native rights issues, and other factors;
- opportunities to resolve existing or potential conflicts including boundary revisions, trade-offs, controlled interim use, etc;
- public comments concerning the proposal.

On the basis of the foregoing data, each proposed candidate was assigned a high, moderate, or low conflict rating, to reflect the degree of controversy it would likely generate if introduced for discussion in the public forum.

Of the candidates proposed for the Northeastern Planning Region, ten are expected to involve low overall conflict, seven are classified as having moderate conflict potential, while three are rated as possessing high overall potential for conflict. The conflict rating of proposed candidates is summarized for the Planning Region in Table D-6.

TABLE D-6:

CANDIDATE PARKS BY OVERALL CONFLICT RATING - NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	Lady Evelyn - Smoothwater	Kesagami Lake	
Waterway		French River Sturgeon River Larder River Missinaibi River	Severn River Otaskwia - Attawapiskat River Makobe - Grays River Little Abitibi River
Natural Environment		Pierre Montreuil	Michipicoten Island Aubrey Falls Wanapitae Restoule Long Point Missinaibi Lake The Shoals Vidal Bay Fort La Cloche
Nature Reserve		Mississagi Delta	Pattinson Township Hobson Township (2)* Valentine Township (3)* Pitt Township Beniah Township Wilkie Township Sanborn Township Thackery Township Ben Nevis Township Ekwan River Albany River (2)* Nagagami Lake Pot Hole Site Evelyn Township Kwataboahegan River

* - ( ) indicates number of individual sites

APPENDIX E

SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE PARKS IN THE SOUTHERN ONTARIO PLANNING REGION

APPENDIX E

THE SELECTION AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, WILDERNESS AND WATERWAY PARKS - A SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TO DATE IN THE SOUTHERN PLANNING REGION

I. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the Parks System Planning Review report for the Southern Ontario Planning Region was to:

a) identify the targets assigned for natural environment, wilderness, waterway and nature reserve parks by administrative region;
b) identify the contributions that existing natural environment, wilderness, waterway and nature reserve parks make towards meeting these targets;
c) identify to the degree possible, gaps within the existing park system which must be filled to satisfy park targets for the year 2001;
d) briefly describe the progress to date in the selection of park candidates to fill gaps in the existing system;
e) classify the proposed candidates which have been identified to date according to the degree of conflict they will likely entail if introduced into the public forum; and,
f) specify the level of target achievement that will occur given existing parks and proposed candidates.

II. ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF PARKS

In the Southern Planning Region, assets and deficiencies of the existing park system were determined based upon

1) the capability of existing parks to satisfy the day-use, car-camping and back-country recreation targets assigned to the Region to the year 2001, and,
2) the capability of existing parks to satisfy the park class targets for wilderness, waterway and natural environment parks.

A tabular summary of the existing park system in Southern Ontario is presented in Table E-1. The assets and deficiencies of current parks within the system are portrayed in Tables E-2 through E-7.

a) Recreational and Protection Targets

As is evident from Tables E-2 through E-5, recreational demands assigned to the provincial park system will considerably exceed the capabilities of existing parks by the year 2001. Projected deficits for the Southern Planning Region include 7,517,000 day-use opportunities, 2,452,000 car-camping (extended use) opportunites, and 72,000 back-country opportunities. The relatively small deficit projected for back-country recreation reflects the fact that the bulk of the responsibility for providing back-country demand generated in Southern Ontario, has been assigned to Northern Ontario regions.

With the exception of Algonquin Region, it is not possible at this time to assess the relative assets and deficits of existing parks for the life science target. Southern Ontario is largely comprised of disrupted landscapes which bear little resemblance to their natural origins. Furthermore, the land tenure pattern in Southern Ontario makes it difficult if not impossible to protect a full range of representative sites for earth and life science purposes. Under these circumstances, the achievement of a reasonable representation of Maycock's theoretical site-types would be difficult. Southern Ontario administrative regions have adapted to this situation by seeking to achieve the best possible representation of those sites which remain relatively undisturbed. The framework for this representation strategy has yet to be developed, and it is therefore not possible at this time to assess the level of target achievement afforded by either existing parks and/or proposed candidates. For the purposes of Algonquin Region, it has been estimated that existing parks provide adequate representation for 72% of the site-types which occur within the Region.

The potential for earth science representation in existing parks is summarized in Table E-6. Present levels of earth science achievement vary from 26% in Central Region to 59% in Algonquin Region.

b) Park Class Targets

Wilderness Areas - The park class target for Southern Ontario is to locate one wilderness park and one complementary wilderness zone (in a park of another class) for each of the site regions (5E, 6E, 7E) within the Planning Region. No wilderness parks presently exist within the Planning Region. Site Region 5E presently contains one wilderness park (Killarney) and three wilderness zones (Algonquin). However the representation of the wilderness landscape afforded by these existing parks is not considered to be adequate. Killarney Park is located in the Northeastern Planning Region.

Waterway Parks - The park class target for Southern Ontario is to locate one waterway park (or park segment) for each of the 26 site districts within the Planning Region. The Ontario Provincial Park Planning and Management Policies recognize that it may not be possible to establish waterway parks in certain Southern Ontario site districts which lack the necessary resources. It was further noted in the policies that private lands could be incorporated within waterway parks in the Southern Region.

There are, at present, no waterway parks within the Southern Ontario Planning Region. However, two site districts (5E-9, 5E-10) are represented by waterways within Algonquin Provincial Park. Also, Cabinet approval was received on February 15, 1981*1 for the placement of that segment of the Madawaska River between McPhee Bay and Griffiths in regulation as the first Waterway Provincial Park in Southern Ontario (site district 5E-11).

Natural Environment Parks - The park class target for Southern Ontario is to locate one natural environment park within each of the 26 site districts within the Planning Region. Once again it was recognized that it might be difficult or impossible to attain ideal representation due to the degree of existing development.

*1 Announced March 4, 1981 by Hon. James Auld

III. IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF PARK CANDIDATES

For the greater part, the process of identifying, evaluation and selecting park candidates was relatively straight-forward in the Southern Planning Region. Lands within the Region are largely patented, or, alternately committed to existing Crown land uses. As a consequence the park selection process focused on those few residual areas which continue to be both available and suitable for parkland purposes. In many instances, suitable Crown land areas simply could not be located. Seldom was there sufficient latitude in choice to permit the identification of alternative candidates.

To the extent possible, recreation/tourism targets were met within natural environment, waterway and wilderness parks. Recreation parks were considered only as a final resort.

a) Wilderness Candidates

Due to the size and landscape requirements for wilderness areas, no representation is possible in site region 7E. For the same reason it will not be possible to provide a wilderness park candidate within site region 6E. Areas which could potentially serve 6E as wilderness zones are currently under review but no candidate is proposed at this time.

In site region 5E, there are three new wilderness areas proposed to enhance wilderness representation. The Blackstone Harbour Park Reserve (Algonquin Region) is proposed as a natural environment park containing a wilderness zone. Bon Echo (natural environment) Park in the Eastern Region may be expanded to accommodate a wilderness zone. The Brown-Wilson and Magnetewan areas are jointly proposed as one wilderness park.

b) Waterway Candidates

To achieve the waterway class target, heavy reliance must be placed on the contributions and cooperation of other agencies.*1 (See Table E-7) A total of ten park candidates and park additions are proposed to facilitate representation of three currently unrepresented site-districts (5E-8, 5E-9 and 5E-10) as well as further representation of two other site-districts (5E 7, 5E-11). Hardy Lake is proposed as a natural environment park, and the East River is proposed as an addition to Arrowhead Park. The other six candidates (Magnetewan, Upper Madawaska, Opeongo River, Oxtongue/Ragged Falls River, Bonnechere and Lower Madawaska) are all proposed as waterway parks.

Three other possible candidates require additional investigation. Two of these (Ottawa River, Otter Lake to Charleston Lake) would represent the currently unrepresented site districts 5E-12 and 6E-10 (respectively). The third (Petawawa/Baron) would enhance existing representation in site district 5E-10.

The eight aforementioned candidates will provide complete representation of waterway parks in Algonquin Region. For the Eastern, Central and Southwestern Regions, it is proposed that almost total reliance be placed on other agencies to provide waterway representation. Seventeen site districts in these three regions have one or more waterways which will be considered in conjunction with Conservation Authorities, a park because other agencies are already actively involved in managing the waterway.

c) Natural Environment Candidates

Fifteen new natural environment parks are proposed. (See Table E-8) Eight of these parks would be located in previously

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*1 Even in site districts where relatively significant opportunities exist for waterway parks, it would not be desireable to establish Park Commissions or the Canada-Ontario Rideau Trent Severn administration (See Table E-7).

unrepresented site districts - Westmeath (5E-12), Black Creek (6E-3), Pretty River (6E-4), Lavender Falls (6E-5), Mono Cliffs (6E-7), Wolf Island (6E-9), Indian Point (¢E-9), and Short Hills (7E-3). The remaining seven park candidates would protect other significant features or provide additional recreational opportunities in site districts already represented - Blackstone (5E-7), Hardy Lake (5E-8), Bauer (5E-8), Bigwind (5E-8), Kawartha Highlands (5E-11), Bell Bay (5E-11), Giants' Tomb (6E-6).

Additionally, three existing recreation class parks (Arrowhead, MacGregor Point, Inverhuron) are recommended for reclassification as natural environment parks.

d) Nature Reserve Candidates

Previous work by Angus Hills and Maycock has provided a framework for life science representation in each site region. This material has been used by all of the administrative regions in Southern Ontario as a basis for determining which existing parks and reserves contribute to the achievement of life science target.

Only Algonquin Region has proceeded with this kind of analysis in enough detail to estimate target shortfalls. The Region is largely made up of public lands with large land areas already incorporated within the park system. Based on life science inventories completed to date, existing parks, park reserves and park proposals provide representation of 89 site-types.

The Eastern,Central and Southwestern Regions have had to deal primarily with landscapes which have been significantly modified from a natural condition by the impacts of agriculture, settlement, industry and other forms of private land ownership. Efforts in these Regions have been focused on the small parcels of natural landscapes left. Significant sites were identified largely from Sensitive Area Reports and Environmentally Sensitive Area Reports. Scientific, community and naturalist organizations were polled for their opinions of significant sites. Criteria employed in the evaluation and selection of candidate sites included:

i) representation potential relative to Maycock's matrix,
ii) ecological diversity,
iii) degree of disturbance to main features,
iv) occurrence of rare or endangered features or other unique features,
v) ecological considerations such as size, shape, buffering from adjacent land uses, and watershed location.

Preliminary results of this inventory which indicate the ultimate dimensions of the natural reserve system for life sciences are displayed in Table E-9.

Earth science nature reserves have been selected to represent bedrock exposures, depositional and erosional features, as well as such themes as geological climates, and environments, landforms and bedrock stratigraphies. 264 new candidates have been identified in addition to the 22 existing nature reserves parks/ zones and 23 existing park reserves for earth science purposes. (See Table E-10) Further research remains to be conducted for a number of geological themes/units for which candidates have yet to be identified.

IV. ACHIEVEMENT OF PARK TARGETS

The degree to which park policy targets for recreation, tourism and protection are satisfied by existing parks and proposed candidates is summarized in Tables E-2, E-3, E-4 and E-5. A comparable analysis for park class targets is summarized in Tables E-7 and E-8.

a) Park Policy Targets

Based on present projections it appears that most of the recreation targets can be met. Existing parks and candidates would satisfy 2001 day-use demand in the Eastern and Southwestern

Regions, while the significant deficit (633,000 opportunities) projected for Central Region will be partially offset by the surplus (272,000 opportunities) in Algonquin Region. The overall deficit for the Southern Ontario Planning Region would be 355,000 opportunities.

By comparison a surplus of 574,000 opportunities is projected for car-camping if presently proposed candidates are approved. Southwestern Region is the only one expected to experience a deficit (110,000 opportunities). Algonquin and Central Regions are expected to experience substantial surpluses of 400,000 and 283,000 opportunities respectively.

Algonquin Region is the only region to be assigned a substantial back-country target (70,000). Additional potential in park candidates proposed for the Region should exceed the target by 5,000 opportunities.

Existing parks and proposed candidates are projected to achieve 91% of the earth science target in Algonquin Region, 49+% in Central Region, 58% in Eastern Region, and 44+% in Southwestern Region. A number of geological themes have yet to be fully researched and inventoried.

b) Park Class Targets

The park class target for wilderness areas would be overachieved if proposed candidates are added to existing parks in site region 5E. Total representation would be two wilderness parks and five wilderness zones. By contrast, wilderness areas would be underachieved in site regions 6E and 7E where candidates have yet to be identified.

Proposed candidates would upgrade waterway representation in site districts to the point where only three lack representation. One of these site districts (6E-5) is devoid of a suitable waterway. In the remaining two, efforts continue to identify a candidate.

Five site districts remain unrepresented by natural environment parks. Efforts to identify a suitable candidate are continuing in two of these districts (6E-1, 7E-5). Site districts 6E-11 and 6E-12 lack the provincially significant resources features which would justify the establishment of parks. There is a possibility, however, that the extensive holdings of the St. Lawrence Parkway Commission may provide adequate representation for the purposes of a natural environment park. Similarly, in site district 7E-4, there is no provincially owned land base suitable for a natural environment park. In this site-district, representation could conceiveably be provided by Conservation Authority holdings. In addition to the unrepresented site districts, there are five site districts which are considered to be under-represented or only partially represented (6E-5, 6E-8, 6E-9, 6E-13, 7E-2).

V. CATEGORIZATION OF PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

Current park reserves which are proposed as park candidates were categorized in accordance with the degree of controversy they would likely entail if introduced for discussion into the public forum. Information used to establish conflict ratings included:

a) potential to contribute towards park objectives,
b) potential for conflict with other land-using interests
c) possible means of overcoming land use conflicts, and
d) public comment and interest in the candidate to date.

Of the candidates proposed for the Southern Planning Region, 48 are expected to involve low overall conflict, one is classified as having moderate conflict potential, and one is rated as possessing high overall potential for conflict. The conflict rating of proposed candidates is summarized for the Planning Region in Tables E-11 through E-14.

TABLE E-1: THE EXISTING PARK SYSTEM - SOUTHERN ONTARIO PLANNING REGION

Park Class (Total of 71 Parks)	Southwestern Region (21 parks)	Central Region (20 parks)	Algonquin Region (15 parks)	Eastern Region (16 parks)
Nature Reserve (8 parks)	East Sister Island Ojibway Prairie Trillium Woods	Gibson River Peter's Woods Waubaushene Beaches	Limestone Island Matawatchan	--
Historical (1 park)	--	--	Petroglyphs	--
Wilderness	--	--	--	--
Waterway	--	--	--	--
Natural Environment (19 parks)	Cyprus Lake Fathom Five John E. Pearce Pinery Rondeau Turkey Point	Awenda Serpent Mounds	Algonquin Grundy Lake Killbear Silent Lake	Bon Echo Charleston Lake Ferris Murphy's Point Outlet Beach Presqu'ile Sandbanks Frontenac
Recreation (43 parks)	Craigleith Holiday Beach Inverhuron Ipperwash Iroquois Beach Long Point MacGregor Point Peche Island Point Farms Port Bruce Selkirk Wheatley	Balsam Lake Bass Lake Bronte Creek Darlington Devil's Glen Earl Rowe Emily Mara Mark S. Burnham McRae Point Rock Point Sibbald Point Six Mile Lake Springwater Wasaga	Arrowhead Bonnechere Carson Lake Driftwood Lake St. Peter Mikisew Oastler Lake Sturgeon Bay	Carillon Fitzroy Lake on the Mountain North Beach Rideau River Sharbot Lake Silver Lake South Nation

TABLE E-2: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS & PROPOSED CANDIDATES - ALGONQUIN REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target[#1]	Additional Potential		Surplus[#2] or Shortfall
				in Prov.Parks	in Candidates	
Day-Use (opportunities)	1,053,000	793,000	260,000	0	532,000	+272,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,257,000	985,000	272,000	0	672,000	+400,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	391,000	321,000	70,000	0	75,000	+ 5,000

TABLE E-3: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS & PROPOSED CANDIDATES - CENTRAL REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target[#1]	Additional Potential		Supply[#2] or Shortfall
				in Prov.Parks	in Candidates	
Day-Use (opportunities)	6,689,000	2,894,000	3,795,000	828,000	2,334,000	-633,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,160,000	690,000	470,000	119,000	634,000	+283,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	-	-	No Target	-	-	-

#1-Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

#2-The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:

.Total Demand (2001) = Current Supply + Target

.Shortfall/Surplus=Target-(Additional Potential In Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

TABLE E-4: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS AND PROPOSED CANDIDATES - EASTERN REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target#1	Additional Potential in Prov.Parks	Additional Potential in Candidates	Surplus#2 or Shortfall
Day-Use (opportunities)	5,843,000	4,791,000	1,052,000	776,000	277,000	+ 1,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,482,000	1,435,000	47,000	48,000	0	+ 1,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	2,000	0	2,000	-	2,000	0

TABLE E-5: ASSETS AND DEFICIENCIES OF EXISTING PARKS AND PROPOSED CANDIDATES - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Park Targets (units in brackets)	Total Demand (2001)	Current Supply	Target#1	Additional Potential in Prov.Parks	Additional Potential in Candidates	Surplus#2 or Shortfall
Day-Use (opportunities)	7,779,000	5,902,000	1,877,000	525,000	1,357,000	- 5,000
Car-Camping (opportunities)	1,603,000	873,000	730,000	212,000	408,000	-110,000
Back-Country (opportunities)	-	-	No Target	-	-	-

#1 - Wherever existing parks are not recommended for rescindment, and wherever local shortfalls do not occur, the target is residual remaining when current supply is subtracted from total demand.

#2 - The arithmetic relationships between column headings is as follows:
.Total Demand (2001) + Current Supply + Target
.Shortfall/Surplus=Target-(Additional Potential In Provincial Parks + Additional Potential in Candidates).

TABLE E-6: RELATIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION TARGET

Administrative Region	Percentage Achievement By			Shortfall
	Parks	Proposed Candidates	Total	
Algonquin	59	32	91	- 9
Central	26	23+	49+	-59
Eastern	36	22	58	-42
Southwestern	32	12+	44+	-56

TABLE E-7: SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED WATERWAY REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
5-7	A, C		Magnetewan*1		CORTS
5-8	A		Hardy L.*1 (Nat. Env. Park)	East R.*1	
5-9	A	Algonquin (Nat. Env. Park)	Upper Madawaska*1 Ragged Falls*1	Opeongo*1 Oxtongue R.*1 *3	
5-10	A	Algonquin (Nat. Env. Park)		Bonnechere R.*1 Pettawawa*2 Baron River	
5-11	A, E		Lower Madawaska*1		Mississippi R.
5-12	A			Ottawa R. *2 (Chenal duRocher Fendu)	
6-1	SW, C				Grand
6-2	SW				Rankin R. Saugeen R.
6-3	SW				Georgian Bay Shore Rankin R.
6-4	SW				Georgian Bay Shore
6-5	SW, C				
6-6	C				CORTS Nottawasaga

*1 Recommended Waterways.
*2 Require further investigation.
*3 Includes Ragged Falls

(cont'd)

Table E-7 (continued)

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
6-7	C, E				
6-8	C, E				Trent-Severn (CORTS)
6-9	C,A,E				Trent-Severn / (CORTS)
6-10	E			Otter Lake to Charleston Lake*2 (E)	Rideau (CORTS) St. Lawrence
6-11	E				Rideau (CORTS) St. Lawrence Mississippi
6-12	E				St. Lawrence Ottawa Rideau (CORTS)
6-13	C, E				Bay of Quinte (CORTS)
6-14	SW				Georgian Bay Shore
6-15	E				
7-1	SW				St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-2	SW, C				Niagara (NPC) Grand St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-3	C				Niagara (NPC)
7-4	C				Credit
7-5	C, SW				Thames R.

TABLE E-8: SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROVINCIAL PARKS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Parks	Park Proposals	
			Park Reserves	Other
5-7	A, C	Grundy (A) Killbear (A)	Blackstone (A)	
5-8	A	(Arrowhead from Rec. class)	Hardy Lake (A) Bauer (A) Bigwind (A)	
5-9	A	Algonquin (A)		
5-10	A	Algonquin (A)		
5-11	A, E	Bon Echo (E) Silent L. (A)	Kawartha Highlands (A)	Bell Bay (A)
5-12	A			Westmeath (A)
6-1	C, SW			
6-2	SW	(MacGregor Point & Inverhuron from Rec. class)		
6-3	SW		Black Creek (SW)	
6-4	SW		Pretty River (SW)	
6-5	C, SW		Lavender Falls (C)	
6-6	C	Awenda (C)	Giant's Tomb (C)	
6-7	C, E		Mono Cliffs (C)	
6-8	C, E	Ferris (E) Serpent Mounds (C)		
6-9	A,C,E		Wolf Island (C) Indian Point (C)	
6-10	E	Frontenac (E) Charleston Lake (E) Murphy's Point (E)		
6-11	E			
6-12	E			
6-13	C, E	Presqu'ile (E)		
6-14	SW	Cyprus L. (SW) Fathom Five (SW)		
6-15	E	Sandbanks (E)		
7-1	SW	Rondeau (SW) Peche Is. (SW)		
7-2	C, SW	Pinery (SW) John E. Pearce (SW) Turkey Point (SW)		
7-3	C		Short Hills (C)	
7-4	C			
7-5	C, SW			

TABLE E-9: NATURE RESERVES FOR LIFE SCIENCE REPRECENTATION

Administrative Region	Existing Parks or Zones	Other Candidates Proposed
Southwestern	13	91
Central	4	93
Algonquin	11	34
Eastern	8	55
Total	36	273

TABLE E-10: NATURE RESERVES FOR EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

Administrative Region	Existing Parks or Zones	Other Candidates Proposed
Southwestern	5	71
Central	3	81
Algonquin	8	34
Eastern	6	78
Total	22	264

TABLE E-11: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - ALGONQUIN REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	Brown/Wilson	-	-
Waterway	-	-	Upper Madawaska River Opeonga River Big East River Oxtongue River/ Ragged Falls Lower Madawaska River Bonnecherre River Pettawawa/ Barron Rivers Ottawa River Magnetewan River
Natural Environment	-	Bell Bay	Hardy Lake Bauer Bigwind Lake Blackstone Harbour Westmeath Kawartha Highlands
Nature Reserve	-	-	Round Lake O'Donnell Point Lowrie Lakes Egan Chute Dividing Lake Centennial Lake

TABLE E-12: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	-	-	-
Waterway	-	-	-
Natural Environment	-	-	Black Creek Pretty River Valley
Nature Reserve	-	-	Fish Point Lighthouse Point

TABLE E-13: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - CENTRAL REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	-	-	-
Waterway	-	-	-
Natural Environment	-	-	Wolf Island Indian Point Lavender Falls Mono Cliffs Giant's Tomb Island Short Hills
Nature Reserve	-	Bass Lake Matchedash Scott's Falls	Nottawasaga Lookout Lavender Falls

TABLE E-14: PROPOSED CANDIDATE PARKS BY CONFLICT RATING - EASTERN REGION

PARK CLASS	Conflict Rating		
	High	Moderate	Low
Wilderness	-	-	-
Waterway	Otter	Lake to Charleston	Lake
Natural Environment	-	-	-
Nature Reserve	Ore Chimney Mine Property	Moira Karst Marble Lake Stromatolites Fish Lake Wetlands Alfred Bog Point Fortune Pit Mer Bleue Bog Constance Bay Sand Hills Mount Fitzsimmons - Landon Bay	Salmon River Alvar Camden East - Thorpe Alvar Stoco Fen Lemieux Landslide Green Creek Valley Burnt Lands Alvar Richmond Fen Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog Cody Creek Black Maple Forest Brockville Long Swamp Fen

APPENDIX F

Summary Tables

Anticipated Resource Conflicts
re: Proposed Candidates
by
Administrative Region

NORTHWESTERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4S 1 & 2	Woodland Caribou Option 1 & 2 Red Lake District	370,700	Representative of LU.17 - Berens River Bedrock Plateau. Significant caribou habitat; particularly winter ground. Indian photographs. Provides backcountry wilderness recreation opportunities (130000)	-Small portion of area in Boise Cascade licence, RLCUMU & Expansion area - Loss of productive forest land -Small area of very high mineral potential on east side -Tourism 17 outposts, 7 lodges, temporary moose camps -Cottaging - 18 -Wild rice - native & non-native -Hunting - tourist & local resident -Existing roads close by, possible extensions -Patented land		-Public comment has been vocal--the Atikiki Wilderness Group are in support of this candidate plus some additional area. Can expect further controversy from Atikiki group and local residents both pro & con.	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W - 1	Opasquia Option 1 Red Lake & Sioux Lookout Districts	369,100	Representative of LU 1 - Ponask Basin, LU 2 - Cocos Lake Bedrock Plateau, LU 3 Opasquia - Sachigo Moraine LU 4. Sandy Lake Basin contains significant wolverine habitat: 50,000 back-country wilderness recreation opportunities.	-Commercial fishing - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - outposts & 1 lodge -Hunting - native -Good aggregate potential along east side - may be required for road construction -Proximity of park to Indian reserves/ settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W - 1	Opasquia Option 2 Red Lake & Sioux Lookout Districts	351,500	Representative of LU 1 - Ponask Basin, LU 2 Cocos Lake Bedrock Plateau, LU3 Opasquia - Sachigo Moraine contains significant wolverine habitat. 50,000 backcountry, wilderness recreation opportunities	-Commercial fishing - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - Outposts & lodge -Hunting - native -Good aggregate potential along east side may be required for road construction -Close proximity of park to Indian reserves/settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 1	Aulneau Option 2 Kenora District	125,000	Representative of LU28 - Manitou Kenora Drift Complex. Could provide some backcountry recreation opportunities - hiking	-Crown Management Unit--3 operators dependent on area -Allocated cut, harvesting is occuring yearly -Moderate - high mineral potential along NW,N & SE edges. -Trapping - native & non-native -Tourism - lodges -Provincially significant primitive weapons hunting area -Some patented land		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4S - 4 & 5	Teggau - Winnange Option 1 & 2 Dryden & Kenora Districts	72,700	Representative of LU 28-Manitou - Kenora Drift Complex & site districts 4 & 5 of site region 4S; contributes to achievement of day use & car-camping targets. Provides 40,000 wilderness backcountry opportunities. Has outstanding recreation potential with an uncommon, well developed sand beach. Provides a good example of wave washed bedrock.	-Licenced to GLFP & BCC. -Portion of proposed park is scheduled to be cut 1981-82 & 82-83 (GLFP) -Loss of productive forest land -Small area of high mineral potential -Trapping (native & none-native) -Tourism - use of area by outside camps. -Cottaging -Hunting -Patented land -Existing utilities & transportation factilities adjacent to Hwy. 17 -Existing and proposed forest access roads in northwest corner		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2 - 4S	Pakwash Lake Option 1 & 2 Red Lake District	39,650	Representative of LU 25 Lac Seul Basin In site Region 4S. Contains best representation of Hartman Moraine. Also has raised beach ridges & Littoral features of Lake Agassiz. Contributes to achievement of day use & car-camping targets	-Portion of area licenced to GLFP & Boise Cascade -Remainder in RLCMU -Scheduled to be cut 1980-81--86-87 -Loss of productive forest land -Moderate mineral potential -Hunting -High aggregate potential -Numerous timber access roads, existing & proposed, on west side Cabin Bay area & Dixie Lake Road		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 1	Sandpoint Island Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	888	Tombolo Beaches, bedrock features, cedar swamp. Significant in representation of late Lake Agassiz deposits.	-Mining very high - mineral potential -Trapping -Hunting - minor concern -Patented land (land acquisition program in place to consolidate ownership)		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 1 & 2	Lake of the Woods Option 1 Fort Frances & Kenora District	16,598	Representation of LU 28 Manitou - Kenora Drift Complex & LU.31 - Rainy River Clay Plains & Site Districts 1 & 2 of Site Region 5S. Includes prairie vegetation, Lake Agassiz shorelines, clay deltaic deposits, white pelican nesting sites. Contributes to achievement of day use & car-camping targets.	-Crown Management Unit -Loss of productive forest land (minor conflict) -Trapping (native & non-native) -Waterfowl hunting		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5S - 2	Lake of the Woods Option 2 Kenora & Fort Frances Districts	9,098	Represents LU 31 Rainy River Clay Plain & Site District 2 of Site Region 5S. Includes prairie vegetation, Lake Agassiz shorelines, clay deltaic deposits, white pelican, nesting sites. Contributes to achievement of day use & car-camping recreation targets	-Crown Management Unit -Loss of productive forest land (minor conflict) -Trapping - non-native		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3S - 1	Medcalf Lake Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	10,600	Outstanding day use potential & excellent car-camping opportunities to satisfy recreation & tourism target shortfall based on new community.	-Licenced to GLFP, bulk of proposed park is scheduled to be cut over next 10 years. -Loss of productive forest land -High mineral potential - extension of Lake St. Joseph volcanic belt. -Trapping - native -Hunting -High aggregate potential -Possible utility corridor Lake St. Joseph		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH DEFERRED Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise. If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately, rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine they mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure the resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.

WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4S - 5 3W - 2	Turtle River Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan & Ignace Districts	40,650	Contains loess deposits & section of Eagle - Finlayson Moraine. Route used by Indians & fur traders. Sawlog delivery route to Fort Frances in past. Would provide 21,000 backcountry non-wilderness recreation opportunities. Pictographs.	-Licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products & Boise Cascade remainder in Crown Management Unit. -Some area in Ignace District withdrawn under FMA -loss of productive forest land - part of area is scheduled to be cut 1981-1986. -Scattered areas moderate high mineral potential -Trapping - native & non-native -Tourism - outposts, boat caches. -Wild rice - major producers - native -Hunting - tourism -Existing hydro corridor & forest access roads. Bending Lake Road will cross Turtle River		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W - 3	Pipestone River North	126,500	Representative of LU.19 Agutua Moraine (central) includes an area of significant sand dunes & would make a significant contribution to representation of glacial, lacustrine & aeolian processes/land form themes. 6,500 backcountry wilderness recreation opportunities.	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Very high mineral potential - most active exploration area in Sioux Lookout -Tourism - outposts sport fishing & hunting -Trapping - native -Good aggregate potential - may be required for road construction -Traditional use area by natives -Polar gas pipeline proposal will cross park		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH - DEFERRED
	Option 1 & 2						Deferral recommeded
	Sioux Lookout District						Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise, If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure the resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.

WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4S - 3 3W - 2	English River East Option 1 Sioux Lookout & Ignace District	35,780	28,000 backcountry non-wilderness recreation opportunities, part of major exploration & fur trade route	-Licenced to GLFP & Akitibi remainder in [illegible] -Scheduled to be cut 1984-86 22,000 cunits conifer W.G. -Loss of productive forest land -Some moderate mineral potential -Commercial fishing -Trapping - non-native -Tourism - lodge & outposts -Cottaging -Hunting - popular Traditional use area -Patented land -Existing utilities & transportation facilities cross waterway		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3S	Pipestone River South Option 2 Sioux Lookout	93,870	40,000 backcountry non-wilderness recreation opportunities	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Tourism - 3 outposts sport fishing & hunting -Hunting - natives & local residents -Good aggregate potential		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

WATERWAY PROPOSALS

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W 1 & 2 3S	Severn River	318,350	Representative of L.U.5- Bearskin Drumlin Field, LU.6 - Muskrat Dam Lake Clays, LU.8 - Big Trout-Kingfisher Ground Moraine Fur trade route since 1631. One of the largest & longest rivers in Ontario & contains a diverse collection of fluvial processes & land-forms. 15,000 back-country/wilderness recreation opportunities	-Moderate - high mineral potential - active exploration by a major company -Commercial fishing- 6 licences - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - outpost sport fishing -Hunting - natives -Good aggregate potential. -Natives depend on area for livelihood -Polar gas pipeline proposal crosses waterway -Hydro potential -Winter roads		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH - DEFERRED
	Option 1						Recommend Deferral
	Sioux Lookout & Red Lake Districts						Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise. If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. n the interim the Ministry will ensure the resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.

SITE REGION & DISTRICT	CANDIDATE PARK NAME	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2W 1 & 2 3S	Severn River Option 2 Sioux Lookout & Red Lake Districts	329,850	Representative of LU 4 Sandy Lake Basin, LU 5 Bearskin Drumlin Field, LU6 Muskrat Dam Lake Clays, LU8 Big Trout Kingfisher Ground Moraine, fur trade route since 1631. One of the largest & longest rivers in Ontario & contains a diverse collection of fluvial processes & landforms. 15,000 back-country wilderness recreation opportunities	-Moderate - high mineral potential -Active exploration by a major company -Commercial fishing 6 licences - native -Trapping - native -Tourism - outpost sport fishing -Hunting - native -Good aggregate potential -Natives depend on area for livelihood -Polar gas pipeline proposal crosses waterway -Hydro potential -Winter roads		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH - DEFERRED Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise. If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure the resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.

HISTORICAL PROPOSALS

THEME/ THEME SEGMENT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
North-western Ontario Boundary Waters Gold	Goldrock Option 1 & 2 Dryden District	1,950	-Best surviving example of mining & milling association with N.W. Ontario -Boundary waters gold theme segment	-Very high mineral potential approximately 60% of area is patented. The majority of the patented land is held by active mining companies who appear reluctant to give them up. -Trapping -Tourism - 2 lodges -Cottaging -Crown land is licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products. Portion of area is scheduled to harvested - loss of productive forest land.		Limited. There has been some discussion in the past by local residents concerning the possible tourism benefits a historical park at Goldrock could have to the Dryden area.	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

HISTORICAL PROPOSALS

THEME/ THEME SEGMENT	CANDIDATE PARK OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (Ha.)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Laurel peoples	Manitou Mounds Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	103 ha	Represents a complex of laurel burial mounds, one of which is one of the largest in Canada, also exhibits a well defined laurel habitation area dating back to approximately 200 B.C. Nationally significant. Best known area in Ontario to represent the laurel peoples historical theme segment of the indigenous settlers.	-Excellent aggregate resources -patented land		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation for the evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Sachigo Hills Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	3,800	-Exemplary of Boulder recurved spit (moranic topography) of significance -Cultural significance to native people	-Trapping - native -Hunting - native -some aggregate potential but location is remote -Cultural significance to native may present conflict		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE (DUE TO NATIVE INFLUENCE) Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
(SMALL SCALE AND SPECIAL EARTH AND LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)							

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
LU 7	Kakiwi River Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	30,500	Representative of LU. 7 - Mishwamakan Bedrock Plain	-Approximately ½ of area is low-moderate mineral potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
LU 8	Kaneesose Lake Option 1 Sioux Lookout District	33,750	Representative of LU 8 Big Trout - Kingfisher Ground Moraine	-Some moderate mineral potential -Trapping -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise.
LU 8	Goose River Option 2 Sioux Lookout District	23,700	Representative of LU 8 Big Trout - Kingfisher Ground Moraine	-Some moderate - high mineral potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -Traditional use area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise.

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
12	Wunnummin Hill Option 1 Sioux Lookout District	48,300	Representative of LU 12, Big Beaver House Moraine	-An estimated 10% of area is high mineral potential -Good sport fish potential -Trapping (native) -Some hunting -Traditional use area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.
12	Waterous Lake Option 2 Sioux Lookout District	47,900	Representative of LU 12, Big Beaver House Moraine	-An estimated 30% of area is moderate - high mineral potential -Some hunting -Traditional use area - natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
13	Wharram Lake Option 1 Sioux Lookout District	60,750	Representative of LU 13, Horseshoe Lake - Wharram Lake Bedrock Complex	-An estimated 60-70% is low - moderate mineral potential -Some sport fish potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
13	Cattral Lake Option 2 Sioux Lookout District	48,000	Representative of LU 13, Horseshoe Lake - Wharram Lake Bedrock Complex	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -High mineral potential along east side - very close to active Opapismiska Lake area -Good sport fish potential -Trapping (native) -Good aggregate potential -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH DEFERRED Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System plan, and evaluation in land use planning exercise. ....

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
14	Nango Lake Option 1 Sioux Lookout District	28,000	Representative of LU 14 in Site Region 3 of Site District 3W	-Low - moderate mineral potential -Sport fishing - good potential & local resident use -Trapping (native) -Close proximity to 2 Indian settlements -Hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
14	Agutua Lake Option 2 Sioux Lookout District	20,500	Representative of LU 14 in Site Region 3 of Site District 3W.	-Moderate mineral potential -Good sport fishing potential -Trapping (native) -Hunting -Close proximity to 2 Indian settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
15	Gonyea Lake Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	33,500	Representative of LU 15, in site region 3, of site district 3W.	-Low mineral potential -Trapping (native) -Hunting -Close proximity to Indian settlements -Traditional use of area by natives		None candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
16	Flanagan River Option 1 Red Lake District	22,500	Representative of LU 16, North Spirit Lake Clays	-Expansion Area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Moderate mineral potential -Trapping (native) -"Possible potential" Extension of Nungessor Road to Windigo Lake No proposed alignment		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further study in land use planning exercise
16	Roseberry Lake Option 2 Red Lake District	35,400	Representative of LU 16, North Spirit Lake Clays.	-Trapping -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recmmend for further study in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
17	Cobham Lake Option 1 Red Lake District	46,500	Representative of LU 17, Berens River Bedrock Plateau	-Unknown but moderate mineral potential to west -Significant sport fish potential & moderate use -2 outposts -Trapping -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
17	Apps Lake Option 1 Red Lake District	39,000	Representative of LU 17, Berens River Bedrock Plateau	-Trapping - native -Hunting - native -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
18	Mix Lake Option 1 Red Lake/ Sioux Lookout Districts	39,000	Representation of LU 18, Lac Seul Moraine, Trout Lake portion	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Tourism - temporary moose camps -Hunting - native -Trapping -High to moderate aggregate potential		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
18	Windfall Creek Option 2 Red Lake District	19,000	Representative of LU 18, Lac Seul Moraine, Trout Lake portion	-Expansion area (GLFP) loss of productive forest land -Moderate sport fish potential -Tourism - 1 outpost -6 remote cottages -Trapping - native -Hunting - native -Some aggregate potential		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
18	Trout Lake Option 1 & 2 Red Lake District	10,000	Representative of LU 18, Lac Seul Moraine. Contains exemplary portion of Lac Seul Moraine and Lake Agassiz Strand lines	-Licenced to Great Lakes Forest Products -Part of area is scheduled to be cut, 1981 -Loss of productive forest land -Trapping -native -Very high mineral aggregate potential--only major aggregate in Red Lake area -Existing forest access road, possible extension		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
19	Kishikas Lake Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	33,100	Representative of LU 19, Agutua Moraine (Central Portion)	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -Sport fishing potential re. outposts -Trapping - native -Some hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
21	Foaming Creek Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	78,000	Representative of LU 21, Agutua Moraine (South Portion)	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -Sport fishing potential re. outposts -An estimated 10% of area with low - moderate mineral potential -Trapping - native -Some hunting -High aggregate potential -Traditional use of area by natives -Polar gas pipeline proposal cuts candidate in half		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise.

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
22	Bow River Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	69,250	Representative of LU 22, Lac Seul Moraine, Lake St. Joseph Portion	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -High mineral potential active exploration by a major company -Tourism, sport fishing -Trapping - native -Wild rice - native -Good aggregate potential in south portion of candidate -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH DEFERRED Deferral Recommended. Consider for inclusion in Regional Parks System Plan and evaluation in land use planning exercise. If at the conclusion of the land use planning exercise the area is recommended for provincial park status, it will not occur immediately rather it will be deferred for a number of years to determine the mining prospects. In the interim the Ministry will ensure that resource management of the area will be such so as to ensure that the integrity of the candidate area will be maintained.

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
23	Fawcett Lake Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	57,250	Representative of LU 28, Gull Lake Bedrock Complex	-Expansion area (Great Lakes Forest Products) loss of productive forest land -Tourism - 4 outposts sport fishing and hunting use -Trapping - native -An estimated 15% of area is moderate - high mineral potential - exploration has been active in the past -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
24	Whitemud River Option 1 & 2 Red Lake/ Sioux Lookout Districts	48,500	Representative of LU 24, Lac Seul Moraine Bluffy Lake portion	-Licenced to two timber companies: GLFP & MFP -Part of area is scheduled to be harvested 1982 -Loss of productive forest land -Peat potential -Sport fishing - local & non-resident use -Trapping - native -Remote cottaging -Hunting - Tourism use -2 areas of high aggregate potential -2 proposed forest access roads at doorstep of candidate		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
25	Windigo Point Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	740	Red Pine Vegetation Complex at extreme limits of its range	-Licenced to McKenzie Forest Products. Loss of productive forest land -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)							

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
26	St. Raphael Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	50,100	Representation of LU 26, Sioux Lookout Bedrock Drift Complex in Site Region 3S.	-Licenced to 2 timber companies: Great Lakes Forest Products & McKenzie Forest Products. -Scheduled to be harvested from 1980-95 by both companies -Portion of area is moderate mineral potential -Tourism - outposts sport fishing & hunting -Trapping - native -Traditional use of area by natives -Possible rail location re. Lake St. Joseph Study		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - HIGH Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
27	Lola Lake Option 1 & 2 Dryden District	5,000	Representation of LU 27, Minnitaki Drift Complex & Site Region 4S. Contains an excellent example of patterned peatland & significant volcanic terrain including pillowed lava.	-Licenced to GLFP, remainder in DCMU - loss of productive forest land -Very high mineral potential - Goldlund Mine located 6 miles to east -Significant peat potential -Trapping - non-native -Hunting -Aggregate potential - Patented land		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further future evaluation in land use planning exercise.

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
27	Minnitaki Kames Option 1 & 2 Sioux Lookout District	4,100	Large Lake Agassiz terraced Kame deposit (modified) largest Kame deposit in N.W. Ontario	-Loss of productive forest land, has already been withdrawn from licence (GLFP) -High - moderate mineral potential active exploration -Excellent aggregate potential -Trapping - native		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
29	Butler Lake Option 1 Dryden District	2,300	Representatve of LU 29, Dryden Clay Basin & Site District 4 of Site Region 4S.	-Licenced to GLFP, loss of productive forest land -Moderate - high mineral potential -Trapping -Hunting -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
29	Wabigoon River Option 2 Dryden & Ignace Districts	2,300	Representative of LU 29, Dryden Clay Basin & Site District 4 of Site Region 4S.	-Portion of area licenced to GLFP, remainder in DCMU, loss of productive forest land--some wood scheduled to be cut in 1985-86 on Crown unit -Moderate mineral potential -Trapping - native -Patented land -Traditional use of area by natives		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
30	Bonheur Lake Option 1 & 2 Ignace District	3,200	"Text Book" Unmodified Kame deposit & peat covered outwash plain in Site District 2 of Site Region 3W.	-Located in Great Lakes Forest Products licence area. English River FMA - A portion of the area has been withdrawn under FMA - the remainder would have to be negotiated with company re. 5% withdrawals -scheduled to be harvested 1980-85. -Moderate - Unknown mineral potential -High peat potential -Trapping -High - moderate aggregate potential		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
31	Blue Twp Rainy River Peatland Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	2,000	Representative of LU 31, Rainy River Clay Plain Distincitve biophysiographic unit supporting a variety of swamp, bog & fen.	-RRCMU - loss of productive forest land -Approximately ½ of area high - moderate mineral potential -High peat potential -Important bait fish waters -Trapping -Patented land		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
31	Gameland Rainy River Peatland Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	2,000	Representative of LU 31, Rainy River Clay Plain Excellent & extensive string patterned fen with pools	-RRCMU - loss of productive forest land -High peat potential -Important bait fish waters -Trapping		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
31	Nelles Twp. Rainy River Peatland Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	100	Representative of LU 31, Rainy River Clay Plain. A variety of swamp, bog & fen.	-RRCMU - loss of productive land moderate - high mineral potential -Trapping -Patented land		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - MODERATE Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
31	Manomin Lake Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	800	Representative section of Lake of the Woods Rainy River Moraine evidence of the oldest known halt position in Northern Ontario in Wisconsin glaciation	-50% of area is moderate - high mineral potential -25% of area is high peat potential -25% of area is high aggregate potential trapping		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise

(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)

NATURE RESERVE PROPOSALS

LANDSCAPE UNIT	CANDIDATE PARK/ OPTION/ DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA (ha.)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
31	Carpenter Twp. Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	1	Old red till of Port Huron Stadial; oldest known till deposits in Region. Old Caloreous till of Keewatin Glacier Origin; oldest evidence in Ontario of Keewatin glacial advance	-Moderate mineral potential -High peat potential		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)							
31	Sable Islands Option 1 & 2 Fort Frances District	1,800	Provincially significant barrier Bar & Sand Dune Complex & a representative marsh area in site district 2 of site region 5S.	-RRCMU - loss of productive forest land -50% of area high - moderate mineral potential -High peat potential -Trapping -Hunting - waterfowl -High aggregate potential -Patented land		None Candidate has not been released to public	CONFLICT RATING - LOW Recommend for further evaluation in land use planning exercise
(SMALL SCALE & SPECIAL EARTH & LIFE SCIENCE FEATURE REPRESENTATION)							

NORTHEASTERN REGION

CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS

LOW CONFLICT

SITE REGION SITE DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4W1	White Otter Lake Park Reserve	-contributes towards protection, recreation and tourism objectives -10,146 potential day-use opportunities -potential for 150 campsites or 34,800 camping opportunities annually -Jim McQuat's castle is located in reserve	-outfitter boat-in and fly-in use -boat caches	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
4W1	Kashabowie Park Reserve	-contributes towards the protection and recreation objectives -potential for development in adjoining Crown reserve	-existing sport fishing use, aggregate and trapping -possible boundary extension north	-master planning	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS

MODERATE CONFLICT

SITE REGION SITE DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4W2	Silver Falls Park Reserve	-contributes towards the protection objective specifically the earth and historical components -potential to provide 7,445 day-use opportunities and 21,811 camping opportunities	-high timber and trapping conflict	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (investigate conflict between timber operations and significant park reserve features)
4W2	Middle Falls Park Reserve	-contributes to earth, life and historical objectives -fur trade and forest industry historical themes are noteworthy -location adjacent to Pigeon River and border crossing an asset	-Highway 61 proximity to park reserve -commercial interests requesting development opportunities along highway	-master planning	-none	-complete master planning -likely classification as natural environment park (Note: existing park adjacent to reserve is classed as a Recreation Park) -place reserve under regulation

CANDIDATE WILDERNESS PARKS

SITE REGION SITE DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3W	Whitewater Lake	-has excellent potential to provide wilderness opportunities within Site Region 3W -has potential to contribute substantially towards the protection objective (earth and life sciences)	-timber, mineral potential, land disposition	1. Identify core area within study area. 2. Identify possible extension zones to core area. 3. Measure social and economic impact of each extension option. 4. Involve public in review of assessment of options.	-yes, through Northwest S.L.U.P.	-proceed to public discussion via special public review/involvement process

CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Albany River	Geraldton	-Site Districts 2W3, 2E1, 2E2 -assists in achievement of the recreation, protection, heritage appreciation and tourism objectives	-high timber, mining, native, sport fish, tourism, hydro potential	-master planning -possible boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage but, in the interim, investigate possibilities of conflict resolution through boundary refinement
Option #1 Attawapiskat River (medium rating)	Geraldton (extension from Moosonee District)	-Site Districts 2W3, 2E1, 2E2 -believed to assist in achievement of all four provincial park objectives -additional assessment required specifically for protection objective	-high hunting conflict -moderate tourism and native conflicts	-master planning -possible boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Winisk River	Geraldton/ Moosonee	-contributes to the achievement of the recreation objective (wilderness zone) -this proposal does not include major nature reserve zones, only wilderness zone	-high sport fish, native, hunting and trapping conflict	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage

CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Steel River	Terrace Bay/ Geraldton	-Site Districts 3W4, 3W5 -contributes towards achievement of protection and recreation objectives -potential to supply 5,625 wilderness opportunities/ year	-cottaging, mining potential	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (prepare boundary proposal and interim management guidelines)
Little Current River	Geraldton	-Site District 3W4 -unassessed potential vis a vis park objective -potential to supply 6,650 non-wilderness back-country opportunities	-high mining, tourism	-master planning -boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (conduct further study)
Option Drowning River (low conflict rating)	Geraldton	-Site District 3W4 -unassessed potential vis a vis park objective	-moderate timber and hunting	-master planning -boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
LaVerendrye Park Reserve	Thunder Bay	-contributes towards the protection, recreation, heritage appreciation and tourism objectives -unassessed back-country opportunities	-moderate timber, sport fish, tourism and utilities conflict	-master planning -reserve presently managed under approved management plan	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage

CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Kopka River	Thunder Bay/ Nipigon	-Site Districts 3W2, 3W3 -contributes towards recreation objective -potential to supply 6,200 back-country opportunities	-medium sport fish conflict (existing use)	-master planning	-some input through Abitibi FMA open houses	-proceed to public discussion stage
Option #1 Mooseland/ Gull Rivers (medium conflict)	Thunder Bay/ Nipigon	-Site Districts 3W2, 3W3 -contributes towards recreation objective -back-country potential is unassessed	-sport fishing use -high mineral aggregate potential	-master planning	-some input through Abitibi FMA open houses	-proceed to public discussion stage
Option #2 Black Sturgeon River (high conflict)	Nipigon	-Site District 3W3 -contributes towards recreation objective -back-country unassessed	-high aggregate, residential development, cottaging -moderate hunting use, trapping and mineral potential	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Option #3 Allanwater/ Caribou (medium conflict)	Nipigon	-Site District 3W1 -contributes towards recreation objective -back-country unassessed	-high timber, tourism conflict -moderate commercial fish, trapping and hunting conflict	-master planning	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage

CANDIDATE WATERWAY PARKS

CANDIDATE NAME	ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Brightsands	Thunder Bay/ Ignace	-Site Districts 3W2, 3W1 -contributes towards the recreation objective -unassessed potential for contributing towards the protection objective	-moderate timber, trapping and cottaging conflicts	-master planning -prepare boundary refinement/options and interim management guidelines	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage (prepare boundary options and interim management guidelines)
Partial Option						
Allanwater/ Caribou (medium rating)	Nipigon (95%) Sioux Lookout (5%)	-Site District 3W1 -unassessed recreation capability	-high timber, tourism -moderate commercial fishing, trapping and hunting			

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Thompson Island	Thunder Bay	171	-represents a Neohelikian-layered basaltic system -a number of arctic-alpine disjunct associations	-high mineral potential	-discussions with Mineral Resources Coordinator	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Whitefish Lake-West end	"	1,350	-represents an uncommonly large White Cedar swamp in association with shoreline marshes	-high timber, mining, bait fish, native (wild rice) conflict	-examine possibility of boundary refinement	-none	"
Upsala Peatlands	"	3,065	-represents a peatland biophysiographic unit	-high mining interest	-unknown except attempting to find a less accessible, high quality alternative site	-none	"
Burchell Lake	"	206	-represents a good example of the Brule Creek Moraine	-high mineral and medium sport fish, wildlife and mineral aggregate conflict	-discussion with Mineral Resources Coordinator -investigate impact through target testing	-none	"
Gull River/ Kaiashk	"	1,174	-represents the Kaiashk Interlobate Moraine	-high timber and wildlife conflict	-possible exclusion through Abitibi FMA	-yes, as part Abitibi's Spruce River FMA	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Edward Island	Thunder Bay	1,610	-represents the Osler Group type section (marine-Neohelikian)	-commercial fishing and high mineral potential	-boundary refinement to remove commercial fishing docks	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Matawin River	"	2,650	-represents 3 biophysiographic units (ground moraine, outwash, terminal moraine)	-high trapping and wildlife conflicts -moderate timber, commercial fish and mineral aggregate conflict	-slight boundary change would reduce wildlife conflict	-none	"
Mokoman	"	350	-represents features related to the Marks Moraine	-high mining and land tenure	-seek an agreement with land owner or purchase	-none	"
Mackenzie	"	250	-represents part of the Mackenzie Interlobate Moraine	-high cottaging, mineral aggregate conflict	-consider removing existing cottage area	-none	"
Square Top Mountain	"	260	-represents a large stand of sugar maple and other significant plant species	-some -patented lands	-seek an agreement or purchase	-none	"
Stanley Bur Oak	"	19	-represents a bur oak stand on a raised shoreline	-all patented aggregate lands	-seek an agreement	-1 brief meeting with owners	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Metionga	Thunder Bay	6,764	-represents 4 earth science landform/process themes and 3 biophysiographic units	-high timber conflict	-option to this site was within Abitibi FMA and was dropped	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Black Bay Peninsula	Nipigon	2,054	-represents peat and clay site type	-high peat conflict -identified high timber conflict, however, boundary refinements must have reduced this rating	-major boundary refinements have already occurred to this	-none	"
West Bay	"	3,000	-represents a portion of the Onaman Interlobate Moraine and a sequence of the glacial Lake Kelvin shoreline	-high timber conflict	-target testing through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Windigo Bay	"	10,013	-represents an earth science lacustrine theme and some of the biophysical features of the Lake Nipigon basin	-high timber, trapping and native conflict	-candidate has undergone boundary refinement -target testing through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Sedgman Lake	"	19,700	-represents 3 earth science themes	-high timber, wildlife conflict	-target testing through D.L.U.P.	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Slate Islands	Terrace Bay	3,962	-represents 2 earth science themes and 2 important biological features	-high mining conflict	-possibly enter into a public participation program similar to that proposed for Whitewater	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Craig's Pit	Terrace Bay	2,500	-represents 3 earth science themes: glacial, fluvial, lacustrine	-high timber, mining and mineral aggregate conflict	-possible boundary refinements -2 options exist	-none	"
Option #1 Santoy Lake Kettle Holes	"		-similar features to above except not as well developed	-low overall conflict rating	-very little required	-none	"
Option #2 Terrace Bay Kettle Holes.	"		-similar features to Craig's Pit but not as well developed	-high mineral aggregate conflict	-possibility of further boundary refinements	-none	"
Obashi	Geraldton	63,405	-represents the Mameigwess Drumlinized Till Plain	-high native and commercial fish conflict	-policy change to accommodate traditional native activities	-none	"
Option #1 Mistassin	"	51,332	-same as above	-same as above	-same as above	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Winisk Prov.Park (Tabasokwi and Last Cedar Nature Res. Zones)	Geraldton		-represents a drumlin field and associated vegetative communities	-high sport fish, native, land tenure and wildlife conflict	-this proposal omits Webequie which might resolve a few existing problems -might relax policy restrictions	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Napikopa Lake (alternative to Tabasokwia Zone)	"	47,259	-represents a drumlin field and associated vegetative communities	-high mining conflict	-remove high mineral potential area from candidate	-none	"
Byrne (alternative to Last Cedar Lake Zone)	"	35,525	-represents a rapid N-S advance along the edge of the Precambrian Shield	-moderate to high native conflict	-relax policy restrictions	-none	"
Poilu-Upper Twin Lakes	"	11,720	-4 earth science themes and a variety of life science site types and landscape units	-high timber, land tenure and utilities conflict	-target testing D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Machawaian	"		-represents a readvance called the Miminsk Advance	-high mining, trapping, tourism	-minor boundary change to remove mineral potential and possible relaxation of policy requirements	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Spar Island	Thunder Bay	194	-represents intrusive basaltic layers and a gabbroic dyke intrusion and a colder than normal microclimate	-high mineral potential -some patented land	-agreement area	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Sitch Creek	"	332	-represents a ground moraine	-1 patented property	-agreement/purchase	-none	"
Pigeon River Clay Plain Zon	"	2,870	-nature reserve zone for LaVerendrye Park Reserve -represents a weakly broken plain of deep lime clay	-moderate timber and trapping conflict	-master planning	-none	"
Thompson Lake	"	129	-represents Pj on bedrock knoll, lakeshore marsh and mixed forest on moderate slope	-moderate timber, sport fish and residential development	-agreement area	-none	"
Devon Road Mesa	"	132	-I.B.P. site represents a diversity of habitat types of mesa topography	-high mineral potential and 50% of area is patented	-agreement area	-none	"
Fraleigh Lake	"	868	-represents a variety of good quality wetland habitat	-high wildlife conflict -moderate trapping, wild rice conflicts	-target test through D.L.U.P.	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Intola	Thunder Bay	28	-represents early stages of deglaciation and ice stagnation	-4 residences and moderate agricultural conflict	-possible boundary refinement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Bowman Island	Nipigon	168	-represents 2 earth science themes -candidate was identified by I.B.P.	-moderate mining conflict	-target test through D.L.U.P. -discuss area with Mineral Resources Coordinator	-none	"
Pantagruel Creek	"	4,400	-represents 2 earth science themes	-moderate timber conflict	-target test through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Kabitotikwia River	"	3,584	-represents a high quality example of fluvial wetland habitat	-high trapping and wildlife conflict	-target test through D.L.U.P.	-none	"
Humboldt Bay	"	1,600	-significant from a life science perspective	-high timber conflict -moderate mining conflict	-original reserve was approx. 29,543 ha -boundaries have been refined to 1,600 ha	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Gravel River Park Reserve	Nipigon/ Terrace Bay	557	-represents a fluvial landform/process theme	-moderate timber, mining, trapping, wild life, mineral aggregat and high land tenure conflict	-a major part of the candidate is park reserve withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Pic River Mouth	Terrace Bay	200	-represents 2 earth science themes and 1 biophysiographic unit	-moderate timber, mining, residential development and native conflicts	-agreement and/or purchase	-none	"
Prairie River Mouth	"	290	-represents 2 earth science themes and 1 biophysiographic unit	-high mineral aggregate conflict -moderate mining conflict	-discuss area with Mineral Resources Coordinator	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Slate River	Thunder Bay	35.5	-black ash/elm association -metasediments and large concretions in shale (Rove Formation)	-patented	-purchase or agreement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Russell Point	"	37	-a lacustrine earth science landform/process theme -unique feature on the Lake Superior shoreline	-moderate aggregate potential -1 permanent residence	-purchase -agreement	-none	"
Thunder Bay Lookout	"	1	-represents 2 earth science themes - a marine and a tectonic environment -(Upper Limestone Member, Gunlfint Formation)	-M.T.C. right-of-way	-agreement	-none	"
Whitefish Lake	"	687	-protects only example of wave-washed Proterozoic bedrock in 4W	-moderate timber and mineral potential -some patented land	-agreement	-none	"
Swamp Creek	"	1	-potential to represent two earth science themes -(tectonic and marine) -(Keewatin lavas, etc.)	-M.T.C right-of-way	-agreement	-none	"
Arrowhead Peninsula Park Reserve	"	490	-protects almost pure red pine stand	-none	-master planning	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Dickson's Quarry	Thunder Bay	1	-protects 2 earth science themes; sill intrusion into flatlying sediments (Middle Aphebian period)	-moderate mineral potential -patented within City of Thunder Bay	-agreement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Loon Lake	"	1	-represents East Taconite Submember and Algal Chert Submember and Upper Member of the Gunflint Formation	-patented land	-agreement	-none	"
Mosquito Creek	"	121	-represents black ash/elm on alluvial soil	-patented -potential for rural residential developmen	-agreement	-none	"
Nolalu	"	1	-represents Lower (West) Taconite Submember, Lower Member and Algal Chert Submember, etc.	-municipal right-of-way	-agreement	-none	"
Pardee Township	"	242	-represents a swamp dominated wetland and mesa-cuesta upland	-partially patented and Crown blocks	-agreement	-none	"
Pass Lake	"	1	-represents Pass Lake Formation, Sibley Group	-patented (R.R. right-of-way and quarry)	-agreement	-none	"
Pearson Township	"	768	-represents an excellent example of a wetland dominated by swamp community	-moderate mineral potential -some patented	-agreement	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Pie Island	Thunder Bay	40	-I.B.P. site which represents an island mesa site type	-moderate mineral potential -patented	-agreement	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Red Sucker Point	Terrace Bay	380	-represents a raised cobbl beach dating to Nipissing stage of Timiskaming Interstadial	-moderate mineral potential -on C.P.R. property	-agreement	-none	"
Channel Island	"	10	-represents a type section of Rossport Formation	-moderate mineral potential	-master planning	none	"
Cobinosh Island	"	90	-represents series of raised cobble beaches (Timiskaming Interstadial)	-patented to Ontario Paper	-agreement, exchange or purchase	none	"
Albert Lak Mesa	Nipigon	111	-I.B.P. site having potential to represent the mesa/cuesta environment	-moderate mineral potential	-master planning	-none	"
Kama Hill	"	10	-represents marine exposed mudstone and tectonic mesa of Proterozoic rock	-none	---	-none	"
Kama Hill	"	1	-represents Kama Hill	-none	---	none	"
Paradise Island	"	48	-represents a small-sized raised beach material and a rare prairie plant	-none	---	-none	"

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

CANDIDATE NAME	DISTRICT	AREA (ha)	NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Puff Island	Nipigon	2	-represents thick unit of boulder conglomerates (Osler Group)	-none	---	-none	-proceed to public discussion stage
Shesheeb Bay	"	10	-represents approximately 300 basic lava flows of the Osler Group	-moderate mineral potential	-master planning	-none	"

NORTHERN REGION

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E1	Pierre-Montreuil Res. (Cochrane District)	17,032 (20% water)	-Medium Backcountry capability -Medium facility based camping potential -High Life Science values	-former Timber Conflict resolved -low to medium mineral potential	-compensation paid to Abitibi for removal from timber licence -extensive review of proposal -boundaries altered and size reduced	-local public reaction pro -negotiated with Abitibi Company	-approved as Park Reserve via SE054 -recommend be made a Natural Environment Park for 3E1
3E3	Long Point Reserve (Cochrane District)	2,552 (2% water)	-Peninsula on Lake Abitibi -Historic Values and Life Science Values -High recreational potential Kettle Lakes & Beaches	-high mineral potential -Existing claims within area	-proposed park classification changed to Natural Environment to permit controlled exploration -size reduced by 40% to permit staking	-no specific comments received on this area	-recommend as Park Reserve 3E3
3E5	Missinaibi Lake Reserve (Chapleau District)	7,000 (10% water)	-High backcountry capability -Life Science & Cultural Values medium -Consolidates Park holdings on Lake -Ideal staging area for Missinaibi River Waterway	-medium Forestry potential -high mineral potential in 10% of area -The Brunswick House Band Land Dispute reported on	-both existing park and Reserve realigned and reduced in size by 25% -to reduce mining and timber conflicts -Timber issue negotiated	-local public reaction pro	-negotiations satisfactory to all parties -recommend as addition to existing Park
3E5	The Shoals Reserve (Chapleau District)	6,227 (8% water)	-Medium wetlands features -medium backcountry potential -High Historic Res. -Nicholson Townsite	-medium productive forestland -low mineral potential -cottages and resort at north end	-purchase of land may not be needed -timber issued can be negotiated	-cottagers and resort operator adjacent to Park fear expropriation	-recommend as Park Reserve plus add to existing shoals park

CANDIDATE WILDERNESS PARKS IN SITE REGION 2E

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2E	Kesagami Lake (Cochrane District)	54,166 (45% water)	-Back Country Travel Potential - Lake & River -High Earth Science Potential	- High Mineral Potential in Central Part of Reserve 30% of the area	- Boundaries altered to align with shoreline which releases large area of Greenstone Belt to exploration - Permit controlled exploration in remaining high mineral potential zone	Only general comments from Mining sector objecting in principle to land withdrawal	- Recommend as park reserve for future wilderness park in Site Region 2E
2E	Mammamattawa (Hearst District)	25,000 (3% water)	-Historic Trading Post -Confluence of 3 large rivers	- Low Forestry Potential - Medium Mineral Potential	- Dropped due to mineral potential and low recreational and natural features	Non Sought	- Dropped

WATERWAY PARK PROPOSALS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
0E 1E1	Severn R. (Moosonee Dist.)	282 km	- Only major waterway in Site District 1E1 - Representative of natural Features undisturbed - High back country capability - Extends into N.W. Region	- Some non-conforming native use but minimal impact - Some long term hydro potential	- unnecessary as native use of area will be accommodated - Ont. Hydro has minimal interest in this area for next 25+ years	- no specific comments - still to be discussed in detail with local native groups	- recommend as waterway park reserve for Site District 1E1
2E1	Otoskwin-Attawapiskat River	231 km	- High Natural Values (e.g. Limestone-Karst) - Medium Back-Country Capability - Extends into N.C. Reg.	- Some non-conforming Native Use but minimal impact - Limited hydro potential over long term 25+ yrs	- unnecessary as native use of area will be accommodated	- no specific comments - still to be discussed in detail with local natives	- recomend as waterway park reserve for Site Dist. 2E1

WATERWAY PARK PROPOSAL

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2E2 3E1 3E2 3E3 3E5	Missinaibi Chap. Hrst. Kap. Moosnee	556 km	- Representation for 5 Site Districts in Two Site Regions - High canoeing potential - Provincially significant resource - provincially significant historical resources,	- Resource Extraction Conflicts - timber and possibly mineral - Medium hydro potential 2 sites	- reserve has interim mgt. plan - extensive public participation - 400' shoreline res. established by Order-In-Council - S.F.P.P. Co. supportive - further expansions subject to Master Plan Process and SLUP Review	- extensive comments received of wide range of public groups - strong support from recreational groups - very few negative comments from other sectors	- Park Reserve approved via SE054 - Recommend establishing as water-way park when SLUP is approved
2E3	Little Abitibi R. Coch. Dist.	77 km	- Representation for Site District 2E3 - Medium back country capability	- Low forestry potential - No conflict with Ont. Hydro plans		- No specific comments received	- Recommend Establishing Waterway Park when SLUP is approved
3E6 4E5	Larder R. K.L. Dist.	60 km	- Representative of Site District 3E6 - Medium Earth Science Values - Medium Recreation Capability	- High mineral potential area - Patented land conflicts at both ends	- Permit controlled Exploration	- No specific comments received	- Recommend Establishing Waterway Park when SLUP is approved - Recommend as Waterway Park Res. for 3E6 and 4E5

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E	Pukaskwa National Park	165,000	- Excellent Back Country Travel - Historical and Archaeological Sites - Canoeing and Viewing Potential - Good Representation of West Sector of 3E	- Little Development - Medium Mineral Potential	Lands Transferred To Federal Government	Public Comment To Be Sought In Master Planning Process By Parks Canada	National Park Will Achieve Wilderness Objectives For 4E
3E5	Little Missinaibi Lake (Chapleau District)	46,629 (25% water)	- Historic and Archaeological Potential - High Back Country Travel Potential	- Loss of Productive Forestland - Mineral Potential High in 10% of area	- Boundaries aligned and reduced to shoreline reserve - Reduced conflicts by reducing size of adjacent Missinaibi Prov. Park Reserve to facilitate Forestry and Exploration	No specific comments received	Recommend as park reserve as wilderness zone for 3 E and add to existing Missinaibi Lake Park

CANDIDATE NATURE RESERVES

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
	Pattinson Twp (Chapleau District)	1.2	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Hobson Twp. (Cochrane District)	4 Ha.	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Hobson Twp. (Cochrane District)	.7	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Valentine Twp. (Cochrane District)	1.5	-Provincial significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Valentine Twp. (Cochrane District)	2.4	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Valentine Twp. (Cochrane District)	2.4	-Provincially significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
	Pitt Twp. (Chapleau District)	2.4	-Provincially significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Benah Twp. (Cochrane District)	1.2	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Wilkie Twp. (Cochrane District)	1.2	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Sanborn Twp. (Kapuskasing District)	100	-Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None anticipated	N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Thackeray Twp. (Kirkland Lake District)	90	-Regionally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- Low forest productivity in vicinity	- None anticipated to be necessary	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Ben Nevis Twp (Kirkland Lake District)	.25	-Provincially significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	- None	- None	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
	Ekwan River (Moosonee District)	8	- Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	-None anticipated	- N/A	-None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Albany River (Moosonee District)	3.2	- Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	-None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
	Albany River (Moosonee District)	2.8	- Nationally significant earth science features - contributes to representation requirements	-None anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Internal approval - Secure as park reserve
3E2	Nagagami Lake	1,653	- Diverse, extensive representation of peatland, loamland, riparian and lacustrine ecosystems - Contributes to regional representation requirements	- Low forestry potential	- Unnecessary	- None Sought	- Retain as nature reserve candidate

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E	Evelyn Twp. Timmins Dist.	3.6 ha	Provincially Significant Earth Science Site	None	None Required	None Sought	Establish as Park Reserve
2E	Kwataboahegan River Moosonee	1.0 ha	Provincially Significant Earth Science Site	None	None Required	None Sought	Establish as Park Reserve

CANDIDATE RECREATION PARKS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E	Dana-Jowsey (Timmins District)	2547 (30% water)	- High Day Use and Camping capability near Timmins urban market - Supply deficit forecast for late 1980's	- Low to Moderate Forest Potential - Moderate to High Mineral Potential	- Part of area still open to staking - further inventory required to fully evaluate potential - Some boundary adjustment possible	- None Sought	- Retain as park reserve
3E	La Motte Lake (Gogama District)	506 (30% water)	- High day use and camping capability - adjacent to Hwy 144 between Timmins and Sudbury - No current provincial park supply in Gogama District	- No conflicts anticipated	- N/A	- None Sought	- Retain as park reserve
4E	Biscotasing (Chapleau District)	1147	- Good camping potential - provides access to high quality boating, fishing, canoeing - good trail potential	- Moderate to High forestry capability - Moderate to High mineral potential	- Area defined but not withdrawn - potential exists to alter proposal to minimize conflicts	- None Sought	- Retain as Candidate

CANDIDATE HISTORICAL PARKS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
2E	Old Fort Albany (Moosonee District)	4	- Provincially significant historic site - early site of H.B.C. Post dates back to approx. 1675 A.D.	- None anticipated	- None required	- None Sought	- Retain as park reserve

NORTHCENTRAL REGION

CANDIDATE WILDERNESS PARKS

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E	Lady Evelyn Smoothwater Lakes	74,500 (11% water)	-high canoe tripping, hiking capability -medium representation of the natural diversity of the site region -numerous special features -accessible to major populations	-Temagami Indian Land encompasses area - no disposition of Crown land -Mineral potential of the area is not clearly understood (at present no staking or recording) -2 volume agreements cover part of the proposal	-boundaries have been adjusted leaving out high mineral potential -require phasing out period for timber operations -clarification of Indian interest -more factual data on socio-economic impact required	Considerable public response: -Industry against -Local communities wary of economic impact of designation -enthusiastically supported by park interest groups and some local outfitters	-Recommend further study of socio-economic impact

WATERWAY PARKS - PROPOSED CANDIDATES

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (HECTARES)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
3E6 4E5	Larder River K.L. Dist.	50 km	-Representative of Site District 3E6 -Medium Earth Science Values -Medium Recreation Capability	-High mineral potential -Patented land conflicts at both ends	-Permit controlled exploration	-No specific comments received	-Recommend establishing Waterway Park Reserve
4E4 5E4	Sturgeon River	6,250	-Excellent canoe tripping -Some segments with good white water -Represents two site district -No known signficant cultural features	-Some potential for Hydro Power generation, probably not economically feasible without local demand -Entire proposal lies within the Bear Island Indian Land Claim	-Some negotiations may be necessary -Awaiting negotiated or legal settlement	- None	-Recommend establishment as waterway park reserve
4E4	Makobe-Grays Rivers	2,992	-Excellent canoe tripping, good linkages with Lady Evelyn-Temagami canoe route system -Good representation of site district	-Entire proposal lies within the Bear Island Indian Land Claim	-Awaiting negotiated or legal settlement	- None sought	-Recommend establishment as waterway park reserve
5E5,7	French River		-Excellent small craft boating in segments -Excellent canoe tripping in segments -Very signficant natural values -Good representation of Historical themes	-Significant number of alienations -481 patents -1 potential Hydro site (Five Mile Rapids) -Existing pattern of use well established	-Majority of conflicts could be resolved through negotiations and discussion as part of land use planning process	-No special comments received	-Recommend that this proposal be retained as a waterway park candidate

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E	Michipicoten Island	18,364 (7% water)	-spectacular scenery -unique flora and forest association (due to islands isolation and lake modified climate) -high historic resources in Indian legends, pioneering -medium earth science resources -less area than minimum requirement	-Island has not been explored intensively in modern times,untested possibility of large tonnage low-grade copper-nickel deposits and copper-zinc-silver deposits	-permit controlled exploration of high potential zone	None sought	-recommend as Park Reserve for future natural environment park
4E3	Aubrey Falls Park Reserve	6,880 (20% water)	-medium representation of Forest succession after fire, and glacial and post glacial features -Aubrey Falls spectatular viewing -good facility based capability	-no significant conflicts -boundaries require some adjustment to better represent site. However, no increase in total area.	-minor adjustment of boundaries	None	-recommend realignment of boundaries of the existing park reserve
5E1	Mississagi Delta *	4,011 (53% water)	-riverine habitats and associated species -spawning route for pickerel, pink salmon and sturgeon -medium development capability	-Mississagi Indian Band seeking additional land for reserve -Eldorada Nuclear refinery under construction immediately east of site	-must await negotiated settlement Impact cannot be assessed at this time	Opponents of refinery indicate that refinery will prevent development of park	-recommend as Park Reserve for Nature Reserve pending identification of refinery impact

* - Belongs in Nature Reserve Class Park Candidate Category

(CONT'D)

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PROPOSED PARK CANDIDATES (cont'd)

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (hectares)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5E2	Vidal Bay	7,226	-good example of north shore coastal environment of Manitoulin Island -medium potential sport fishery -Indian burial ground -medium facility based capability	-no significant conflicts -land is owned by Ontario Power -considerable amount of unnecessary acreage	-Reduce size of proposal and realign boundaries	None	-recommend reduction in size of proposal and realignment of boundaries
5E3	La Cloche Park Reserve	6,400 (40% water)	-site of the La Cloche fur trade post -documented Aboriginal habitation -flora and fauna representation on 5E3 -good development potential	-no significant conflicts -minor boundary realignment would permit utilization of timber resources	-minor realignment of boundaries required	None	-recommend minor adjustments to park reserve boundary
5E4	Wanapitei Park Reserve	2,790 (20% water)	-regionally significant earth and life science features -many environments with potential for developing into representative features -high facility based potential -very significant in meeting future camping and day needs in Sudbury	-no significant conflicts	N/A	Considerable local support	-recommended as Park Reserve
5E5	Restoule Reserve	467 (2% water)	-supporting area to existing park	-no significant conflicts	N/A	None sought	-recommend retain as Park Reserve

Candidate Nature Reserves

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E1	Pothole Park Reserve		- day use recreation potential, scenic viewing - glacial/post glacial river scour holes in granite bedrock - representative riparian communities upstream of the pothole features	- there were some timber commitments in the area	- the size of the area was reduced to 258ha to remove conflict areas	- no general public input	-this property is proposed as a nature reserve
5E1	Mississagi Delta		See earlier Sheet (Natural Environment Proposed Park Candidates)				

HISTORICAL PARK PROPOSAL

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E1	Michipicoten Post	311-4	- Indian Habitation Site c. 1100 yrs bp - 2 cent rise of fur trade post use New France c.1725-c.1763 Independent Trader c.1767-c.1783 Northwest Company 1783-1821 Hudson Bay Company 1821-1829 1829-1904 - day-use and overnight use potential: Lake Superior vistas and beach combing, fishing on the lake and Michipicoten River; hiking and canoeing; heritage appreciation	- campground development would compete with private operations within 5 km	- no overnight facilities would be developed - exclude lands with viable timber and mineral potential	- public support for protection, regular maintenance of day-use fishing and picnicking - the restoration and/or interpretation of history would interest highway travelers and encourage them to stay in the area with spin-offs to tourism	- there is a need to formalize management of the site as archaeological/ historical and natural values are presently misused in certain areas (e.g. Post Site artifact scavengers, Driftwood Beach 4 wheel drive traffic) - day use development to encourage highway travellers to stop at this provincially significant site and stimulate tourist spending in the area.

RECREATION PARK PROPOSAL

SITE REGION/ DISTRICT	CANDIDATE NAME AND LOCATION	TOTAL AREA (ha)	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS	CONFLICT RESOLUTION	PUBLIC COMMENT	SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4E4	W. B. Greenwood	to be determined	- water based recreation potential	- the original park reserve would have met with opposition from forest industry and mining interests	- reduction of area to exclude high conflict areas and still retain integral park resources	- there is a need for day-use and campground development to accommodate local populations (e.g. Haileybury)	- recommend a major reduction in the reserve and concentrate on a recreation class park to meet resident and tourist needs

SOUTHERN ONTARIO

NEW WILDERNESS PROPOSALS IN SITE REGION 5E: SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Area	Current Status	Wilderness Proposal
Bon Echo (Eastern Region)	Natural Environment Provincial Park	expand park boundaries to add a wilderness zone
Brown-Wilson Magnetawan (Algonquin Region)	these two contiguous areas are a mixture of park reserve and crown land.	these two areas are jointly proposed as one wilderness park
Blackstone Harbour (Algonquin Region)	park reserve	natural environment park containing a wilderness zone

Summary of Existing and Proposed Waterway
Representation in Southern Ontario

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
5-7	A, C		Magnetewan		CORTS
5-8	A		Hardy L. (Nat. Env. Park)	East R.	
5-9	A	Algonquin (Nat.Env.Park)	Upper Madawaska Ragged Falls ⟷	Opeongo Oxtongue R.	
5-10	A	Algonquin (Nat.Env.Park)		Bonnechere R. Pettawawa/ Baron R.	
5-11	A, E		Lower Madawaska		Mississippi
5-12	A			Ottawa R. (Chenal du Rocher Fendu)	
6-1	SW, C				Grand
6-2	SW				Rankin R. Saugeen R.
6-3	SW				Georgian Ba Shore Rankin R.
6-4	SW				Georgian Bay Shore
6-5	SW, C				
6-6	C				CORTS Nottawasaga

(cont'd)

Site District	MNR Region	Existing Representation	Park Reserve	Park Proposal	Other
6-7	C, E				
6-8	C, E				Trent-Severn (CORTS)
6-9	C, A, E				Trent-Severn (CORTS)
6-10	E			Otter Lake to Charleston Lake (E)	Rideau (CORTS) St. Lawrence
6-11	E				Rideau (CORTS) St. Lawrence Mississippi
6-12	E				St. Lawrence Ottawa Rideau (CORTS)
6-13	C, E				Bay of Quinte (CORTS)
6-14	SW				Georgian Bay Shore
6-15	E				
7-1	SW				St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-2	SW, C				Niagara (NPC) Grand St. Clair R. Thames R.
7-3	C				Niagara(NPC)
7-4	C				Credit
7-5	C, SW				Thames R.

Recommended Waterways (Waterway & Natural Environment Parks)
Park Reserves and Proposals

Recommended Waterways (Algonquin Region)	Site District	Current Status	Comments
Magnetewan	5-7	Park Reserve	Waterway Park initially. Possible later incorporation into Magnetewan Wilderness
East (Williamsport to Hwy. 11)	5-8	Proposal (Crown/ Private)	Add to Arrowhead Park
Hardy Lake	5-8	Park Reserve	Proposed Nat. Env. Park. Helps represent Muskoka Lakes.
Upper Madawaska	5-9	Park Reserve	Waterway Park
Opeongo R.	5-9	Proposal (Crown land)	Establish as reserve, then Waterway Park
Oxtongue River (Algonquin to Hwy. 60)	5-9	Park Proposal (Crown land)	Waterway Park
Ragged Falls	5-9	Park Reserve	Incorporate into Oxongue River Waterway
Bonnechere River (Algonquin Park to Round Lake Park)	5-10	Park Proposal (Crown/private)	Establish Waterway Park Reserve
Lower Madawaska	5-11	Park Reserve	Waterway Park (Approved by Cabinet as new park)

APPENDIX G

BASE LEVEL DATA SHEETS
PROPOSED CANDIDATES

NORTHWESTERN REGION

CANDIDATE PARK WOODLAND CARIBOU

PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS | OPTION 1 & 2

SITE REGION 4S - 1 & 2 | AREA 370700 ha | STATUS PARK RESERVE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 17 - BERENS RIVER BEDROCK PLATEAU. SIGNIFICANT CARIBOU HABITAT; PARTICULARLY WINTER GROUND. INDIAN PICTOGRAPHS. PROVIDES 130,000 BACK COUNTRY WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION KENORA & RED LAKE DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
large portion of area is unlicenced Small portions in BC* licence area RLCMU & the expansion area.	-much un- unknown -low mineral potential Along east side of area-small areas of very high mineral potential -Some recent exploration	1 licence Larus Lake (has not been actively fished recently)	(nature reserve zone) 2 outposts located in zone Will be a conflict if sport fishing prohibited	portions of 30 traplines (majority are native)	17 outposts (LUP) 7 lodges 2 temporary moose camps 50+ boat caches	7 private hunt & fish camps (LUP) 5 private cottages (patent)	extensive use - wild rice harvesting -Harvest estimated at 27000 lb/yr -2 licences treaty Indians -20 licences non-native	moose hunting - by residents & tourist Can anticipate conflict	unknown low aggregate potential	----	low unknown aggregate potential	trapping wild rice	unorganized Patented land estimated at 24 ha Remainder Crown land	----	there are a number of roads & proposed roads on the immediate east boundary of area, but none in area presently. Numerous tourist establishments in park area, depend on air access. Note - mining company will likely be pushing for extension to Suffel Lake road through existing park reserve.

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

*Boise Cascade

CANDIDATE PARK OPASQUIA

PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS | OPTION 1

SITE REGION 2W-1 | AREA 369,100 ha. | STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 1 - PONASK BASIN, L.U. 2 - COCOS LAKE BEDROCK PLATEAU, L.U. 3 - OPASQUIA - SACHIGO MORAINE, L.U. 4 - SANDY LAKE BASIN. CONTAINS SIGNIFICANT WOLVERINE HABITAT. 50,000 BACKCOUNTRY, WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE & SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is not located in a licence area	overall unknown mineral potential	1 licence (East Lake) (native licence holder)	sport fishing potential utilized by tourism establishments & natives	portions of 10 traplines (native)	6 outposts (LUP) 1 lodge (lease)	----	----	native harvest issue	good aggregate potential along east side May be required in future for road construction	----	----	Trapping Sport fishing Hunting Proximity of reserves to proposed park	Unorganized All Crown land (lease LUP) Depending on final alignment could present conflict.	Polar Gas pipeline proposal comes within 3 km of proposed park	1 Transport Canada approved float plane base. Possible snowmobile routes used by natives may be potential conflict Number of tourism camps - depend on air access.

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK OPASQUIA

PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS | OPTION 2

SITE REGION 2W-1 | AREA 351,500 | STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 1 - PONASK BASIN, L.U. 2, COCOS LAKE BEDROCK PLATEAU & L.U. 3 OPASQUIA - SACHIGO MORAINE. CONTAINS SIGNIFICANT WOLVERINE HABITAT. 50,000 BACKCOUNTRY WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE & SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is not located in a licence area	overall unknown mineral potential	1 licence (East Lake) (native licence holder)	sport fishing potential utilized by tourism establishments & natives	portions of 10 traplines (native)	6 outposts (LUP) 1 lodge (lease)	----	----	native harvest issue	good aggregate potential along east side may be required in future for road construction	----	----	Trapping Sport fishing Hunting Proximity of Indian reserves to proposed park.	Unorganized All Crown land. (lease LUP) Depending on final alignment could present conflict.	Polar Gas pipeline proposal comes within 3 km of proposed park	1 Transport Canada approved float plane base. Possible snowmobile routes used by natives may be potential conflict Number of tourism camps - depend on air access.

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK AULNEAU		
PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 5S-1	AREA 125000 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 28 - MANITOU-KENORA DRIFT COMPLEX. COULD PROVIDE SOME BACKCOUNTRY RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES - HIKING.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION KENORA DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
A.C.H.U. 3 operators dependent on area Present allocated cut - conifer W.G. estimated at 11,000 cunits/yr Harvesting occurring on a yearly basis.	Moderate to high mineral potential along the NW, N & SE edges of peninsula	Not a concern (assuming Lake of the Woods excluded)	Not a concern (assuming Lake of the Woods excluded)	19 traplines (7 of which are held by natives)	4 lodges 3 outposts* (Lake of the Woods Land Use Plan indicate they will be phased out.)	----	North half of Peninsula utilized for wild rice.	Provincially significant Primitive weapons hunting are		----	----	Wild rice Trapping	Unorganized Small portion of patented land. Estimated <10 ha Remainder Crown land	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK TEGGAU-WINNANGE

PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

OPTION 1 & 2

SITE REGION 4S- 4 & 5

AREA 43000 ha

STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 28 - MANITOU-KENORA DRIFT COMPLEX & SITE DISTRICTS 4 & 5 OF SITE REGION 4S. CONTRIBUTES TO ACHIEVEMENT OF DAY USE & CAR CAMPING TARGETS. PROVIDES 12000 WILDERNESS BACK COUNTRY OPPORTUNITIES. HAS OUTSTANDING RECREATION POTENTIAL WITH AN UNCOMMON, WELL DEVELOPED SAND BEACH. PROVIDES A GOOD EXAMPLE OF WAVE WASHED BEDROCK.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION DRYDEN & KENORA DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to GLFP* & BC The NW corner is scheduled to be cut in 1981 with more in 1982-83 (GLFP). Allocated cut for 1981-82 (GLFP) estimated at 28000 cunits (conifer WG) & for 1982-83 (GLFP) estimated at 16000 cunits (conifer WG)	high mineral potential along NW edge	1 licence on Winnange Lake (new), can be replaced in District	not a concern	portion of 6 traplines (1 native)	many camps not located in proposed park use the area as a base of operation (fly-in, boat caches, portages, etc)	2 cottages (patented) located within proposed park	----	area is used by both residents & non residents (Tourism) Because of the size of the area proposed park represents a potential conflict.	low aggregate potential	----	some class 1-4 agriculture land Not in production Should not be a conflict.	trapping	very small portion of proposed park is located in municipality of Machin Remainder unorganized. Patented land estimated at less than 20 ha	transmission line crosses through north edge of park adjacent to Hwy 17. Trans-Canada pipelines will also be doing looping work in same area (Steward Lake area)	Hwy 17 North boundary CP Railroad also crosses through north edge of proposed park (Steward Lake area) existing proposed forest access roads

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

*Great Lakes Forest Products

CANDIDATE PARK PAKWASH

PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

OPTION 1 & 2

SITE REGION 4S-2

AREA 14300 ha

STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 25 - LAC SEUL BASIN - IN SITE REGION 4S, SITE DISTRICT 2. CONTAINS BEST REPRESENTATION OF HARTMAN MORAINE. ALSO HAS RAISED BEACH RIDGES & LITORAL FEATURES OF LAKE AGGASSIZ. CONTRIBUTES TO ACHIEVEMENT OF DAY USE & CAR CAMPING TARGETS.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
portion of area licenced to BC & GLFP Remainder in RLCMU Annual potential production conifer WG 11760 cunits/yr Allocated cut on Crown unit for 5 yr period. Conifer WG 8400 cunits/yr. HWD WG 4000 cunits/yr.	moderate mineral potential	Pakwash Lake is licenced proposed park should have no impact on licence.	no significant water-bodies should not be a conflict	portion of 1 trapline (non-native)	----	----	----	may be a conflict with resident hunters	high aggregate potential moraine	----	----	----	the Red Lake Balmertown planning area cover north part of proposed park Remainder unorganized All Crown land	Pakwash Lake flooding rights for water power lease agreement	numerous timber access roads existing & proposed on west side (Cabin Bay area & Dixie Lake Road)

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK SANDPOINT ISLAND

PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

OPTION 1 & 2

SITE REGION 5S

AREA 888 ha

STATUS PARK RESERVE

ATTRIBUTES TOMBOLO BEACHES, BEDROCK FEATURES, CEDARSWAMP. SIGNIFICANT IN REPRESENTATION OF LATE LAKE AGASSIZ DEPOSITS.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation
no concerns identified	Very high mineral potential Proposed park is in total conflict	----	not a concern	1 trapline (non-native)	----	----	----	some deer hunting No moose population Not likely a concern	----	----	----	----	land acquisition program in place to consolidate ownership Unorganized Approximately 40 ha. patented	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK LAKE OF THE WOODS		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		OPTION 1
SITE REGION 5S - 1&2	AREA 16598 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 28 - MANITOU KENORA DRIFT COMPLEX & L.U. 31 - RAINY RIVER CLAY PLAIN & SITE DISTRICTS 1 & 2 OF SITE REGION 5S. INCLUDES PRAIRIE VEGETATION, LAKE AGASSIZ SHORELINES, CONTRIBUTES TO ACHIEVEMENT OF DAY USE AND CAR CAMPING TARGETS.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES & KENORA DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
ACMU* No licencees /companies dependant on area Annual potential production conifer W.G. 800 cunits/yr HWD W.G. 2000 cunits/yr Removal of area should have little or no effect	unknown mineral potential	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	portions of 5 traplines (4 native) (1 non-native)	----	----	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	waterfowl hunting pressure is moderate-high May be a conflict	----	----	----	wild rice trapping	unorganized all Crown land (LUP)	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

*Aulneau Crown Management Unit

CANDIDATE PARK LAKE OF THE WOODS		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 5S-2	AREA 9058 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTS L.U. 31 - RAINY RIVER CLAY PLAIN & SITE DISTRICT 2 OF SITE REGION 5S INCLUDES PRAIRIE VEGETATION, LAKE AGASSIZ SHORELINES, CLAY DELTAIC DEPOSITS, WHITE PELICAN NESTING SITES. CONTRIBUTES TO ACHIEVEMENT OF DAY USE & CAR CAMPING RECREATION TARGETS.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES & KENORA DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
ACMU* No licencees /companies dependant on area Annual potential production conifer W.G. 550 cunits/yr HWD W.G. 1200 cunits/yr Removal of area should have little or no effect	unknown mineral potential	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	Portions of 2 traplines (non-native	----	----	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded, no concerns	waterfowl hunting pressure is moderate-high May be a conflict	low potential	----	----	wild rice trapping	unorganized all Crown land	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

*Aulneau Crown Management Unit

CANDIDATE PARK MEDCALF LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3S	AREA 10600 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES OUTSTANDING DAY USE POTENTIAL & EXCELLENT CAR CAMPING OPPORTUNITIES TO SATISFY RECREATION & TOURISM TARGET. SHORTFALL BASED ON NEW COMMUNITY.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to GLFP* Allocated cut - conifer W.G. 1980-85 19350 cunits 1985-90 47177 cunits Majority of proposed park is scheduled to be cut	portion of area high mineral potential, an eastward extension of Lake St. Joseph volcanic belt. Will likely be actively explored in 1980's.	----	----	portion of 1 trapline (native)	----	----	----	significant amount of hunting pressure. Native hunting possible problem	high aggregate potential	----	----	hunting trapping	unorganized numerous mining claims Crown land	possible utility corridor Lake St. Joseph, Pickle Lake area potential townsite in proposal.	Hwy 599 - is the easterly boundary. Lake St. Joseph Railway Study has a proposed route through area

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH - DEFERRED

*Great Lakes Forest Products

CANDIDATE PARK	TURTLE RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY	OPTION	1 & 2
SITE REGION 4S-5, 3W-2	AREA 40650 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES CONTAINS LOESS DEPOSITS & SECTION OF EAGLE FINLAYSON MORAINE ROUTE USED BY INDIANS & FUR TRADERS. SAWLOG DELIVERY ROUTE TO FORT FRANCES IN PAST. WOULD PROVIDE 21,000 BACKCOUNTRY NON-WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. PICTOGRAPHS.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION IGNACE, DRYDEN, ATIKOKAN, FORT FRANCES DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Licenced to GLFP & BC 3 Licences DCL's Some area withdrawn under English River FMA. Allocated wood conifer 1981-82 - 85-86 F.F. 5680 cunits/yr, Ignace N/A. (Volume agreement between MNR - Boise for 3000 cunits/yr. At the present time Districts feels it can meet its committed if deleted.)	High-moderate Little Turtle Lake /Smirch Lake/& McNamara. Exploration active. Scattered areas of high & moderate peat potential. (exclude Little Turtle Lake.	Should be no conflict.	----	Portions of 12 traplines (2 native)	4 outposts 9+ boat caches	-----	Jones Lake, Little Turtle Lake & Turtle River major producers native	Both moose & deer population can expect some opposition from hunters Jones Lake, & Eltrut Lake areas & tourist camp (Bowes Camp)	scattered areas of high moderate	-----	----	Wild rice Hunting Trapping	9 patented mining claims 7 unpatented mining claims 200 ha patented land Unorganized	hydro corridor	Camp 34 have haul road (GLFP) Bending Lake Road will cross Turtle River Boise Cascade's Eltrut Lake access road skirts the eastern edge but does not appear to enter it.

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK	PIPESTONE RIVER NORTH		
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY	OPTION	1 & 2
SITE REGION 2W-3	AREA 136,930	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 19 - AGUTUA MORAINE (CENTRAL) INCLUDES AN AREA OF SIGNIFICANT SAND DUNES & WOULD MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO REPRESENTATION OF GLACIAL, LACUSTRINE & AEOLIAN PROCESSES/LANDFORM THEMES. 6500 BACKCOUNTRY WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) Annual potential production conifer W.G. 5762 cunits/yr conflict entire park would have to be excluded to resolve conflict.	30 - 40% high 30 - 40% low-moderate Most active exploration area in S.L Very high	Very small portion of Wunnummin Lake lies in West portion of candidate Not large enough to directly affect fishing (native)	moderate use Forester Lake (outpost) Very good outpost lake	Portions of 7 traplines (native)	5 outposts	----	----	Moderate-high use Hunting pressure fluctuates Area around Forester Lake receives heaviest use Potential problem re native hunting.	Good potential in south. May be required for access raods to Opapimiskan Lake area.	----	----	Trapping Commercial fishing Hunting Close proximity to Indian reserves Possible conflict	Unorganized Crown Land (LUP)	Polar Gas Pipeline proposal cut across proposed park in Forester Lake area	Hwy 808 is the Southern boundary

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH DEFERRED

CANDIDATE PARK	ENGLISH RIVER EAST		
PROPOSED CLASS	WATERWAY	OPTION	2 /
SITE REGION 4S-3, 3W-2	AREA 35750 ha	STATUS	PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES 28,000 BACKCOUNTRY, NON WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. PART OF MAJOR EXPLORATION & FUR TRADE ROUTE.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION IGNACE & SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to GLFP & Abitibi Remainder in SLCMU Allocated cut (conifer 22000 cunits /2 yrs Scheduled to be harvested 1984-86. Impact of proposed park could be less on S.L. side by decreasing backshore distance to 1000'. Could be substantial impact on English River F.M.A./any withdrawals would have to be negotiated with company.	approximately 15% of area is moderate mineral potential Remainder low - unknown Some claim activity	2 licences (Barrel & Sowden) non-native	Not a concern	Portion of 1 trapline (non-native)	1 lodge 6 outposts 11 boat caches	6 private cottages	Yes, non-native & recreational	the 2 lodges operate for moose hunting Can expect conflict Waterway used as access to hunting areas. Popular hunting area	good aggregate potential	----	----	----	Unorganized approximately 1496 ha are patented 4 patented mining claims	1 hydro transmission line	• number of old logging roads •1 hwy #599 •Valora logging road •1 railway line (CNR)

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK PIPESTONE RIVER SOUTH		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 3S	AREA 93,870	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES BACKCOUNTRY/NON-WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) Annual potential production conifer W.G. 29422 cunits /yr	low-moderate mineral potential	----	Not a concern	A number of traplines lie in proposed park area	3 outposts (LUP)	----	----	Potential problem area native people hunting Receives moderate-high hunting pressure (outposts) & resident use Pickle Lake	Good aggregate potential	----	----	Hunting	Unorganized Crown Land (LUP)	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK SEVERN RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY		OPTION 1
SITE REGION 2S-1&2,3S	AREA 318350 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 5 - BEARSKIN DRUMLIN FIELD, 6 - MUSKRAT DAM LAKE CLAYS, 8 - BIG TROUT - KINGFISHER GROUND MORAINE. FUR TRADE ROUTE SINCE 1631. ONE OF LARGEST & LONGEST RIVERS IN ONTARIO & CONTAINS A DIVERSE COLLECTION OF FLUVIAL PROCESSES & LANDFORMS. 15,000 BACKCOUNTRY/WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT & RED LAKE DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
not in a licence area	Moderate to high Remainder unknown Presently being explored by major company 20 claims. Several areas of peat potential. Definite conflict.	6 licences (native) Not actively fished (Severn Asipoquabah Muskrat Dam). Actively fished (Favourable Angerum Finger) with new fish packing facilities at Windigo Lake Commercial fishing likely to become more important.	Fat Lake sport fish potential Little present use	Portions of 16 traplines (native)	1 outpost (12 miles N of Deer Lake	----	----	Potential problem re hunting & natives Area likely receives a significant amount of use by natives.	Good potential	----	----	Close proximity to a number of reserves & Indian settlements Trapping Commercial fishing Natives depend on area for livelihood	Unorganized Crown Land (LUP)	Polar Gas Pipeline proposal cuts across proposed park at Asipoquobah Lake. Ont. Hydro has identified 5 sites on Severn having hydro potential - uncertain as to exact location. One site identified 4 miles North of Deer Lake	Float plane base Winter roads from Deer Lake to Sandy Lake & Sandy Lake to Round Lake.

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH DEFERRED

CANDIDATE PARK SEVERN RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 2W-1&2,3S	AREA 329850 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATION OF L.U. 4, SANDY LAKE BASIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 5 - BEARSKIN DRUMLIN FIELD, 6 - MUSKRAT DAM LAKE CLAYS, 8 - BIG TROUT - KINGFISHER GROUND MORAINE. FUR TRADE ROUTE SINCE 1631. ONE OF LARGEST & LONGEST RIVERS IN ONTARIO & CONTAINS A DIVERSE COLLECTION OF FLUVIAL PROCESSES & LANDFORMS. 15,000 BACKCOUNTRY/WILDERNESS RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT & RED LAKE DISTRICTS

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Not in a licence area	Moderate to high Remainder unknown Presently being explored by major company 20 claims. Several areas of peat potential. Definite conflict.	6 licences (native) Not actively fished (Severn Asipoquabah Muskrat Dam). Actively fished (Favourable Angerum Finger) with new fish packing facilities at Windigo Lake Commercial fishing likely to become more important.	Fat Lake sport fish potential Little present use	Portions of 16 traplines (native)	1 outpost (12 miles N of Deer Lake Doughnut effect if camp excluded.	----	----	Potential problem re hunting & natives Area likely receives a significant amount of use by natives.	Good potential	----	----	Close proximity to a number of reserves & Indian settlements Trapping Commercial fishing Natives depend on area for livelihood.	Unorganized Crown Land (LUP)	Polar Gas Pipeline proposal cuts across proposed park at Asipoquobah Lake. Ont. Hydro has identified 5 sites on Severn having hydro potential - uncertain as to exact location. One site identified 4 miles North of Deer Lake	Float plane base Winter roads from Deer Lake to Sandy Lake & Sandy Lake to Round Lake.

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH DEFERRED

CANDIDATE PARK GOLDROCK		
PROPOSED CLASS HISTORICAL		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 4S-5	AREA 1950 ha	STATUS PROPOSED PARK

ATTRIBUTES BEST SURVIVING EXAMPLE OF MINING & MILLING ASSOCIATED WITH NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO BOUNDARY WATERS GOLD THEME SEGMENT.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Licenced to GLFP Harvesting scheduled for 1985-86 Allocated cut conifer W.G. 10000 GMC	Very high mineral potential Patented properties held by active mining companies	----	Not a concern for lakes within proposed park Uncontrolled access to upper Manitou Lake Potential conflict (Trout Lake)	Portion of 1 trapline (native)	2 lodges patent	Estimated 5 - 10 cottages (patented)	----	Area is small should not be a major conflict re hunting	low aggregate potential	None known	----	Trapping	Unorganized Patented land 1000 ha Remainder Crown land	----	Old access road on north end

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK MANITOU MOUNDS		
PROPOSED CLASS HISTORICAL		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S-1	AREA 103 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTS A COMPLEX OF LAUREL BURIAL MOUNDS, ONE OF WHICH IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN CANADA, ALSO EXHIBITS A WELL DEFINED LAUREL HABITATION AREA DATING BACK TO APPROXIMATELY 200 B.C. NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT. BEST KNOWN AREA IN ONTARIO TO REPRESENT THE LAUREL PEOPLES HISTORICAL THEME SEGMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS SETTLERS.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	Excellent aggregate potential	----	----	Pro: protects an area important to their culture	Organized municipality 65 ha acquired 37 ha patented remains to be acquired.	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation

CANDIDATE PARK SACHIGO HILLS
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION
AREA 3800 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES EXEMPLARY OF BOULDER RECURVED SPIT (MORAINIC TOPOGRAPHY) OF SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE TO NATIVE PEOPLE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
not in a licence area	unknown mineral potential due to overburden	----	no significant waterbodies little present use	traplines native	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light may be a problem re: native hunting	some aggregate potential but location is remote	----	----	area is of significance to native people-trapping-hunting proximity to Indian reserve	Unorganized All Crown Land	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK KAKINI RIVER
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 2W-3
AREA 30500 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 7-MISHWAMAKAN BEDROCK PLAIN

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is not in a licence area	50% low-moderate mineral potential remainder unknown	----	little present use no significant waterbodies	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light conflict should not be great	not significant	----	----	Traditional use of area by natives. trapping	Unoraganized All Crown Land	----	----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK KANEESOSE LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1
SITE REGION 2W-3
AREA 33750 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 8 BIG TROUT-KINGFISHER GROUND MORRAINE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation
proposed park is located outside of a licence area	some moderate mineral potential	----	no concerns identified	portions of 2 traplines	----	----	----	hunting does occur but pressure is considered light conflict not as great	----	----	----	Traditional use of area by natives. trapping hunting	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK GOOSE RIVER
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 2
SITE REGION 2W-2
AREA 23700 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF LANDSCAPE UNIT 8 - BIG TROUT-KINGFISHER GROUND MORAINE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is not in a licence area	30% of area is estimated to have moderate high mineral potential	----	no significant water-bodies little present use	portion of 1 trapline (native)	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light conflict isn't great	unknown potential	----	----	•trapping •traditional use of area	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK WUNNUMMIN HILL
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1
SITE REGION 2W-3
AREA 48300 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. #12 - BIG BEAVER HOUSE MORAINE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is located outside of a licence area	10% is estimated to be high, 50% low moderate mineral potential 4 active claims	----	potential estimate at 1400 kg/yr Schryburt Lake•little present use deficit could be picked up in District	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting does occur but pressure is considered to be light conflict not as great	some potential not significant because of location	----	---	trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overal Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK WATEROUS LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 2
SITE REGION 2W-3
AREA 47900 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 12 - BIG BEAVERHOUSE MORAINE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation
proposed park is not in a licence area	•30% moderate high •30% is estimated to have moderate-high mineral potential	----	potential estimated at 2400 kg/yr (Wachusk Lake, Waterous Lake) little present use fair potential for outposts	portions of 3 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light conflict isn't as great	unknown aggregate potential	----	---	trapping traditional use of area	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK WHARRAM LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1
SITE REGION 2W-1 & 3	AREA 601750 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 13 - HORSESHOE LAKE - WHARRAM LAKE BEDROCK COMPLEX

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is located outside of licence area	60-70% of area is estimated low-moderate mineral potential remainder unknown	----	little present use due to remoteness potential estimated at 38000 kg/yr (Wharram Lake) deficit could be picked up in District	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting does occur but pressure is considered to be light conflict not as great	not significant	----	----	trapping traditional use of area	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK CATTRAL LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 2W-3	AREA 48000 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 13 - HORSESHOE LAKE - WHARRAM LAKE BEDROCK COMPLEX

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) (GLFP) potential annual conifer MG 718 cunits/yr	20-30% of area is high moderate mineral potential very close to active exploration areas - Opopismiska Lake area some claim activity	----	potential estimated at 2400 kg/yr little present use Bragent Lake good for outpost	2 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting does occur but pressure is considered to be light conflict not as great	good aggregate potential	----	---	trapping traditional use of area	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH DEFERRED

CANDIDATE PARK NANGO LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1
SITE REGION 3-2W	AREA 28,000	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 14 - AGUTUA MORAINE NORTH IN SITE REGION 3 OF SITE DISTRICT 3W

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation
proposed park is not in a licence area	low moderate mineral potential	----	Yoyoy & Berry Lakes receive little present use. Both have good potential for outposts Nanyo Lake receives 40% use by local residents. Nanyo Lake is an important sport fish lake relative to being readily accessible to local residents.	a number of traplines cover the area	----	----	----	receives a moderate amount of use (off road hunting from residents of Pickle Lake. Important because it is a jumping off point. harvest not exceptionally high. Potential problem re: native hunting	low potential	----	----	trapping 2 native settlements in Windigo Lake & Nanyo Lake area - lifestyle hunting commercial fishing	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	Terminus of Hwy 808

CANDIDATE PARK AGUTUA LAKE			
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1	
SITE REGION 3-2W	AREA 20,500	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE	

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 14 - AGUTUA MORAINE NORTH IN SITE REGION 3 OF SITE DISTRICT 3W

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is not in a licance area	north part includes come greenstone & migmalita extension of Opapismiska belt moderate mineral potantial	----	Agutua Lake is a good prospect for an outpost should be kept available if possible	a number of traplines cover the area (native)	----	----	----	receives a moderate amount of use (off road hunting) from residents of Pickle Lake Important because it is a jumping off point. Harvest not exceptionally high. Potential problem re: native hunting.	low potential	----	----	trapping 2 native sattlamenta in Windigo Lake & Nango Lake area - lifestyle hunting commercial fishing	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	Terminus of of Hwy 808
											Overall Conflict Rating	MODERATE			

CANDIDATE PARK GONYEA LAKE			
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 2	
SITE REGION 3-2W	AREA 33,500	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE	

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 15 WINDIGO LAKE IN SITE REGION 3 OF SITE DISTRICT 3W

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
proposed park is not in a licence area	low mineral potential	----	no significant aport fish lakes	a number of traplinas cover the area (native)	----	----	----	recaives a moderats amount of use (off road hunting) from residents of Pickle Lake important because it is a jumping off point. Harvest not axceptionally high. Potential problem re: nativa hunting.	low potential	----	----	trapping 2 nativa aettlements in Windigo Lake & Nango Lake area - lifastyla hunting commercial fishing	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----.	Terminus of Hwy 808
											Overall Conflict Rating	MODERATE			

CANDIDATE PARK FLANAGAN RIVER			
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1	
SITE REGION 3S	AREA 22500 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE	

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 16 - NORTH SPIRIT LAKE CLAYS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
expansion area (GLFP) annual potential production all WG 3681 cunits/yr	moderate mineral potential several large areas of peat potential	----	minimal potential present use is unknown possibly non-existent	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----		unknown aggregate potential	----	----	Traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	"Possible Potential" Extension of Nungessor Road to Windigo L. no propose) alignment
											Overall Conflict Rating	LOW			

CANDIDATE PARK ROSEBERRY RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 2W-1	AREA 35400 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 16 - NORTH SPIRIT LAKE CLAYS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
outside of a licence area	unknown mineral potential no claim activity	----	potential low no known present use	native trappers	----	----	----	native harvest issue	unknown potential	----	----	trapping hunting traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	Probably considerable snowmobile traffic from Sandy Lake & North Spirit Lake

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK COBHAM LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1
SITE REGION 3S	AREA 46500 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 17 - BERENS RIVER BEDROCK PLATEAU

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
outside of a licence area	unknown but moderate mineral potential to west exploration has been active in the past	----	significant potential moderately used by tourists & natives	portions of trapline (natives)	2 outposts moose camp	----	----		unknown	----	---	use of sport fish rel lifestyle trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	------	It is likely that considerable snowmobile traffic occurs in area--from Deer Lake Band Outposts - services by air

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK APPS LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 3S	AREA 39000 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 17 BERENS RIVER BEDROCK PLATEAU

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
outside of a licence area	unknown potential only prospecting to date	----	----	native trappers	----	----	----	native harvest issue	unknown	----	----	trapping hunting traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	It is likely that considerable snowmobile traffic occurs in area--from Deer Lake Band

Overall Conflict Rating L[illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK MIX LAKE

PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE

OPTION 1

SITE REGION 3S

AREA 39000 ha

STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 18 - LAC SEUL MORAINE, TROUT LAKE PORTION

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) (GLFP) annual potential conifer WG 5500 cunits/yr	unknown potential no claim activity	----	no significant sport fish lakes little present use, if not non-existent	traplines	2 temporary moose camps Beth Lake Bitten Lake	----	----	potential problem re: native hunting	high to moderate potential (eskers)	----	----	trapping hunting traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	------	Probably moderate snowmobile traffic by natives air service to outposts

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK WINDFALL CREEK

PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE

OPTION 2

SITE REGION 3S

AREA 64000 ha

STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 18 - LAC SEUL MORAINE TROUT LAKE PORTION

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
expansion area (GLFP) annual potential production conifer WG 4200 cunits/yr	unknown mineral potential	----	moderate potential present use is by both tourists & local residents	native trappers	1 outpost (Pringle Lake)	6 remote cottages on Pringle Lake (LUP)	----	native harvest issue	2 areas of moderate high aggregate potential	----	---	trapping hunting traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land (7 LUP)	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK TROUT LAKE

PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE

OPTION 1 & 2

SITE REGION 3S

AREA 10000 ha

STATUS CROWN RESERVE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 18 - LAC SEUL MORAINE, TROUT LAKE PORTION CONTAINS EXEMPLARY PORTION OF LAC SEUL MORAINE AND LAKE AGASSIZ STRAND LINES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation
licenced to G.L.F.P. allocated wood conifering 5675 gmc/yr scheduled to be cut 1981	unknown potential due to overburden no claim activity	----	----	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----		unknown aggregate potential	----	---	traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	Extension of Snake Falls Road from Sohel Lake just enters moraine now. It is possible that GLFP would look at extending this road to Nungessor lake across moraine to cut haul distance

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK KISHIKAS LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3S
AREA 33100 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 19 AGUTUA MORAINE (CENTRAL PORTION)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) annual potential conifer WG 15768 cunits/yr	unknown-low mineral potential	----	potential estimated at 3600 kg/yr Kishikas Lake Little present use deficit could be made up elsewhere in District (further north) good potential for outposts	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light conflict isn't as great		----	----	trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	------

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK FOAMING CREEK
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 2W-3
AREA 60000 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 21 AGUTUA MORAINE (SOUTH PORTION)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) (GLFP) annual potential conifer WG 19588 cunits/yr	10% of area is low-moderate mineral potential	----	potential estimated at 1410 kg/yr Monnonawson little present use good potential for outpost camp	portions of 2 traplines (native)	----	----	----	hunting pressure is considered to be light conflict isn't great	high aggregate potential	----	----	trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	Polar Gas Pipeline proposal -cuts proposal in half	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK BOW RIVER
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3S
AREA 69250 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 22 - LAC SEUL MORAINE, LAKE ST. JOSEPH PORTION

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) (GLFP) annual potential conifer W.G. 21602 cunits/yr	60% of area high mineral potential remainder unknown. active exploration (UMEX) Bulk of park is in conflict with mining interests	----	potential estimated at 930 kg/yr present use associated with outpost (non-resident)	portions of 8 traplines (native)	1 outpost (Lecky Lake) outside of proposed park area operation could be hindered Rather than change boundary withdraw site.	1 vacant remote cottage site Kawinogaus Lake. Number of sites available in District.	approximate acres utilized for rice (Bow River Munch Lake) Area is not a "major" producer. Deficit could be picked up in District by increased efficiency.	hunting pressure considered to be light conflict not as great	good potential in the south	----	---	wild rice trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating [illegible]

CANDIDATE PARK FAWCETT LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3S
AREA 57250 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 23 - GULL LAKE BEDROCK COMPLEX

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
unlicenced (expansion area) (GLFP) annual potential conifer W.G. 23203 cunits /yr	15% of area is moderate high mineral potential exploration was active in the past	----	potential estimated at 6000 kg/yr (Fawcett Lake & Kesik Lake) Present use - tourists (outpost camps) Kezik Lake important sport fish lake	portions of 3 traplines (native)	4 outposts (2) Fawcett (3) Kezik unlikely that deficit could be made up with similar quality lakes	----	----	moderate amount of use re hunting mainly tourist use (outposts)	unknown aggregate potential	----	----	traditional use of area by natives trapping hunting	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK WHITEMUD RIVER
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3S
AREA 48500 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF LANDSCAPE UNIT 24 - LAC SEUL MORAINE, BLUFFY LAKE PORTION

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION RED LAKE/SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to Great Lakes & McKenzie annual potential conifer W.G. 13000 cunits/yr GLFP (Sioux Lookout) unallocated up to 1991 McKenzie unallocated. GLFP (Red Lake) allocated cut 80000 cunits/yr in 1982, remainder of area is 1961 burn.	low, some claim activity includes a large area of peat potential	----	potential estimated at 1900 kg/yr aerefoill & "no-name" Present use by local & not residents for the "off the road" experience Should be of minimal impact.	portions of 3 traplines (native)	----	3 remote cottage sites 3 sites on shelf	----	hunting pressure is significant (tourism outposts) Moose hunting is very important in this area	2 areas of high potential	----	----	trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	2 proposed loose-surface tirber access roads in 5 year operating plan at doorstep of area presently doing road location work in or near area

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK WINDIGO POINT
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 4S-2
AREA 740 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES RED PINE VEGETATION COMPLEX AT EXTREME LIMIT OF ITS RANGE

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Tansportation
licenced to McKenzie Forest Products annual potential conifer W.G. 74 cunits/yr no allocated cut	no high potential no conflict	----	no significant waterbodies little present use	trapline	----	----	----	area is very small should not affect hunting	----	----	----	traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK ST. RAPHAEL		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3S	AREA 50100 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 26 - SIOUX LOOKOUT BEDROCK DRIFT COMPLEX IN SITE REGION 3S

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to Great Lakes & McKenzie Allocated wood, GLFP for 5 yrs 1990-95 conifer 23562 cunits, McKenzie up to 1990 conifer 84685 cunits	portion of area covered by moderate potential	commercial licence on Churchill Lake (4) non-native licence Lake is not actively fished	potential estimated at 8500 kg/yr St. Raphael & Churchill Lake used by tourist industry	5 traplines (4 native trappers)	2 outposts (1)St Raphael (1) Churchill (outside of park area)	----	----	St. Raphael Churchill & Vincent Lake areas receive a significant amount of hunting use by tourists (outposts)as well as by residents		----	----	trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land (LUP)	-----	Lake St. Joseph Study has two alternate rail routes in close proximity to park proposal

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK LOLA LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 4S	AREA 5000 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 27 - MINNITAKI DRIFT COMPLEX & SITE DISTRICT 3 OF SITE REGION 4S. CONTAINS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF PATTERNED PEATLANDS & SIGNIFICANT VOLCANIC TERRAIN INCLUDING PILLOWED LAVA SAND HILL CRANES SIGHTED

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION DRYDEN DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
G.L.F.P. D.C.M.U. annual potential production conifer W.G. 3653 CMG/yr harvesting not likely to occur until 1991 - 2011	very high mineral potential Goldlund mine located 6 miles to east Entire park is in conflict significant peat potential	Bait fish licence area potential conflict	potential is limited present use is light	portions of 2 traplines (non-native)	----	----	----	some hunting pressure area is small should not be a major conflict	parts of area have high aggregate potential	----	some class 1-4 agricultural land not in production therefore should not be conflict	----	Unorganized approximately 206 ha. are patented - remainder Crown Land approximately 32 active mining claims	-----	Resource access road forms boundary on N. West edge

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK MINNITAKI KAMES		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 4S-3	AREA 4100 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES LARGE LAKE AGASSIZ TERRACED KAME DEPOSIT (MODIFIED); LARGEST KAME DEPOSITS IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION SIOUX LOOKOUT DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
(withdrawn from GLFP's licence) annual potential conifer W.G. 2171 cunits /yr	90% of area underlain by moderate high mineral potential active exploration will probably see an increase in exploration in near future	----	no significant waterbodies little present use	portion of 1 trapline (native)	----	----	----	area is small hunting pressure light	excellent aggregate potential	----	----	trapping traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK BUTLER LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1
SITE REGION 4S	AREA 2300 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 29 - DRYDEN CLAY BASIN & SITE DISTRICT 4 OF SITE REGION 4S

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION DRYDEN DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to G.L.F.P. Harvesting not likely to occur until 1991-2011 Bulk of productive forest land is in HWD W.G.	moderate - high mineral potential Entire park is in conflict Peat potential moderate	----	----	portion of 2 traplines	----	----	----	some hunting pressure, area is small should not be a major conflict	low potential	----	some class 1-4 agricultural land not in production therefore should not be conflict	traditional use of area by natives trapping	Unorganized All Crown Land a few (10) mining claims in good standing	------	-----

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK WABIGOON RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 2
SITE REGION 4S-4	AREA 2300 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 29 - DRYDEN CLAY BASIN & SITE DISTRICT 4 OF SITE REGION 4S

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION IGNACE & DRYDEN DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to G.L.F.P. DCMU allocated cut conifer W.G.-6000 cunits scheduled to be 1985-86	moderate mineral potential in NW corner exploration active peat potential moderate	----	----	portion of 1 trapline (native)	----	----	----	because of the size of area & proximity to Hwy hunting should not be a major concern	low potential	----	some class 1-4 agricultural land should not be a concern	traditional use of area by natives	Unorganized approximately 390 ha. are patented a few on patented mining claims	-----	Hwy. 17 runs along Northern edge forest access proposed - running east-west across proposal

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK BONHEUR LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 3W	AREA 3200 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES "TEXT BOOK" UNMODIFIED KAME DEPOSIT & PEAT COVERED OUTWASH PLAINS IN SITE DISTRICT 2 OF SITE REGION 3W

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION IGNACE DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
licenced to GLFP English River W.C. FMA (1980) withdrew approximately 21% of total area proposed. Scheduled to be harvested 1980-85. Most desirable portion has already been excluded under F.M.A. Annual potential production conifer 2059 cunits/yr	moderate unknown mineral potential. No exploration in area. High peat potential.	----	----	portions of 2 traplines	----	----	----	no major conflict identified	high- moderate potential approximately 20% of area is high & 25% moderate	----	---	-----	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK BLUE TOWNSHIP PEATLAND		Rainy River Peatland
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S-2	AREA 2000 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 31 - RAINY RIVER CLAY PLAN DISTINCTIVE BIOPHYSIOGRAPHIC UNIT SUPPORTING A VARIETY OF SWAMP, BOG AND FEN TYPES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
located in RRCMU annual potential production conifer 19 GMC/yr HWD W.G. 6 GMC/yr Would reduce allowable cut on unit by conifer 1.0% - HWD 0.1% Local farmers & pulpwood operators would be concerned re loss of cutting	approximately half of area is moderate-high mineral potential High peat potential.	important baitfish waters (unnamed lake)	----	portion of 1 resident trapline (non-native) nuisance beaver problem will increase if trapping discontinued	----	----	----	No deer population No season for moose hunting Ecotype containing great gray owls Naturalists will be pro-park	No aggregate potential identified	----	15% of area has high agricultural capability and 5% of area has moderate capability No active farms	----	unorganized 756 acres patented remainder Crown land	----	Hwy 602 touches west side of proposed park

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK GAMELAND		Rainy River Peatland
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S-2	AREA 2200 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 31 - RAINY RIVER CLAY PLAIN EXCELLENT & EXTENSIVE STRING PATTERNED FEN WITH PONDS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
located in RRCMU Annual potential production conifer W.G. 157 GMC/yr HWD W.G. 3219 GMC/yr Would reduce AAC on unit by conifer W.G. 2.3% HWD W.G. 1.3%. Major concern by local farmers/pulpwood operators re: loss of cutting.	unknown mineral potential High peat potential	important bait fish waters (Marsh & Cranberry Lakes)	----	portion of 3 traplines Nuisance beaver problem will increase if trapping discontinued	----	----	----	deer & moose population present No season for moose hunting Ecotype containing great gray owls. Naturalists will be pro-park	no aggregate potential identified	----	30% of area has moderate agricultural capability No active farms	----	unorganized Crown land	----	old timber access road

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK NELLES TOWNSHIP PEATLAND		Rainy River Peatland
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE		OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S-2	AREA 1100 ha	STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE OF L.U. 31 - RAINY RIVER CLAY PLAIN A VARIETY OF SWAMP, BOG & FEN TYPES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
located in RRCMU Annual potential production conifer W.G. 74 GMC/yr HWD W.G. 67 GMC/yr Would reduce AAC on unit by conifer W.G. 1.4% & HWD W.G. 0.2%. Local farmers & pulpwood operators would be concerned re. loss of cutting.	moderate-high mineral potential High peat potential	No concerns identified	----	Portions of 2 traplines (non-native) Nuisance beaver problem will increase if trapping discontinued	----	----	----	deer & moose population present No season for moose hunting Ecotype containing great grey owls. Naturalists will be pro-park	No aggregate potential identified	----	20% of area has moderate agriculture capability No active farms	----	unorganized 340 acres patented remainder Crown land	------	Hwy 619 forms east boundary

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK MANOMIN LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S-1
AREA 800 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF LAKE OF THE WOODS - RAINY RIVER MORAINE EVIDENCE OF THE OLDEST KNOWN HALT POSITION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO OF WISCONSIN GLACIATION.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Rainy River Management Unit Annual potential production conifer W.G. 212 cunits/yr No allocated cuts. The area is so small that there are no real impacts.	50% moderate-high mineral potential (north of fault) 25% high peat potential Entire park is in conflict.	----	----	portions of 2 traplines	----	----	----	a deer population present not considered to be a sensitive public issue	moderate potential (east end) Gravel sources should not be alienated	----	----	----	Unorganized All Crown Land	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK CARPENTER TOWNSHIP
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S-2
AREA 1 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES OLD RED TILL OF PORT HURON STADIAL = OLDEST KNOWN. TILL DEPOSITS IN REGION. OLD CALOREOUS TILL OF KEEWATIN GLACIER ORIGIN = OLDEST EVIDENCE IN ONTARIO OF KEEWATIN GLACIAL ADVANCE.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
no conflicts identified	moderate mineral potential entire area is in conflict 50% high peat potential some harvesting nearby	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK SABLE ISLANDS
PROPOSED CLASS NATURE RESERVE
OPTION 1 & 2
SITE REGION 5S
AREA 1800 ha
STATUS PROPOSED CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES PROVINCIALLY SIGNIFICANT BARRIER BAR & SAND DUNE COMPLEX & A REPRESENTATIVE MARSH AREA IN SITE DISTRICT 2 OF SITE REGION 5S.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION FORT FRANCES DISTRICT

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
located in RRCMU Annual potential prodution conifer W.G. 560 cunits/yr HWD W.G. 1060 cunits/yr There is a significant area & volume larch & Black Ash in this area which would have a small effect on the annual allowable cut.	50% of area is high-moderate mineral potential All of area is underlain by greenstone Much of area has high peat potential Entire park is in conflict	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded should be no conflict	assuming Lake of the Woods excluded should be no conflict	portions of 3 resident traplines (non-native nuisance beaver problem will increase if trapping discontinued	----	----	some wild rice around Sable is not important very little rice even in good years	Sable is a well known waterfowl hunting spot Blinds set up on island Potential conflict Rare ecotype naturalists will be pro-park	high aggregate potential in south portion of candidate Moderate potential to the north end by sand plains	----	25% of area has moderate agriculture capability No active farms Some fields in north end are used for hay when crops are poor	----	a portion of mainland adjacent to Sable Island is in municipality of Atwood remainder unorganized 706 acres patented	-----	-----

Overall Conflict Rating

NORTHCENTRAL REGION

CANDIDATE PARK Whitewater Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Wilderness
OPTION
SITE REGION 3W
AREA 461,000 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This candidate has potential to contribute towards all four provincial park objectives. Five earth science landform/process themes are represented within the candidate. From a life science perspective, 5 biophysiographic units and habitat types can be represented. This candidate has potential to partially satisfy projected wilderness needs for 3W.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-western 2/1 in Great Lakes lic., remaining in Domtar's lic. Approx. 25% of area mature, rest intermediate with 50-60 yr dominant. Large vol. of standing timber. Oil-even split between low & mod. poten.	-low mineral potential -pocket of high mineral pot. north-east of Caribou Lake	-licences on Wabakimi, Smoothrock, Caribou and Kenoji Lakes	-good sport fishing - usually fly-in	-19 trap-lines	-resort on Whitewater Lake -25 commercial outpost camps -8 commercial camps (lodges)	-14 summer resort locations	-some in area extent unknown pot. unknown	-good fly-in hunting	-some in area	-one family residence (Caribou)	no data available believed low potential	-traditional hunting & trapping area	-25 L.U.P.'s -10 patents	-5 hydro control dams	-proposed roads
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW	NIL	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Silver Falls
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment | OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2 | AREA 1,561 ha | STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES This 3,561 hectare park reserve is of significance primarily to the earth science and historical resources program: three earth science landform/process themes, consisting of: (1) glacial - Dog Lake Moraine (Algonquin); (2) fluvial - a major deltaic deposit, abandoned drainage channels and kettles, and the headwaters of the Kaministiquia Spillway (Timiskaming Interstadial); and (3) lacustrine - glacial Lake Kaministiquia clay plain depositing red massive clay (Algonquin), are represented within this park reserve. In terms of historical significance, this park reserve achieves representation of the following historical themes/theme segments: (1) Fur Trade and Fur Trading Communities/Lake Huron, Lake Superior-Rainy River Area (1600-1760), Lake Superior-Rainy River Area (1770-1820), and Lake Huron, Lake Superior Rainy River Area (1821-1880). Opportunities for both day-use and camping (approx.60) sites. Latter developed has taken place (i.e. access point). Partially assists in the achievement of the protection and heritage appreciation objectives.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
-plantations cover approx 25% of park reserve -site prep., planting, tending, etc. -2 OCL's -stands allocated for cutting in NW & SE corner (i.e. p OCL or small jobbers) -incl. in Port Arthur Cr. Mgt Unit	-withdrawn from staking	-some bait fish -non-native -within a bait fish block	-northern pike walleye, bass -productivity est. not available	-portion of 2 traplines -40% of one and < 1% of other -beaver quota in candidate: 31 -non-native -1 cabin -TB-172 -TB-40	-access point development
HIGH	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
-no cottaging	-no potential	-pot. moose pop. .22/km^2 pot. harvest .32/km^2 present harvest .16/km^2	-withdrawn under Sec. 43 of the M. Act	-none
LOW	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-mostly Class 7 -no additional info available	-White Dog effigy	-Crown land	-Trans Canada Pipeline -transmission line -hydro tower	-secondary roads (existing)
NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS | OPTION
SITE REGION | AREA | STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS | OPTION
SITE REGION | AREA | STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK White Otter Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment | OPTION
SITE REGION 4W1 | AREA 24,281 ha | STATUS Park Reserve

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Atikokan District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
-within Sapawe Crown Mgt.Unit -no current activity	-withdrawn from staking under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-no impact	-some fishing for walleye, lake trout	-3 traplines overlap	-no disposition -outfitters fly people in -outfitter on Clearwater rents boats, etc.to guests using White Otter
LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

ATTRIBUTES This 24,281 hectare park reserve has the potential to contribute towards the achievement of both the earth and life science targets and towards the achievement of the recreation and tourism objectives. Consequently, it is recommended that this park reserve be retained as a potential natural environment park within the Atikokan District. However, a 10,000 hectare area around Anne Bay has been identified as being significant to the earth and life science programs. Owing [illegible] the recreational potential and potential waterway link to the Turtle River Candidate Waterway (Northwest Region), it is feasible to retain this entire park reserve intact and to allow other resource uses to occur in this western portion.

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none	-none	-hunting moose,bear -small game -guests of the outfitter on Clearwater	-withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-none	-none -no impact	-none known	-100% park reserve	[illegible]	-Clearwater West Forest Access Road passing close by
NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overal Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Kashabowie*
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment | OPTION
SITE REGION 4W1 | AREA 2,064 ha | STATUS Park Reserve

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
-Crown land Mgt. Unit	-5,130 ac.of 19,130 ac. withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-some bait fish -non-native -within a bait fish block	-lake trout walleye,northern pike -high use by residents & non-residents -productivity est.not available	-portion of one trapline ∠10% -beaver quota of 8 within reserve -native -TB-114	-no impact
MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL

*Extension of this reserve north will be required to secure sufficient area capable for campground development.

ATTRIBUTES This 2,064 hectare park reserve has the potential to contribute to the earth science, life science, and historical programs within the Thunder Bay District. Two earth science landform/process themes are found within this park reserve and include the following: (1) glacial-eskers; (2) fluvial-abandoned channels and channel deposits (Algonquin Stadial and Timiskaming Interstadial). From a life science perspective, this park reserve achieves representation of a diversity of wetland habitat types including bogs, swamps, shoreline and fluvial marshes. Kashabowie Park Reserve also achieves representation of two historical themes and associated theme segments consisting of: (1) Post Contact Tribes and Bands/Northern Tribes and Bands; and (2) Transportation and the Integration of Economies and Communities/Early Ontario Roads (Dawson Trail). Development potential is limited within the park reserve proper although some greater opportunities are presented in the adjoining 5,700 ha crown reserve (north). Within two hour drive of Thunder Bay and accessible off of Highway 11. The reserve contributes all four provincial park objectives.

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-one cottage (patented) (Skunk Bay)	-info not available	-park reserve -no wildlife potential	-¼ of reserve withdrawn under Sec.43 of Mining Act		-info not available	-none known	-1 cottage lot (patented)	[illegible]	-portion of old logging roads
LOW	NIL		MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW

Overal Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Middle Falls
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment | OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2 | AREA 961 ha | STATUS Park Reserve

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

ATTRIBUTES Park reserve contributes to achievement of earth, life and historical theme representation and objectives. Four earth science landform/process themes (tectonic, lacustrine, glacial and fluvial) are evident, in addition to life science values associated with a mesa/cuesta landform and ridge/swale topography. Historical themes and theme segments relating to the fur trade, fur trade communities and the forest industry are also noteworthy. Camping and day-use opportunities exist for area residents and tourist travellers entering Ontario. Park location at border crossing an asset.

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-no cutting -no licence	?	-no potential	-walleye -rainbow trout -bass -medium use -productivity est. not available	none present	-commercial interests seeking permission to establish relocate facilities along highway -political -MNR,MIT and MTC involved at different times		-no pot.	-info not available		-patented & Crown land	-majority class 7 -some class 3 and 5 -no present farming	-none known	-some patented 5% -Crown land 95% -MTC right-of-way -Min. Govt. Services	-none	-existing secondary roads -Hwy 61
NIL		NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overal Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK: Albany River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION
AREA 167,000 ha
OPTION 1 and 2 [illegible]
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION
Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
approx. 211,104 ac. with F.C. lic. approx. 304,000 ac. [illegible] production forest	extremely high mineral potential an ore body has been outlined near [illegible] active exploration in the [illegible] area 10 active or lapsed claims [illegible]	4 lakes on system are commercially fished by Fort Hope Band -[illegible] -Petawanga -[illegible] -Miminiska -no bait fish lic.	used for out post camps prod. of lake 98,255 kg/yr top predator prod. 19,110 total quota pickerel 5,070 kg/yr white fish 9,300 kg/yr 5 yr. av. har. 5,312 kg/yr 23 781 sport fish. use unknown [illegible] pot.	overlaps 9 traplines quota 433 beaver harvest 269 all native	-2 lodges (non native) -11 outpost (7 native, 4 non-native) -a major canoe route	-no impact	-potential unknown	-goose and moose hunting -est. moose pop. ~110 harvest unknown mostly native hunting	-too far north for conflict		-none	-very close to Fort Hope and Martin Falls -therefore, high native interest	50 staked mining claims -11 T.U.P.'s -2 patented lodges	-none	-native transport.
HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW	HIGH*	LOW		NIL	HIGH	HIGH	NIL	LOW

* Would be low to moderate if managed as waterway park without major nature reserve and wilderness zones.
**If managed as waterway, this rating could be dropped.

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH**

CANDIDATE PARK Attawapiskat River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 2W1, 2W2
AREA
OPTION Albany
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION
Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-data not available	no impact no pot.	good sport fishing potential unknown	-unknown	-2 outpost camps (native) -outfitting	-no impact	-potential unknown	-non-native -goose/moose hunting	-too far north for aggregate problems	-none	-none	-native trapping -close proximity to Lansdowne House -mid. use	-Crown	-hydro pot. at 3 sites	
NIL		NIL	NIL	LOW	MODERATE	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL	MODERATE	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK Winisk
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION
AREA
OPTION #2
STATUS Provincial Park

ATTRIBUTES This option greatly reduces the size of the existing park, i.e. the node around Webequie, but increases the size of the river shoreline reserve along the Winisk River.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION
Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-high pot. along sections of river -keep shore allowance for these areas to a minimum	no info available no commercial licences	-no info available	-5 traplines adm. by Ger. Dist. over lapped quota 99 beaver harvest 67 -other trap lines occur along river adm. by Moosonee Dist.	4 outpost camps along river [illegible] T.U.P.'s native	no impact	-unknown	-est. moose pop. ~109 -native guiding and hunting	too far north for an aggregate problem	-none	none	-high native use -corridor	-4 T.U.P.'s	-none	traditional corridor
NIL	MODERATE	NIL	NIL	MODERATE	HIGH	NIL	NIL	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	HIGH	HIGH	NIL	HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Steel River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 4W1, 3W5 | AREA 6,000+ ha
OPTION
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 6,000+ hectare candidate waterway is partially designated as a Crown Waterway Reserve within the Terrace Bay District. As such, it has the potential to contribute to the achievement of both the earth and life science targets and to the recreation and tourism targets. This candidate waterway has the resource potential to supply approximately 5,625 wilderness back-country recreation opportunities per annum. (Extended into Geraldton District to include Eaglecrest, Evonymus Lake, Kawabatongog and Graham Lakes.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Terrace Bay/Geraldton Districts

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
OFI indicate on site class 1,2,3 -east section lic to Great West Timber (3rd party) -west section being cut by Ken Dooley (Cr Mgt.Unit) -Ger.Dist. sent lic.to K.C	1,000 ha moderate pot	-passes thru 5 inactive bait fish areas (Ter. Bay) -no impact Ger.District	-excellent sport fishing along the 25 km of river & med.fishing in 1,582 ha Steel Lake -high productivity in river & med. prod. in lake -species-rainbow,brook, brown(river) walleye,pike whitefish(lake)	-3 traplines overlap park -2 trapline cabins(Ter.B) -#29,69,17= 12% of 29,4% of 69, & 2% of 17.total quota 15 -2 non native -1 native	-good outfitting pot. (Steel Lake)	-no cottages -some pot. on Steel Lake Santoy?	-no impact -no pot.	-limited hunting due to accessibility -pot.=20 moose,4 deer -harvest 8 moose,no deer	-candidate does intersect areas of high agg.pot particularly the north half of the east area however,the remote location of these deposits and poor accessibility should be considered	-no impact	-no impact -no pot.	-none except as related to trapping			
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW			

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Little Current River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 2W | AREA 11,960 ha
OPTION
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 11,960 hectare candidate waterway has the resource potential to supply approximately 6,650 back-country opportunities per annum within the Geraldton District. This waterway also has the potential to be linked to the Albany River candidate waterway, however, more detailed on-site inventory will be required to establish the earth science, life science and historical significance of this waterway.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-K.C interested in harvesting west shore -land 2,240 ha	-high mineral potential (1,860 ha) -medium (1,160 ha) -unknown (8,940 ha)	-no pot. -no impact except for Superb and Percy Lakes which have prod pot of 12,023 kg/yr -within one bait fish block -no commercial lics. -some limited potential	-good brook trout -use unknown	overlaps portions of 5 traplines -GE 137,138, 150,165,167	-4 outpost camps -1 short term hunt camp non-native	-no impact	-no impact	-limited access -good hunting pot	-not of concern	-none	none	-trapping by natives -no specific activity	-16 lease mining c. -20 patented		
MODERATE	HIGH	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	NIL	NIL	MODERATE	LOW	NIL	NIL		HIGH	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Drowning River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 2W3 | AREA
OPTION to Little Current
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES An alternate to the Current River (Site District 2W3). Extends into Northern Region.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-data not available	-no impact -no pot.	no est.of potential	-overlaps 3 traplines -1 cabin -quota harvest	-1 outpost on Release Lake -no further potential	-no impact	-unknown	some moose hunting	not of concern	-none	-none	-no specific interests -trapping only	100% Crown except for I.L.U.P.	-none	-none
MODERATE		NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	MODERATE	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	MODERATE	NIL	NIL

CANDIDATE PARK Kopka River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 1W2, 1W1 | AREA
OPTION
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 6,800 hectare candidate waterway (1,000 ha located within the Nipigon District) has been identified as the primary waterway candidate within Site Districts 1W2 and 1W1. This waterway has the resource potential to supply approximately 6,200 back country recreation and tourism opportunities per annum. The identification of the potential contributions which this candidate waterway makes regarding the protection objective will require further detailed on-site evaluation

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Thunder Bay/Nipigon Districts

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
pot problem associated with river crossings Abitibi FMA (Spruce R.)	low to unknown mineral potential -no real concern	some bait fish pot. within # of bait fish blocks	-high use by residents and non resident -no prod figure available	data not available		none planned 4 outpost camps -1 patented parcel -no further potential		data not available	-low aggregate pot.		-info not available	-none known	-1 patented location (Cottaging)	none	-proposed secondary roads
LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM		NIL	LOW	NIL		LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Mooseland Gull
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 1W2, 1W1 | AREA
OPTION Kopka River
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This candidate waterway park has potential to meet the waterway target in Site Districts 1W2 and 1W1. This candidate is an option to the Kopka and assists in partially achieving all four provincial park objectives.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
pot problem with river crossing, Abitibi FMA (Spruce R.)	-data not available	located in bait fish block	high use by residents and non resident prod.est not available lake trout, walleye, brook trout, northern pike	-data not available	application for commercial lodge prior to candidate status	none at present none proposed	-no data available	-info not available			-no data available	-none known	-Crown land	none	-existing & proposed secondary roads
LOW		LOW	MEDIUM		NIL	NIL	NIL		HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Black Sturgeon River
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 1W1 | AREA
OPTION Kopka River
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Candidate waterway park which serves as an option to that part of the Kopka River found in Site District 1W1. This candidate has high recreational canoeing opportunities and is used by local canoe outfitters for teaching whitewater canoeing skills. They will push for its designation as a waterway park.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-N.I. mod pot timber extraction loss over most of length -no cutting anticipated for years north 2/3 G.I. thence south 1/3 Port Arthur FD	-moderate mineral potential	passes thru 4 bait fish blocks (probably Black Sturgeon Lake used)	-good fishing -walleye, pike heavy use on lakes	parts of 11 traplines NG 19, 18, 14, 17, 15, 11, 7, 5, 4, 3	access points on Black Sturgeon (south end), Nonwatin, Eskwanonwatin	plans for Black Sturgeon, Nonwatin and Eskwanonwatin Lakes. -no outfitting potential unknown	-unknown potential -data not available	-good hunting -very popular hunting area for small game moose & bear 173 moose hunter user days in area -112 user days of grouse hunting	-numerous MTC gravel pits along Black Sturgeon Rd	-roads common -old dams -former camp housing on Hwy 17	limited agriculture activity near Hwy 17	-none	-(see Residential Development)	hydro lines, old dams, pipelines, railroad	Hwy 17&11
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	HIGH	NIL	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	NIL		HIGH	LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Allanwater/Caribou Rivers
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 3W1
AREA
OPTION parts of Brightsands, Kopka, Albany
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES A waterway candidate which serves as an option to segments only of 3 other candidates (Brightsands, Kopka, Albany in Site District 3W1.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
W1-low pot. -west 2/3 G.1. licence, east 1/3 Domtar's lic. -large volume of standing timber with potential for harvesting in area	-mineral potential low	-licences on Wahakimi, Lower Wahakimi, Smoothrock & Caribou Lake -non-native -1 on Wahakimi & Lower Wahakimi quota-12,000 lbs. whitefish -Smoothrock 2 lics., quota 12,000 lbs. whitefish 1978 harv. 40 lbs. other -8 lbs. whitefish 1979-nothing caught 1979-991 lbs. Black Sturgeon caught only	-good sport fishing heavy use on Caribou R.-walleye, lake trout	-parts of 7 traplines NG-36,54,55 42,40 and two others	-5 outpost camps along route(LUP's) -1 access heavily used by Armstrong residents Ferring Out fitting has their main fly-out base on lake	-5 cottage lots on lower corridor -4 patents	-none known	-good fly-in hunting -heavy use -moose hunting	-low potential	-nil	-no data available -believed low potential	-none known	-95% Crown	-none	-none
MODERATE-HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH		NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK LaVerendrye Waterway
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway
SITE REGION 4W1, 4W2
AREA 1,311 ha approx.
OPTION
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES The LaVerendrye waterway park reserve incorporates earth/life science and historical theme values. Six earth science landform/process themes and five biophysiographic units (with associated vegetative patterns) are included within the boundaries. Historical values are also dominant particularly those associated with the fur trade. Back-country travel opportunities (non-wilderness) are accessible. Park reserve presently described/managed under an approved management plan.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-area within MacMillan Bloedel -volume agreement but is taken out of 1982-2002 allowable cut	-withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	some bait fish -non native within a bait fish block	-walleye, lake trout, northern pike, bass high use by residents and non-residents -prod. est. not feasible	-no trapping at present time	-mgt. plan prepared -5 commercial lodges on Saganaga Lake -1 boat cache	-40+ cottages on S & N Fowl Lake, Gunflint Lake, Northern Lake & Saganaga (patented) -some are patented sites -no further potential	-Info not available	-Info not available	-withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-(see Cottaging)		-possible traditional native travel route	-primarily Crown- & (see Cottaging)	-existing dam	-existing and proposed secondary roads (forestry access road)
MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		MEDIUM	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
SITE REGION
AREA
OPTION
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK Brightsand, River

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway

SITE REGION 3W1, 3W2

AREA

OPTION

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Candidate waterway park has potential to meet the waterway target in Site Districts 3W1 and 3W2. This candidate assists in partially achieving all four provincial park objectives.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-licenced to G.L.F.P. proposed cutting 1985-95 3W e.t. 106 a ,10,036 ha units -25 ac ,912 ha units		-some limited bait fish non native bait fish block	walleye,pick high use by residents & non resident prod of river not available	5 lines overlapped in N.W. est.beaver quota 31 non-native 2 cabins	-some pot. for commercial tourism	-4 outpost camps NC 3 outpost camps NW -no addition al cottaging potential	-Info not available on potential	-pot.=84 moose -harvest 8 moose		-none	-Info not available	-none known	-Crown land only	-none	-existing secondary roads and proposed roads
MODERATE		LOW	MEDIUM	MODERATE	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL			NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK

PROPOSED CLASS

SITE REGION

AREA

OPTION

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK

PROPOSED CLASS

SITE REGION

AREA

OPTION

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK Thompson Island
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 171 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 171 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to both the earth and life science programs. In terms of earth science significance, a Neohelikian-layered basaltic intrusive system related to the Pine River Mt. Mollie Event has the potential to be represented within this candidate. From a life science perspective, this candidate has the potential to represent a number of arctic-alpine disjuncts in association with stunted tree growth as a result of the climatic extremes occurring on the island.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-not presently licenced -Crown	-abandoned mines site -high mineral potential -conflict!!	-no potential	-no potential	-no present trapping activity	-no impact	-no impact	-no potential	-herring gull colony	-low poten. -not of concern	-Crown -no development -withdrawn from disposition(closed zone)	-class 7 lands	-none known	-Crown	none	-none
LOW	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Whitefish Lake - West End (castle creek ponds)
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 1,350 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 1,350 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to the life science program and encompasses an uncommonly large White Cedar Swamp in association with shallow and deep water marshes along the lakeshore. A number of ponds formed by Castle Creek are ringed by an Iris meadow with Black Ash (Fraxinus nigra) and Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus stolonifera) and provides the water source for the cedar swamp. This candidate is of regional significance and should be considered as a candidate nature reserve.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Kakabeka Timber -District cutting lics	-high to moderate mineral poten. for silver and iron -real conflict	-bait fish -non-native -within a bait fish block	-lake trout lake(Castle Lake) -South Castle Lake stocked brook trout -medium use -productivity 50 kg/yr (coldwater)	-portion of 2 traplines (10% of each) -beaver quota approx. 4.6 within candidate -both non-native -2 helpers -TB-93 -TB-94	-one private hunt camp (L.U.P.)	-no cottages -no poten.	-Whitefish Lake West Side -5 yr.av.: harvest 3,52 kg -native -potential 2x the present vol.	-pot. moose pop.=.32/km^2 -pot.harvest .60/km^2 -present harvest .30/km^2	-low pot. -not of concern	-no planned development	-info not available	-traditional fall ceremonial area -wild rice harvest	-one L.U.P. (hunt camp)	-none	-secondary roads
HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Upsala Peatlands
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 3W2
AREA 3,065 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 3,065 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a peatland biophysiographic unit (very weakly broken peat plains) of regional (perhaps provincial) life science significance. These peatlands occur in both Trewartha and Melozinger Townships and include high quality examples of fen communities such as string fen, water tracks, flarks, transition bog and lagg swamps. *(Note: Three options have been identified concerning this candidate area: 1) preferred option includes both Trewartha and Melozinger Township sites (6,112 ha); 2) Trewartha Township site (3,065 ha); 3) Melozinger Township site (3,063 ha).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-Trewartha section within application area of Peat Resources Ltd. The company has interest in extraction of peat for fuel source.	-part of bait fish block	-no potential	-sig portion of 2 traplines (20% each) -beaver quota of approx 7 within candidate -both non-native -TB-142 -TB-124	-no impact	-no impact	-no info available	-moose habitat -small game -low density -pot.moose pop.=.86/km^2 -pot.harvest .67/km^2 present harvest .31/km^2	-no impact	-none	-organic soils -additional info not available	-none known	-Crown	-adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to railway, Trans Canada Hwy -proposed secondary roads
NIL	HIGH	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Burchell Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W1
AREA 206 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 206 hectare* candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a good example of the Brule Creek Moraine and associated features (glacial) formed during the Algonquin Stadial period of time. As such, this candidate is of significance to the earth science program. This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.
*(Note: Candidate was originally 400 ha prior to refinement of boundary due to proposed construction of forest access road.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-licenced to Great Lakes	-high mineral potential -major conflict -company presently drilling in vicinity	-is within a bait fish block but not harvested (i.e. Burchell Lake)	access to Fountain Lake via creek) -lake trout, walleye, pike -moderate use -lake prod. not available	portion of 2 traplines both < 1% -beaver quota within area =1 -both non-native -5 helpers -TB-152 -TB-132	(see cottaging) -portage Burchell to Span Lake and to Wawlag R.	-no present cottaging within candidate area -none proposed	-no potential	-good moose habitat -no additional info available	-high pot. -alternate resource areas appear available -possible conflict	(see cottaging)	-info not available	-none known	-some patented land (cottages) outside the candidate area -also proposed junior ranger camp outside of cand. area	none	-existing & proposed secondary roads in proximity to candidate
LOW	HIGH	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Goll River-Kaiashk Moraine
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 3W
AREA 1,174 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 1,174 hectare* candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent the Kaiashk Interlobate Moraine and associated features (glacial - Algonquin Stadial and Timiskaming Interstadial). This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.
*(Note: Original candidate area encompassed 2,940 ha. Present area reflects recommendation presented during negotiation of Abitibi FMA Spruce River.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-predominant working groups PJ, poplar, spruce -av. site class 1-1½ -northern third is mature -balance is immature -harvestable in 30+years Abitibi FMA (Spruce R.)	-moderate mineral pot. -possible greenstone built under moraine	-bait fish area but usage is nil	-east half including Goll River (trout, pickerel, pike) -vol. calculation not available	-portion of trapline -less than 10% -beaver quota within lic.=2 -non native -TB 41	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	-good moose habitat (wintering) -pot. moose pop.=.46/km² -pot. harvest =.10/km² -present harvest = .05/km²	-high pot. -possible conflict -alternate source areas appear to be available -if possible reduce size of area	-no pot.	-info not available	-none known	-Crown land	-none	-none
HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL			

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Edward Island
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 1,610 ha-1st option
530 ha-2nd option
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 1,610 hectare* candidate nature reserve is of significance to the earth science program and has the potential to represent the type section of the Osler Group (marine - Neohelikian). This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.
*(Note: Second option incorporates approximately one third of islands western land area - 530 ha.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION | Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-not presently under lic. -Crown	-high mineral potential -old mine site	-dockage for commercial fishermen -cabins for storage, etc. (Lake Superior commercial fishing)	-no potential on island	-no pot.	no pot	-commercial fishing cabins probably illegal	-no pot.	-moose move from Black Bay Pen. to islands -deer probably	-low pot. -not of concern	none proposed	-class 7	none known	-Crown land	-none	none
	MEDIUM	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL			

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK	Matawin River		
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve (revised boundar	OPTION	None
SITE REGION	4W1	AREA	2,650 ha
		STATUS	

ATTRIBUTES This 2,650 hectare* candidate nature reserve is significant to the life science program and has the potential to represent three biophysiographic units. These include ground moraine - weakly to strongly broken sandy till; terminal moraine - moderately broken terminal moraine; and outwash - weakly broken outwash plain. Associated with this outwash plain are forested dunes which are relatively rare within Site Region 4W. This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-mostly site class 2, PJ -close to mill -lic. to Gr. Lakes -expected to cut 1995-200	-low mineral potential -peat pot. unknown	-bait fish -non-native -bait fish block	has high pot. for pickerel high use for small mouth bass,pike -approx. 100 kg/yr (warm water)	-portion of 2 traplines -20% and 25% -beaver quota within candidate is 5 -non-native -2 helpers -TB-89 -TB-104	-no pot.	-no pot.	-some present but additional data not available	-hunting moose and waterfowl -pot. moose pop. .32/km² -pot. harvest .54/km² -present harvest .27/km²	-moderate potential -alternate source areas appear to be available -possible conflict	-no pot.	information not available	-none known	-Crown land	-none	-existing secondary roads and proposed roads
MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK	Mokoman		
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	None
SITE REGION	4W2	AREA	350 ha
		STATUS	

ATTRIBUTES This 350 hectare* candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of glacial - characteristic portion and related features of the Marks Moraine (Algonquin Stadial); and fluvial - a good example of the fluvial dissection of clay-rich deposits. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-no timber allocated in next 20 yrs. in portion of Crown property	-high mineral potential -known iron reserves. -definite conflict	-bait fish only -non-native -bait fish block	-brook trout stream -low use walleye, northern pike, small mouth bass -productivity est. not available	-10% of 1 trapline -beaver quota of 1.5 within the candidate -TB-17	-no pot.	-none known	-no pot.	-moose pop. .22/km² -pot harvest .20/km² -present harvest .10/km²	-some pot. -Hacquoil Const. Co. Ltd owns a sand and gravel pit which is located inside the candidate. Apparently this pit is little used. Alternate sources appear avail.	-majority patented -possible development -small area of Crown land (see Land Tenure)	Class 4 & 5 -additional info not available		patented land (Res. development)	-transmission lines	-railway and secondary roads form eastern boundary
LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		LOW	NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK	Mackenzie		
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	None
SITE REGION	4W2	AREA	250 ha
		STATUS	

ATTRIBUTES This 250 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science glacial landform/process theme in the form of the Mackenzie Interlobate Moraine (Algonquin Stadial). Features include evidence of ice contact and near-ice deposits of sand and gravel in an unusual environment of interlobate position between two ice lobes in bedrock valley. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-(to Crown) -possible road R.O.W. required to access allocated Crown stands to the north	-moderate mineral potential -patented surface rights	-some limited bait fish -non-native -bait fish block	-brook trout -low use -productivity estimates not available	-small portion of 2 traplines -less than 11% of both lines -non native -2 helpers -beaver quota of 3 -TB-25 -TB 37	-no potential -no impact	-approx. 3-4 patented summer camps -(hunt camps) -no additional cottaging potential	-no impact -no pot.	-deer and small game habitat pot. moose pop. - .32/km²	-existing pits -high pot. -alternate resource areas appear to be available -possible conflict	(patented) -summer camps (approx. 3-4) (See Cottaging)	-class 5 -additional information not available		-patent land -summer camp (See Cottaging)	-Trans Can. Pipeline traverses southern portion of candidate	existing road proposed roads
NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	LOW	NIL	HIGH	NIL	LOW	HIGH		NIL	NIL		MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Square Top Mountain (Maple Stand)
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 260 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 260 hectare candidate nature reserve is of particular significance to the life science program and has been previously identified by the former Department of Lands and Forests and the Biology and Forestry Departments of Lakehead University. This candidate incorporates a large stand of Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) at the northern limit of its range and a number of other significant species including Braun's Holly Fern (Polystichum braunii), Spring Beauty (Claytonia caroliniana), Maidenhair Spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes), and Yellow Birch (Betula lutea).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-not presently licenced -Crown	-low mineral potential -not basaltic lava but diabase -no conflict	-no pot.	-no potential	-no trapping at present	-no impact	-no impact	-no potential	-potential moose pop.= 22/km^2 -present harvest=.50/km^2	-low pot. -out of concern	-patented and Crown(vesting order to C. of Thunder Bay) -some development along hwy -city has no interest in dev. or sale	-class 6 & 7 -additional information not available	-none known	-patented and Crown land (See Res. Develop.)	-none	-none
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	HIGH	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overal Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Stanley Bur Oak
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 19 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small 19 hectare candidate nature reserve is situated on a raised shoreline in the Stanley area and is significant to the life science program. Besides a good stand of Bur Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), a number of species with more southern affinities are also present making this site of regional life science significance.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-no conflict	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no trapping activity	-no impact	-no impact	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop.=.22/km^2 -potential harvest .24/km^2 -present harvest=.12/km^2	-probable pit site -recently acquired by local const. company -situated on periphery of a terrain unit of high aggregate potential -however cand. is of restricted areal extent, not of concern	-(patented)	no impact	-none known	-patented property	-adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to existing secondary roads
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Overal Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Mettonga Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 3W2
AREA 6,764 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 6,764 hectare* candidate nature reserve is of significance to both the earth and life science programs. Four earth science landform/process themes consisting of glacial - terminal moraine topography; aeolian - good representation of loess (common in area but unique in Ontario); fluvial/lacustrine - outwash sands and gravels deposited near-ice probably in glacial Lake Agassiz; and eskers and esker/kame deposits are represented within this candidate area. These deglaciation features are evidence of the Lac Seul Moraine formed during the Timiskaming Interstadial period of time. From a life science perspective, this candidate area has the potential to represent three biophysiographic units consisting of a moderately broken loess plato. This combination of units and associated habitat types is not represented elsewhere in this site region (W) and, as such, could contribute substantially to the achievement of the life science target. Associated with Brightsands Waterway Candidate. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

*(Note: Area has been relocated west of its original location and reduced in size. Straddles boundary of NW/NC Regions. Total area in NW-25,305 ha.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-lic. to Gr. Lakes -primarily site class 1 and 2 -sandy soil -combination of age classes -allocated for 1985-90 (east side) -allocated for 1990-95 west side	-low mineral potential	-some limited bait fish -non-native -bait fish block	-(high for accessible lake) -utilized by outfitters for sport fishing walleye, lake trout, northern pike approx. 600 hr/yr (warm water	-Natives 1 trapline (NW) beaver quota 6 non native portion of 2 (NC) traplines approx. 20% and 5% beaver quota of 4 within candidate -non native -one cabin -TB 95	1 outpost amp (NC) 2 outposts (NW) 1 boat cache	no planned development (Crown) NC & NW	-no potential	-moderate moose habitat pot. moose pop.=.34/km^2 -present harvested=.35/km^2	-mod. pot. -alt. source areas appear to be avail -G.T.T.P. may have aggreg. concerns		-info not available	possible traditional travel route	-Crown	-none	-existing secondary road
HIGH	LOW	NIL	MEDIUM		MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	MEDIUM

Overal Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Black Bay Peninsula
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 2,054 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 2,054 hectare candidate nature reserve is of particular significance to the representation of peat and clay site types within the life science program. This flat plain of lacustrine clays and sands support a variety of habitats including larch swamp, open and treed bog and flark zones.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
FRI-mostly swamp with some areas of black spruce at 101+ yrs. Site Class 3 and 4. OLI-low pot. Part of Port Arthur Crown Mgt.Unit. Proposal to cut on Black Bay, some form of road will be needed. (Buchanan)	Peat Resources has proposal to mine peat in area. Moderate potential.	Commercial fishing outside candidate area in Black Bay and Nipigon Bay. No impact on sport fish production. Not part of bait fish block.	Sport fishing in Black Sturgeon R., Black Bay and Nipigon Bay.	Parts of two traplines. -NG-3=50% -NG-4=20% -NG-4-quota =2 beaver 5 yr.av.= 1 beaver -NG-3-quota =10 5 yr.av.=6 -both non-native -no cabins -no available alternate trapline	No outfitter use.	-no cottaging at present	-no harvesting	-some moose hunting -some additional info -.52/sq.km	-low potential -not of concern	-no impact	CLI-low potential	-none known	100% Crown	-none	-forest access road possible
HIGH	HIGH	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK West Bay
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 3,000 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 3,000 hectare candidate nature reserve is significant from an earth science perspective and has the potential to represent two landform/process themes. These include a glacial feature - a portion of the Onaman Interlobate Moraine and a sequence of glacial Lake Kelvin shorelines, and a lacustrine feature - a number of raised beaches which document a relatively complete history of post-glacial lake levels in the Nipigon Basin. Both of these landform/process themes are associated with the Timiskaming Interstadial time period.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
FRI-2/3 of the area has 100 yr.plus birch and poplar. Remainder is 100 yr. plus bS. Site Class 2, some 1. OLI-mod.pot. Gr.Lakes llc. No cutting plans. Rough terrain.	Mineral potential is unknown.	-no bait blocks	-no impact	-all within one trapline -NG27 -30% of line (inactive line)	-none	-none	unknown	-little to no hunting -difficult hunting terrain	-high pot. -alternate source areas appear to be available -remote location -not of concern	-none	-no data available -believed low potential	-close to Gull Bay Indian Reserve	-100% Crown	-none	-no impact
HIGH	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Windigo Bay
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 10,013 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 10,013 hectare candidate nature reserve is significant from both an earth and life science perspective. This area incorporates a large deposit of lacustrine silts and clays of glacial Lake Kelvin and includes a long dissected raised shore bluff cut into these deposits. As such, this candidate area has the potential to represent an earth science lacustrine landform/process theme which occurred during the Timiskaming Interstadial time period. From a life science perspective, this candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent some of the biophysiographic features of the Lake Nipigon Basin. These include a very weakly to weakly broken lacustrine clay (organic) plain and more extensive, very weakly broken peat plains. This candidate area is also utilized by a small caribou herd as a migration route and a wintering area.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Western ½ in Armstrong Cr. Mgt.Unit. OLI-mod.pot. 156,430 cord of mature bS lost from immediate production. Does not include pot.vol. from immature stands. Site class 3.	Unknown mineral/peat potential. -Armstrong is talking about a peat industry	-no commercial fishing involved	-no impact	-includes 30% of one trapline (NG50) and part of another (NG29) NG50-quota 7 (2 people) native -av.6 from candidate NG29-33%, 3 trappers, quota 13, av. 2 from cand.	-none	-none	-none	-caribou herd uses western section along Whitesand R. for migration -no hunting	-no pot. -not of concern	-none	-no data available -believed low potential	-native int. in acquiring Indian Res. immediate north of candidate on Hojn Lake	-100% Crown	-none	-none
HIGH	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	NIL	NIL	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Sedgman Lake (Little Stone Lake)
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 19,700 ha
STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
NM I-even split between low & mod. pot. Kimberly Clark Llc. Plans to cut area 1984-85.	-unknown mineral potential	-no bait fis	-good sport fishing -walleye, speckled trout -no additional data available	-large portions of 2 traplines -NG69- ~50% -NG60-5% -NG69-3 native, quota=10, 5 yr.av.= no recent trapping -NG60-non-native, quota=2.5, 5 yr. av.=2.0	-no impact
HIGH	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL

ATTRIBUTES This 19,700 hectare candidate nature reserve is significant from both an earth and life science perspective. Three earth science landform/process themes, consisting of lacustrine deposits of silt and sand, small portions of the Nakina Moraine (glacial), and associated esker-delta (fluvial) deposits of sand and gravel, are found within the candidate area. From a life science perspective, this candidate has the potential to represent four biophysiographic units with associated vegetation and habitats including ground moraine - weakly to strongly broken shallow sandy till over Archean bedrock, lacustrine - weakly broken lacustrine fine sand, and weakly broken lacustrine sand plain; and lastly, peatlands - very weakly broken peat plains. A small portion of this candidate nature reserve is located within the Geraldton Administrative District.

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
-no	-no	-good hunting -no use est. moose-Ger.	-some aggregate in area -alternate sources appear to be avail. -not of concern	-none
NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	NIL

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-no data available -believed low potential	-none known	none	none	-none
NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Slate Islands
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 3,963 ha
STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
-not under licence -site class 6 and 7 -96,300 cunits -low pot. -10 cunits/acre est.	-1,700 ha high potential -2,000 medium potential	-closed to commercial fishing within 1 mile of islands	-high use and potential -4 unauthorized bldgs on islands associated with sport fishing	-1 crown mgt trapline -no interest to trap because of distance from mainland	no outfitter use except occasionally by Rossport fishing outfitter
LOW	HIGH	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

ATTRIBUTES This 3,963 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to make a substantial contribution to both the earth and life science programs. Two earth science landform/process themes, consisting of: tectonic - Precambrian bedrock (late Archean); and extraterrestrial - current evidence indicates that the islands may represent the central uplift cone of a shallow wide peripheral depression formed by the impact of a meteoritic object, are located within these islands. In terms of life science significance, the Slate Islands have the potential to represent two important biological features. These include: arctic-alpine disjunct flora comprised of the following uncommon species - Alpine Chickweed (Cerastium alpinum), Entire leaved Dryas (Dryas integrifolia) and Drummonds Dryas (Dryas drummondii); and a small Woodland Caribou herd.

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
-has low cottage potential	-no impact -no potential	-no hunting -no impact	-none	-12 ha federal land on south shore lighthouse -falls within municipality of Terrace Bay
LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-no impact -no potential	no impact	see Residential Development	none	-none
NIL	NIL			

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

ATTRIBUTES

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Craig's Pit
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 2,500 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 2,500 hectare candidate nature reserve has the resource potential to represent three earth science landform/process themes consisting of: glacial - two troughs and four major kettle holes up to 70 m deep; fluvial - deep deltaic deposits; and lacustrine - distinct wave-cut bluff descending from the 320 m contour level to the lake level on the west side of the deposit. These features were formed during the Timiskaming Interstadial time period and are considered to be important environmental indicators of the Minong and later lake stages in the Superior basin.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-55,796 cunits -low pot. -licenced to American Can -will not be cut in next 20 yrs. -some OCL pnt. for firewood -prev.cut over	-2,200 ha high potential -300 moderate potential	-no impact -no potential -no licences -within active bait fish block TR-53 -cand.area covers low potential area	-no impact no areas for sport fishing	-1 trapline (approx.2% of line)	-no impact	-no impact -no potential	-no impact -no potential	-little impact	-high potential -will someday be Marathon's aggregate source	-2 ha private land (Mercury waste disposal site for American Can)	-no impact -no potential	-no impact	(see Residential Development)	-none	-none
HIGH	HIGH	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Santoy Lake Kettle Holes
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION #1 to Craig's Pit
SITE REGION 3W5
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES - first option to Craig's Pit Kettle Holes
- similar features to above although not as well developed

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-2,407 cunits -OLI 1,2 & 3 -some cutting adjacent to site -reserve existing around kettle -features within Crown Mgt. Unit -no planned future cut expected	-data not available	-within active bait fish block TR-48 -no impact on licence	-no potential -dry land situation	-within one trapline -less than 5%	-no impact	-1 private & 1 commercial cottage on Little Santoy Lake but outside of candidate	-no impact -no potential	-little hunting -deer	-moderate potential -possible future conflict	-none proposed	-no impact -no potential -no class 1,2,3,4	-no impact	-(see Cottaging)	-none	-none
NIL		NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Terrace Bay Kettle Holes
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION #2 to Craig's Pit
SITE REGION 3W5
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES - second option to Craig's Pit Kettle Holes
- similar features to above although not as well developed

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-within K.C. licence -OLI 1,2 & 3 -low timber potential -no volume	-data not available	-within active bait fish block TR-47 -no impact on licence (no lakes,creeks)	-no potential -dry land situation	-within a portion of one trapline -less than 5%	-no impact	-no impact -no potential	-no impact -no potential	-little hunting -deer population	-town of Terrace Bay has utilized as a source of gravel	-within municipal boundary -patented (K.C.of Can.)	-no impact -no potential	-no impact	-(see Residential Development)	-none	-none
LOW		NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Obashi Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION to Mistassin Lake
SITE REGION
AREA 61,405 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Represents the Mameigwess Drumlinized Till Plain (Landscape Unit 11, Harvey, 1980).
The till plain is an area deposited at or just before the Big Beaver House Moraine position: having a fluted to drumlinoid topography similar to the Winisk Drumlin Field; minor wave action.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-mineral potential unknown -no major concerns	-Fort Hope Band commercial in several lakes -Wishak -Winonitikamig -Lancaster -Michikamag -Nankika -Petitte -total quota of pickerel=3,178 kg/yr, white fish=4,540 kg/yr, an.av.harvest=1,219 kg/yr	-total annual prod. of lake=11,654 kg/yr -top predator prod.=4,662 kg/yr -use unknown -some pot.	overlaps 2 traplines 10.6% of GL-208 -30.5% of GF-320 -harvest 21 beaver -quota -native	-no	-no impact	-potential unknown	-some moose hunting -70 pot. moose	-too far north for aggregate problems	-none	-none	-modern use -close proximity to Lansdowne House, native traplines -commercial fishing	100% Crown		
NIL	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Mistassin
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION to Obashi Lake N.R.
SITE REGION
AREA 51,312 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Represents the Mameigwess Drumlinized Till Plain (Landscape Unit 11, Harvey, 1980).
The till plain is an area deposited at or just before the Big Beaver House Moraine position: having a fluted to drumlinoid topography similar to the Winisk Drumlin Field; minor wave action. Vegetation characteristics include 25% closed to open deciduous forest on end moraine deposits and 75% ranging from upland sites to lowland and bedrock vegetation types. (For additional attributes, refer to Earth Science Systems Plan, Northwestern Region, Appendix E, 1980.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-high mineral pot in central portion of reserve	-4 commercially fished lakes (Lansdowne) -1 commercial fishing camp -total quota yellow pickerel=3,178 kg/yr, white fish=4,540 kg/yr, an.av. harvest=564 kg/yr Lks. Inc. Mistassin, Cauklo, Hartman, Rowlandson	-total prod. of waters=64,656 kg/yr -top predator prod.=25,863 kg/yr	overlaps 5 traplines -quota=157 beaver -harvest 182	-1 outpost camp on Black Birch Lake -native -good pot. for further development	-no impact -no pot.		-estimated moose pop 69	-too far north for aggregate problems	-none	-none	-trapping only -commercial fish and native use	-100% Crown		
NIL	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Winisk Provincial Park - Tabasokwia and Last Cedar N.R. Zones
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve Zone
OPTION See below
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Represents a drumlin field extending north to the marine limit, east to the Cochrane Advance, south to the north side of a large hummocky end moraine between Winisk and Becker Lakes.
Last Cedar = 30,686 ha
Tabasokwia = 44,119 ha

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-high mineral potential along sections of river -keep shore allowance in these areas to a minimum	-some commercial fishing on Winisk Lake -potential unknown	-in association with outpost camp and canoeing	overlaps 7 traplines -quota -138 beaver harvested	-4 outpost camps along river -native -located within existing park	-no impact		-native hunting and guiding -est. moose pop.=191 moose	-too far north for an aggregate problem	-none	-none	-native trapping -proximity to Webequie -traditional native transportation route	4 L.U.P.'s (outposts)	-none	-traditional native routes
NIL	MODERATE	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE	NIL	NIL	HIGH		NIL	NIL	HIGH	HIGH	NIL	HIGH

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Wapikopa Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION to Tabasokwia N.R. Zone
SITE REGION
AREA 47,259 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Represents a drumlin field extending north to the marine limit, east to the Cochrane Advance, south to the north side of a large hummocky end moraine between Winisk and Becker Lakes. Vegetation characteristics include 60% dominant bog veneer grading to flat bog and 40% mixed forest. (For additional attributes, refer to Earth Science Systems Plan, Northwestern Region, Appendix E, 1980.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-high mineral potential in small portion of northern part of reserve	-no potential -no commercial fish licences -some limited potential	-total prod. of lakes= 22,512 kg/yr -top predator prod.=9,105 kg/yr -no sport fishing use info	-some portion of 1 line administered by Sioux Lookout District -1 trapline in Geraldton -quota=5 beaver -harvest 2	none at present -some limited potential	-no impact -no pot.	-potential unknown	-est. moose pop. 84 -no use est	-too far north for aggregate problems	-none	-none	-trapping only -use unknown	100% Crown	-none	-none
NIL	HIGH	NIL	LOW	MODERATE	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	MODERATE	LOW	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Byrne
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION to Last Cedar Lake N.R. Zone
SITE REGION
AREA 35,525 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Represents a rapid N-S advance (Cochrane) along the edge of the Precambrian Shield; eastern boundary defined by marine limit; west boundary defined by distinctive change in orientation of lakes but northern boundary not well defined. Vegetation characteristics typify that of bogs, fens, conifer and mixed forest vegetation types.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-mineral potential unknown -no major conflict	-no impact -no potential -no commercial fish lic	-total prod. 2,111 kg/yr -top predator=844 kg/yr -some sport fish pot. -no est.use	-overlaps 2 traplines -quota=38 beaver -harvest 26 -native	-no impact -some limited potential	-no impact -no pot.	-unknown	-some fly-in hunting -est. moose pop.=29 -no use figures	too far north for aggregate problems	-none	-none	-trapping only -unknown	100% Crown	-none	-none
NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	MODERATE	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	MODERATE	LOW	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Pollu-Upper Twin Lakes
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 11,720 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES this 11,720 hectare* candidate nature reserve is of significance from both an earth and life science perspective. Four earth science landform/process themes consisting of: glacial - Nakina Moraine, raised beaches, esker system and kettle holes; fluvial - alluvial fan; lacustrine - Nakina Lake basin; aeolian - small dune field, are found within the candidate. All of these earth science features were formed during the Timiskaming Interstadial time period. this candidate nature reserve also has the potential to represent a variety of life science site types and landscape units. These units include a weakly broken shallow sandy till over Archean bedrock with lacustrine clays, very weakly to weakly broken lacustrine clay and sand plain (organic), very weakly to weakly broken lacustrine clay and silt plain with wave-washed bedrock (organic), weakly broken outwash plains (lacustrine sand), and weakly broken terminal moraine. Consequently, this candidate area has the potential to represent a variety of habitats from a life science perspective. *(Note: Original area of 14,000 ha has been reduced due to brief fieldwork and reconnaissance of available resource data in Geraldton District Office.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
all of candidate is prod. forest land -harvestable vol.=447,512 units -represents 1 yr harvest for a 30 man camp -lic. to K.C.	-mineral potential is unknown	-no impact -no pot. -bait fish block -not active	-no impact -major sport fishing lake not included -no pot.	-2 traplines overlapped quota=44 beaver -harvest in candidate=16	-Crown land recreation -not an issue
HIGH	UNKNOWN	LOW	LOW	MODERATE	LOW

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
no cottages or potential	-no impact	-some hunting moose -est. moose population=15	-includes several units of high aggregate pot. -alt. source areas appear available -not of concern	-part of Nakina Planning Area
LOW	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none	-other than trapping, none -no specific interest	30% of area in township of Nakina	proposed Polar gasline passes thru centre of candidate	none
NIL	NIL	HIGH	HIGH	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK Machawaian
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION Foaming Creek
SITE REGION
AREA 75,406 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES Represents a readvance called the Minnisk Advance; it is 50% drumlinized, 20% eskers and moraines, and 30% lacustrine. Vegetation characteristics are predominantly conifer and mixed forest.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Geraldton District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism
	-southwest corner of reserve is high mineral potential -mineral potential of rest of reserve is unknown	-1 commercial fishing lic. on Machawaian Lake -pickerel quota=3,175 kg/yr, white fish 2,268 kg/yr -currently quota not being utilized -native	-total prod. of waters=13,329 kg/yr -top predator=17,332 kg/yr -good sport fish pot. -no est. of use	overlaps 5 traplines -quota=85 beaver -harvest 68	-2 outpost camps -native -good pot. for further development
NIL	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	HIGH

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development
no impact -no pot.	-unknown	-some hunting -est. moose pop.=47	-too far north for aggregate problems	none
NIL	NIL	MODERATE		NIL

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-none	-native traplines -high -native	-100% Crown except for 2 LUP's	-none	-none
NIL	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating HIGH

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism

Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development

Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Spar Island
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 194 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 194 hectare island is strongly recommended as a candidate nature reserve and is of significance to both the earth and life science programs. One earth science landform/process theme consisting of a tectonic feature of intrusive basaltic layers and a gabbroic dyke intrusive association (Mt. Mollie Gabbro) of Neohelikian age is found with this candidate. In terms of life science significance, this island has the potential to represent a colder than normal microclimate which supports an interesting arctic-alpine disjunct flora.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	- high mineral potential - conflict	- no potential	-harbour used for pleasure raft docking -take Superior	- no present trapping			- no potential	-additional information not avail.	-low potential -not of concern	- patented crown land -closed zone -couple of illegal buildings	-Class 7	- none known	-patented and crown (see Residential Development)	- none	- none
LOW	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Sitch Creek
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 332 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 332 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a ground moraine biophysiographic unit composed of weakly to moderately broken clay till with an exceptional example of the drainage pattern characteristic of this landform. Consequently, this candidate area is of regional significance to the life science program.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-moderate mineral potential -no real conflict	-light bait fishing - non-native -bait fish block	-brook trout -productivity unknown	-portion of one trapline (<1%) -beaver quota within area of .8 - non-native - TB-26	-no impact	-no impact	- no potential	- pot. moose population • .22/km² - pot. harvest • .60/km² - present harvest • .30/km²	- low potential - not of concern	-patented & crown (10%) - no dev't at present - rural residential - 1-2 residences - low potential	-Class 5 & 6 - additional information not avail.	-none known	-patented & crown (see residential development)	-Trans-mission line (Hydro)	-adjacent to existing Highway
LOW	LOW	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Pigeon River Clay Plain
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve Zone
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 2,870 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This proposed 2,870 hectare Nature Reserve zone for the La Verendrye Waterway Park candidate has the potential to represent a weakly broken plain of deep high lime clay. The area has good potential to represent a biophysiographic unit.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-not presently licenced -crown	-data not available	-bait fish block	-some sport fishing	-portion of one trapline		-no potential	-no potential	- information not avail.	-candidate includes a unit of moderate aggregate pot. however candidate is of limited area extent -not of concern	-low potential for development	-class 4 & 7 lands -additional information not avail.	-none known	-Crown	none	none
MEDIUM		LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Thompson Lake (Club Lake)
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 129 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 129 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a number of life science habitat types including Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana) on bedrock knoll, shallow water lakeshore marsh, and mixed forest on moderate slope. A small stand of Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum) is also present within this candidate area.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-not presently licenced -crown	-low mineral potential -no conflict	-possible bait fish block	-stocked brook trout -productivity 50 kg/yr (cold water)	-portion of 1 trapline (<1%) -beaver quota of approx. .75 within the area - non-native - 1 helper - 18-4		-camp established (patented) -no further potential	-no potential	-small game hunting - pot. moose pop. = .22/km² - pot. harvest =.36/km² - present harvest =.18/km²	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented & crown (50%) -camp established no add. dev't likely	-class 5 lands -additional info. not available	-none known	-patented & crown	adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to existing secondary road
MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Devon Road Mesa
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 132 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 132 hectare candidate nature reserve has been identified by the International Biological Program as being significant from a life science perspective. As such, it has the potential to represent a diversity of habitat types as a result of the mesa topography of the area. Significant species found at this site include Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), Yellow Birch (Betula lutea), White Pine (Pinus strobus) and Adoxa moshatellina - a rare and a major disjunct from the west (British Columbia, Yukon). This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-high mineral potential for base-metals - conflict	- no potential	- no potential	-portion of one trapline <1% -area of candidate is probably not trapped -beaver quota within candidate = .2 -non-native - 1 helper - 18 164	- no potential	- no potential	- no potential	- pot. moose pop. = .32/km² - pot. harvest = .52/km² - present harvest = .26/km²	-low potential - not of concern	-ownership with private (approx. 50-50) - no present development	-Class 7	none known	-approx. 50% patent 50% Crown (see Residential Development)	-none	-none
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Fraleigh Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (Rev. Boundary)
OPTION
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 868 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 868 hectare* candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a variety of good quality wetland habitats including marsh, bog, fen and swamp community types. As such, this candidate nature reserve has the potential to contribute to the achievement of the life science target. This feature assists in partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.
(*Note - candidate area originally 1,008 hectares. Revised area a result of boundary refinement.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Lic. to Pat Lynch -Crown Unit -cut scheduled for 81-85	-low mineral potential -peat potential unknown?	-some limited bait fish -bait fish block	-possible brook trout stream -volume calculation not avail.	-portion of one trapline - less than 1% beaver quota within lic. = .2 - non-native - 2 helpers - 18-91	- no potential	- no potential	- none existing but may have potential	-moose feeding habitat -waterfowl feeding habitat -pot. moose pop. = .32/km² -pot. harvest = .20/km² -present har = .13/km²	-low potential - not of concern	- no potential	- organic soils	- none known	-crown land	- none	- none
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL			

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Intola

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve

OPTION

SITE REGION 4W2

AREA 28 ha

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 28 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to the earth science program and has the potential to represent the early stages of deglaciation and ice stagnation (Timiskaming Interstadial). These earth science glacial features are well developed and form part of the Intola Moraine. (Note*: originally 2 study areas encompassing 28 ha. The candidate boundaries were determined through field work.) This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-(patented) -minimal crown concern	-moderate mineral potential -no conflict	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.	(patented)	-no pot.	-potential moose pop. = .22/km² -no use estimates	-low pot. -not of concern	-(patented) -residential development -4 permanent residences	-Class 6 -additional information not avail.	- none known	-patented land (see Residential Development and Cottaging	none	-existing secondary roads - forms east boundary
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK

PROPOSED CLASS

OPTION

SITE REGION

AREA

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK

PROPOSED CLASS

OPTION

SITE REGION

AREA

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Bowman Island
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 160 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 160 hectare island is proposed as a candidate nature reserve and holds significance from both an earth and life science perspective. Two earth science landform/process themes, consisting of an extensive series of raised cobble beaches (lacustrine) formed primarily during the Timiskaming Interstadial time period and the presence of red rhyolite porphyry bedrock (tectonic) which represents the Middle Precambrian geology of Northern Ontario, are found on the island. From a life science perspective, Bowman Island was identified by the International Biological Program as having botanical value. Lichen heath vegetation and Krummholz vegetation (wind deformed) are found on the island and represent unique habitat environments along the north shore of Lake Superior...

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-part of Port Arthur Crown Management Unit -not scheduled for cut	moderate potential for copper -rock type same as Paradise Is.	-no impact	-no impact	-no traplin	-no potential	-no cottages or potential	-no potential	-no hunting	-low potential -not of concern	-none	-no potential	-none known	-100% Crown	-none	-none
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Pantagruel Creek
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 4,400 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 4,400 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes. Exceptional fluvial landforms (channels, washed bedrock, braided stream patterns, secondary deltas, bedrock ledge) cut into the glacial and lacustrine features which existed prior to the development of a major glacial Lake Agassiz Spillway (Kalashk Spillway), are found within the candidate area. As such, this area is of provincial significance and makes a substantial contribution to the earth science program.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
OI-moderate potential -area burned in 1980 Abitibi-Price licence (FMA) -partially reduce impact through boundary changes	-mineral potential low to unknown -no real concern	-no commercial waters or licences -not part of bait fish blocks	-no sport fishing waters	-parts of 2 traplines NG-24 and 1 other line in Thunder Bay both lines administered out of T.B. -if T.B. has no info, then lines may be inactive	-no commercial tourist operations	-no cottaging -no potential	-no potential	-some hunting activity -low -inaccessible -no info available re moose densities -part of Thunder Bay Wildlife Mgt Unit	-moderate potential -alternate source areas available -remote locations -not of concern	-none	-none	-none	-100% Crown	-none	-none
MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Kabitotikwia River
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 1,504 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 3,584 hectare candidate nature reserve is significant from a life science perspective by having the potential to represent a high quality example of fluvial wetland habitat. Such features as deep water marshes, swamp types, open and treed bog and some graminoid and low shrub fen are represented within this candidate area

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
FRI-½ of area either swamp PF or PFR. Remainder is Site Class 1 or 2 with 90 yrs Sb, birch or poplar. OI-moderate potential. Gr. Lakes lic. -no cutting plans	-data not available	-no commercial fishing licences -part of 2 active bait fish blocks -unknown quantity from bait fish	-good sport fishing -no river productivity, fig. available -no use, fig. available -heavy use estimated	proposal to include over 1/3 of the area in one trapline NG 21 turned over to Gull Bay Indian Res. (27 treaty Indians) -total quota -90, total harvest -40 beaver -no cabins	-no outfitters	-no cottages -no potential	one of few areas in district with wild rice presently not commercially harvested -potential -no prod fig available	-large moose & waterfowl population one of few important waterfowl hunting areas no est. of moose pop. heavily used (est.)	-not of concern	-no impact	-no data available believed low potential	-close to Gull Bay Reserve -trapping, hunting	-100% Crown	-no impact	-close to Hwy 527
LOW	DATA N/A	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	NIL	NIL	LOW	HIGH	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Humboldt Bay (Livingstone Point 1,600 ha)		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 29,543 ha	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES A large portion of this 29,543 hectare park reserve does not contribute substantially towards the achievement of either the earth or life science objectives and associated targets. Livingstone Point (1,600 ha) is of significance from a life science perspective and, as such, it is recommended that this area be retained as a nature reserve park and the remaining area be rescinded as a park reserve.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
OLI-high pot. Domtar's lic. FMA. No cutting plans. FRI-contains some 61-80 yr. old PJ with majority spH between 80 & 100+ Sb	-moderate mineral pot. -no mining claims or patent	-no bait fish lic.		-small part of 1 trapline -NG-82=15% -Quota=20 -non-native -no cabins	-no pot. -no impact	-no pot. -no impact	-no potential -no impact	-no wildlife density fig. -low use	-low aggregate pot.	-none	-no data available -believed low potential	-none known	-100% Crown	-none	-none
HIGH	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Gravel River		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 557 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 557 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to the earth science program and has the potential to represent a fluvial landform/process theme consisting of the following features: meander scars, abandoned river scarps, oxbow lakes, and a well-developed bird's foot delta. This candidate area is proposed as an addition to the existing Gravel River Park Reserve located within the Nipigon District.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon/Terrace Bay Districts

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
FRI-approx.½ of area is PF2 rest is 50-60 yr. old black and white spruce on Site Class 1,2 & 3 OLI-high pot Domtar's lic. FMA. DCL's cutting in small stands	-moderate potential	-within one active bait fish block TR36 -no impact -suspected native lic.	-med. fish prod., good sport fishing -12 inquiries annually -low use (under-utilized) -overlaps 5km of river (T.B.) -rainbow, coho, pink salmon, brook trout	-overlaps 2 trapline lic. (15% of line -high pot. -NG=115 adm. out of Ter. Bay -8% of line -av. an. harvest=3 beaver -non-native	-no impact -no outfitters using the river	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no potential	-good hunting potential (deer and waterfowl) -no additional info available -est. pop.=2 moose, 5 deer -est. harv.=.6 moose, .5 deer	-originally high rating -refined to reduce rating	-no impact -(see Land Tenure)	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact	1 MTC parkette, 7 patented mining claims	-pipelines, transmission lines	-Hwy 17, CP railroad
MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	MEDIUM to HIGH		NIL	NIL	HIGH	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Pic River Mouth
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 200 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 200 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance from both an earth and life science perspective Two earth science landform/process themes, consisting of aeolian and fluvial features found on a large shoreline dune complex on a deltaic sand plain, are found within the candidate reserve. In terms of the life science significance, this candidate reserve has the resource potential to represent the following biophysiographic unit - weakly broken deltaic sands and valley train deposits. This candidate reserve also provides a unique habitat for two species of orchids considered to be rare in Ontario (Franklin's Lady's-Slipper Orchid - Cypripedium passerinum, and Northern Twayblade Orchid - Listera borealis).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-medium CLI rating -licenced to American Can -additional information not available -5,450 cunits -very low potential	-moderate potential -no real concern	-within active bait fish area (A-5) -no impact (dry land situation)	-no impact -dry land situation	-2 traplines overlapped (site represents only small portion of each	no impact	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no potential	-low native use for goose hunting	-sand deposit -no impact	-160 ha owned by American Can	-no impact -no potential	-2 native trappers -some traditional goose hunting -natives expressed past interest in area for exchange	(see Residential Development	-none	-none
MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	MEDIUM		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK Prairie River Mouth
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION
AREA 290 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 290 hectare* candidate nature reserve is also of significance to both the earth and life science programs. Two earth science landform/process themes, consisting of a lacustrine - aeolian extensive beach ridge - dune complex (Timiskaming Interstadial), are found within the candidate. In terms of life science significance, this candidate reserve has the potential to represent a weakly broken lacustrine sand plain with sandy till biophysiographic unit. This site also provides suitable habitat for an occurrence of Spruce/Lichen Woodland south of its normal occurrence. (Note*: Original candidate encompassed 480 ha. Area has been moved and reduced following additional fieldwork and refinements to boundary.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-12,797cunits in one part, remainder low vol., will not be cut in next 20 yrs. -part of Steel Crown Management Unit	-moderate potential	-active bait fish area A-48 -no impact	-good sport fishing in river -low use (under-utilized) -overlaps 4km of river -species-rainbow,brook coho salmon, -cold water fishery,med. prod.,value of fishery is good	-1 trapline overlapped -3% of line -av.an. harvest-2 beaver	-no impact	-1 cottage (patented) -no additional pot.	-no impact -no potential	-some hunting -est.pop.-2 moose,1 deer -est harvest -1.8 moose, no deer	most of area out of NIC reserve	-1 cottage (.17 ha) (patented)	-no impact -no potential	-no impact	-(see Cottaging)	-none	-none
LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	HIGH	LOW	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating MEDIUM

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Slate River
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 35.5 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 35.5 hectare candidate nature reserve is located at the mouth of the Slate River and incorporates a good stand of Black Ash/Elm association. In terms of earth science significance, this candidate area also has the potential to represent a marine landform/process theme consisting of metasediments and large concretions in shale as part of the Rove Formation (Middle Aphebian).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-moderate mineral pot. -no real conflict	-bait fish block	-no pot.	-no present trapping	-no impact	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot.moose pop. .22/km^2	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented -possible some development	-class 2 -additional information not available	-none known	-patented (see Res. Development)	-none	-adjacent secondary roads (existing)
LOW	LOW	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Russell Point
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 37 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 37 hectare* candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a lacustrine earth science landform/process theme consisting of a raised cobble foreland related to glacial Lake Minong (Timiskaming Interstadial). This earth science feature is considered to be a unique feature on the Lake Superior shoreline.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-medium mineral pot. -old silver mine nearby	-no pot.	-no pot.	-15% of 1 trapline -heaver quota within area of 6 -non-native -2 helpers -TB-75	-no impact	-cottaging development possible but unlikely (25 units)	-no pot.	-potential moose pop. =.22/km^2	-moderate potential -alternate source areas appear to be available -if possible reduce size of candidate	-patented -possibility of some development -was offered for sale to Crown (no funds) -1 permanent resident	-class 5 & 7 lands	-none known	-patented land (see Residential Development)	-none	-adjacent to existing and proposed secondary roads
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Thunder Bay Lookout -Upper Limestone Member(Gunflint)
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (agreement)
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 1 ha (approx.)
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small one hectare roadside outcrop has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of: marine - environment of deposition as indicated by rock type, and tectonic - good example of sill intrusion into flatlying sediments. As such, this site is required to represent the Upper Limestone Member, Gunflint Formation (Middle Aphebian).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-moderate mineral pot. -geol. field stop -conflict	-no pot.	-no pot.	-<1% of 1 trapline -heaver quota within candidate .5 -non-native -1 helper -TB-37	-no impact	-no impact	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop. .22/km^2 -pot.harvest .16/km^2 -present harvest .08/km^2	-not of concern	-MIC right-of-way	-class 7 lands	-none known	-MIC right-of-way	-adjacent to Transmission line	-adjacent to Hwy 11-17
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Whitefish Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 687 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 687 hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to the life science program and encompasses part of the only example of wave-washed Proterozoic bedrock unit within Site Region 4W. Species such as White Pine (Pinus strobus), Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana), Black Spruce (Picea mariana) and Trembling Aspen (Populus tremuloides) occur within this candidate area. This feature contributes towards the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-very old plantation (1956) -not presently licenced	-moderate mineral pot.	-no potential	-no pot.	-portion of 1 trapline <1% -beaver quota of .2 within reserve -non-native -1 helper -TB-90	-no impact	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop. .32/km² -pot. harvest =.64/km² -present harvest .32/km²	-candidate includes several units of high aggregate pot -alternate source areas appear to be available	patented & Crown mostly Crown -no development planned	-info not available	-none known	-patented & Crown -99% Crown	-none	none
MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL			NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Swamp Creek Pillow Lava
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (agreement)
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W1
AREA 1 ha approx.
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small one hectare roadside outcrop has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of tectonic and marine themes represented by exceptionally well exposed pillowed lavas (Keewatin lavas) of Early Archean age (Island Arcs and Basins environment)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-no conflict -should be preserved	-no potential	-no pot.	- <1% of 1 trapline -beaver quota of .5 within candidate -non-native -1 helper -TB-100			-no pot.	-no pot.	-within highway right of way -possible disturbance in event of widening -not of concern		-info not available	-none known	-MTC right-of-way	close to transmission line	-adjacent to Hwy 11 and secondary roads
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Arrowhead Peninsula
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W1
AREA 490 ha
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES The present park reserve extends over approximately 896 hectares. Recommended that a portion of this be rescinded and the remaining 490 hectares be classified as a nature reserve. Latter area contains an almost pure stand of Red Pine (Pinus resinosa) and scattered White Pine (Pinus strobus). Extensive blowdown in some areas. One historical theme associated with area. Partially assists in the achievement of the protection and heritage appreciation objectives.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	withdrawn from staking	-no impact	-no potential -no impact	-2 traplines -beaver quota of approx. 5 within park reserve -non-native -1 helper -TB-162 -TB-135	-no pot.	-no cottaging	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop.=.32/km² -present harvest=.74		all Crown -no development pot.	-info not available	-none known	-Crown land	none	-none
NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Dickson's Quarry
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (agreement)
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 1 ha approx.
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This one hectare candidate nature reserve is of significance to the earth science program. Two earth science and landform/process themes, consisting of a good example of sill intrusion (tectonic) into flatlying sediments (marine), is represented by this area. These features were formed during the Middle Aphebian period of time. This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-patented -quarry wall exposure	-moderate mineral pot. -field trip stop	-no potential	-no potential	-no potential	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop.=.22/km^2 -no use figures avail.	-not of concern	-patented -within City of Thunder Bay	-class 5 -additional info not available	-none known	-patented (within city limits) (see Residential Development)	-transmission line form east boundary	-existing secondary road form east boundary
NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Loon Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 3W3
AREA 1 ha approx.
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small one hectare roadside outcrop has the potential to represent a marine earth science landform/process theme as indicated by depositional rock types. These Middle Aphebian rock types represent the East Tacnnite Submember and Algal Chert Submember, Upper Member of the Gunflint Formation. This feature assists in the partial fulfillment of the Protection Objective.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-moderate mineral pot.	-no potential	-no potential	-portion of 1 trapline (less than 1%) -beaver quota .3 within candidate -non-native -1 helper -TB-16	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop.=.32/km^2 -present harvest=.74/km^2	-not of concern	-patented -no Crown development	-class 7	-none known	-patented land -rural residential	-none	-adjacent to Trans Canada Highway
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Mosquito Creek
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 12 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 12 hectare candidate nature reserve is of value to the life science program for the Black Ash/Elm community on alluvial soil. Two Southern Ontario species, Skunk Cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus) and Jack-in-the-Pulpit (Arisaema triphyllum) occur on this site at the northern limit of their range as well.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-moderate potential for silver -no real conflict	-no potential	-some trout fishing -low use	-(resident area) -no potential	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-pot. moose pop. of .22/km^2	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented -possible development on highway -1 residence -potential for rural/residential development	-class 5 -additional info not available	-none known	-patented (see Res. Development)	-none	-adjacent to existing secondary roads
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL		NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Nolalu
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve (agreement)
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 1 ha approx.
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This one hectare candidate nature reserve is a small roadside outcrop of value to the earth science program. This outcrop has the potential to represent a marine landform/process theme composed of Lower (West) Taconite Submember, Lower Member and Algal Chert Submember, Upper Member of the Gunflint Formation (Middle Aphebian).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-geological field stop	-no potential	-no potential	-small portion of 2 traplines <1% -beaver quota in candidate of .5 -non native -3 helpers -TB-9 -TB-69	-no impact	-no impact	-no potential	-pot. moose pop. of .22/km^2 -pot. harvest of .16/km^2 -present harvest .08/km^2	-not of concern	no potential	-class 5 -additional info not available	-none known	-municipal right-of-way	adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to existing secondary roads
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Pardee Township
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 242 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 242 hectare* candidate nature reserve is significant from a life science perspective and combines an excellent example of swamp dominated wetland and mesa-cuesta uplands with escarpments and talus slopes. This area also provides suitable habitat for cedar and spruce dominated coniferous swamps and alder thicket swamps.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	moderate to low mineral potential	-bait fish block area -non-native	brook trout fishing	-portion of 1 trapline <1% -beaver quota within candidate of .75 -non-native -1 helper -TB-4	-no impact	no impact	-potential unknown	-deer and small game -pot. moose pop. .32/km sq. -pot. harvest .80/km^2 -present harvest .40/km^2	-low potential -not of concern	-patented -some Crown blocks -pot. for 1 or 2 rural residential	-class 3 -additional info not available	-none known	-patented & Crown blocks	-none	-none
LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Pass Lake
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 1 ha approx.
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small one hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a marine earth science landform/process theme consisting of the type section of the Pass Lake Formation, Sibley Group (Paleohelikian).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-geological field stop	-no potential	-no potential	small portion of 1 trapline <1% -beaver quota within candidate of .3 -non native -1 helper -TB-16		-no existing facilities -no potential	-no potential	-potential moose pop. = .32 moose/km^2 -present harvest = .74/km^2	-quarry C.N.R. may have some interests	-patented -no further development	-class 7 lands	-none known	-patented railway right-of-way and quarry	adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to railway
NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Pearson Township
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 768 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 768 hectare* candidate nature reserve is significant from a life science perspective and incorporates an excellent example of a wetland dominated by swamp community type characteristic of Site District 4W-2. *(Note: Area reduced from original 920 ha following 1981 fieldwork and refinement to boundary.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-moderate mineral potential	-possible bait fish	-brook trout -productivity est. not available	-portion of 1 trapline < 1% -beaver quota =.75 with in candidate -non-native -1 helper -TB-4	-no potential	-no pot.	-no pot.	-small game and deer habitat -pot. moose pop.=.22/km² -pot.harvest =.00/km² -present harvest =.40 km²	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented & Crown -no development -no further development	-class 4 -additional info not available	-none known	-patented & Crown -rural residential	-adjacent to transmission line	-adjacent to existing secondary roads
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Pie Island
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve
OPTION None
SITE REGION 4W2
AREA 40 ha
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 40 hectare candidate nature reserve mesa on western side of the island was identified by the International Biological Program and, as such, is of significance to the life science program. This candidate area has the potential to represent an island mesa site type and, although it does not harbour any outstanding flora, one southern species - Maidenhair Spleenwort (Asplenium trichomanes) occurs here at the northern limit of its range.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Thunder Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-medium mineral pot. -old lead, zinc, silver mine in Keefer Point area	-no pot.	-no pot.	-no pot.		-potential conflict with patented lands and possible cottaging	-no pot.	-info not presently available	-low pot. -not of concern	-patented -application for severance -cottaging potential	-class 7	-none known	-patented (see Cottaging)	-Lighthouse Tower	-none
NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL		LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK Red Sucker Point		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 380 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 380 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent a lacustrine earth science landform/process theme consisting of a continuous series of raised cobble beach ridges dating to the Nipissing stage of the Superior basin (Timiskaming Interstadial). This continuous series of raised cobble beach ridges is one of the best developed features of its kind on the north shore of Lake Superior. This site is also of historical significance in that it supports a proliferation of rock structures (particularly Pukaskwa Pits) attributed to historic and prehistoric native peoples.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
CLI rating low -part of Steel Crown Management Unit 4,385 cunits -will not be cut in next 20 yrs.	-medium potential	-part of bait fish area 1R-50 -no impact -primarily dry land situation	-no impact -dry land situation	-1 trapline overlapped (5% of line) -low pot. -trapline #23 -av.an. harvest=12 beaver	-no impact -no potential	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no potential	-low pot. -est.pop.=4.5 moose, no deer -est.harvest =1 moose	-not of concern	-on CPR property	-no impact -no pot.	no impact	-(see residential development)	-none	-none
LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Channel Island		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 10 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small 10 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science marine landform/process theme consisting of a 1.5 km long shoreline outcrop. This rock outcrop is of national significance as it represents the type section of the Rossport Formation, Sibley Group.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-low pot.CLI -privately owned by Ontario Paper -no plans to cut at any time in future -primarily balsam	-moderate potential (District)	-no potential no licences	-no potential	-part of trapline #64 -17% of lic. lost -av.an.harvest=1 beaver -native	-no impact	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-some deer hunting -harvest 1 per year -est.deer pop.=5	-no impact	-no impact	no impact -no potential	-no impact	-none	-none	-none
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Cobinosh Island		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 90 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 90 hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent an earth science lacustrine landform/process theme consisting of an impressive series of raised cobble ridges (Timiskaming Interstadial). The occurrence of these ridges is of significance to the interpretation of the lake history in that they reveal the successive stages of past lake levels.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Terrace Bay District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Island owned by Ont Paper -no active timber lic. -low CLI rating -no plans to cut at any time in future	-moderate potential -no real concern	-no impact -no potential -no licences	-no impact -no potential	-part of trapline #64 (1%) -av.an. harvest=1 beaver	-no impact	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -est.deer pop =2 -est.deer harvest=.5	-no impact	-privately owned -patented to Ontario Paper	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact	-none	-none	-none
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Albert Lake Mesa		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 111 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 111 hectare candidate nature reserve is significant from a life science perspective and has been identified by the International Biological Program as an I.B.P. site. As such, this candidate area has the potential to represent the mesa/cuesta environment and its associated habitats within Site Region 3W.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-licenced to Great Lakes -no cut planned	-medium mineral potential	-no impact -no pot.	-dry land situation	-overlaps lic.NG-16 -quota 50 for whole lic. -recently issued	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact	-no impact	-no impact	-low pot. -not of concern	-none	-no pot.	-none known	-none	-none	-adjacent to old forest access road
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Kama Hill		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 10 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small 10 hectare candidate nature reserve also has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of: (1) marine - exposed mudstones (reference section for the Rossport Formation); and (2) tectonic-intruding mesas of Proterozoic rock. Both of these landform/process themes are of Aphebian or Middle Precambrian age.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-part of Domtar's licence -not scheduled to be cut	-field trip stop -may be exposed also in Sibley Prov. Park -samples removed	-no impact	-dry land situation	-less than 1% of NG-117 -quota =1 -recently issued -no past records -rock outcrop site	-no impact	-no impact	-no pot.	-no impact	-low pot. -not of concern	-no development	-no pot.	-none known	-100% Crown	-none	-near Hwy 17
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Kama Hill		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 1 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This small one hectare candidate nature reserve has the potential to represent two earth science landform/process themes consisting of: (1) marine - exposed mudstones (type section for the Kama Hill Formation - Sibley Group of Middle Precambrian (Aphebian) age); and (2) tectonic - intruding mesas of Proterozoic rock. As such, this candidate is recommended for nature reserve status.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-part of Domtar's lic -not scheduled to be cut	-field trip stop -may be exposed also in Sibley Prov. Park	-no impact	-dry land situation	-less than 1% in NG-117 -quota of 1 beaver/year -recent lic. -no past records	-no impact	-no impact	-no pot.	-no impact	-low pot. -not of concern	-no development	-no potential	-none known	100% Crown	none	near Camp 81 Forest Access Road
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Paradise Island		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 40 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES This 40 hectare island is proposed as a candidate nature reserve and is of significance to both the earth and life science programs. The island represents a lacustrine landform/process theme comprised of significantly small-sized raised beach material formed during the Timiskaming interstadial time period. This island also provides habitat for Drummond's thistle, a prairie species rare in Ontario. As such, this island, in association with Bowman Island, has the potential to represent a significant vegetative environment along the north shore of Lake Superior.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-part of Port Arthur M.U. -no schedule for cut	-medium mineral pot. -no concern	-no impact -no potential	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-some limited moose hunting	-low pot. -not of concern	-none	-no pot.	-none known	-none	-none	none
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Puff Island		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 2 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES this two hectare candidate nature reserve is located along the north shore of Puff Island and is significant to the earth science program. Two earth science landform/process themes (tectonic, marine) are represented in a thick unit of boulder conglomerates which represents the upper portion of the Osler Group(Middle Precambrian). This candidate, in conjunction with Shesheeb Bay, are required in order to achieve representation of the Osler Group.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-part of Port Arthur M.U. -not scheduled for cut	-medium mineral pot -no real concern	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-not of concern -low pot.	-none	-no pot.	-none known	-none	-none	-none
LOW	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Shesheeb Bay		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION None
SITE REGION	AREA 10 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES this 10 hectare candidate nature reserve along the southeastern shore of Shesheeb Bay (Black Bay Peninsula) exhibits a relatively complete section of up to 300 basic lava flows of the Osler Group (Middle Precambrian). As such, this site is of substantial significance to the earth science program and is required, in conjunction with Puff Island, to achieve representation of the Osler Group.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION Nipigon District

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-part of Port Arthur M.U. -not scheduled for cut	-medium pot for copper and agate -reduce size by picking out 1 or 2 or best exposures (K. Fenwick)	-no impact -no potential	-no impact -no pot.	overlaps NG quota 10 5 yr.av.-2 -non-native	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-low pot. -not of concern	-no impact -no pot.	-no impact -no pot.	-none known	-no impact	-no impact	-no impact
LOW	MEDIUM	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK Arrow Lake (not developed)

PROPOSED CLASS Recreation

OPTION

SITE REGION 4W2

AREA 445 ha

STATUS Provincial Park and Park Reserve

Thunder Bay District

ATTRIBUTES This 445 hectare park and park reserve is of significance from a life science and historical perspective. This reserve achieves representation of a cuesta/talus vegetative community within Site District 4W2. In terms of historical resources, this reserve achieves representation of one historical theme/theme segment consisting of Northern Hunters and Fishers/Peoples of the Blackduck Zone. Limited day-use and camping opportunities are associated with the reserve. *(Note: Arrow Lake is in regulation as a provincial park although it is not developed/operated as such. Access point facilities have been developed.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
	-withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act	-no impact -no pot.	-shore fishing for walleye, northern pike, lake trout, small mouth bass -productivity est. not available	-no present trapping activity	-access point at narrows -developed		-no potential	-deer hunting area -other info not avail.	-withdrawn under Sec.43 of the Mining Act		-info not available	-none known	-Crown land	-none	-abuts a forest access road
NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	LOW

Overal Conflict Rating LOW

NORTHEASTERN REGION

CANDIDATE PARK Lady-Evelyn Smoothwater (Temagami District)
PROPOSED CLASS Wilderness
OPTION
SITE REGION 4E4
AREA 74 500 ha
STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES: Topographic high points of district, regionally significant landform freatures encompasses part of drainage divide flowing north to Hudson Bay and east to Atlantic Ocean, regionally significant transitional forest representation for Boreal/Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest regions, archaeological evidence of use by pre contact native peoples is provincially significant including habitation and pictograph sites, regionally significant recreational canoeing and tourism use with potential to expand use of this area with the scenic variety and diverse water based recreational potential.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-34 573 ha of class 1&2 or 51% of area -Liskeard & Milne operations significant impact on allowable cut in the district -major neg. issue	-8% high and 92% medium potential potentially major neg. impact	N/A	N/A	-3 registered traplines and 8 Indian -direct conflict with traditional native rights	-several long established lodges	-undetermined number	N/A	-moose: 5.9% of WMU by 2001 -bear and small game are minor harvests -medium neg. issue	-unknown	N/A	N/A	-entirely within Bear Island Land Claim Caution to be settled by Supreme Court of Ontario	-one patent 4 L.U.P.'s -minor neg. issue	-potential for hydro development on Lady Evelyn Lake by Ontario Hydro after 2001 -potentially major neg. issue	N/A

Overal Conflict Rating Medium to High Potential

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overal Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK Fort La Cloche (Espanola District)
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION
SITE REGION SE3
AREA 6 400 ha
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES: Quartzite ridges of the La Cloche Mountains, east-west aligned island complex to the North Channel, glacial Lake Nipissing beach terraces not yet represented in NER system: representative pine forest complex on the ridges and extensive representative hemlock forests on offshore islands
- provincially significant cultural features including pre contact Indian people, fur trade and pioneer hatitation sites
- developable campground & swimming beaches, popular North Channel boating area have recreation/tourism value.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-zoned to exclude harvest as per NGBRR -district plan proposed north boundary recede & acquire offshore islands to south public interest unkno	20% high to medium mineral potential no exploration to date no existing claims - no public interest to date	- potential unknown - no public interest to date	N/A	-one licenced trapline held by a native person is not being trapped -not a sensitive issue	-undeveloped (check out boat caches and fly in status)	-low conflict -may involve one holding	N/A	-low conflict -moose: 0.5% of WMU (254 animals/20 hunter days -deer: 0.5% of WMU (300 animals/30 annual hunter days by 2001 -small game 70 annual hunter days -not sensitive	-potential unknown	N/A	N/A	no existing land claims existing access is through IRS access agreement negotiated every 5 years -not a sensitive issue	-minimal area -parts of 3 islands (Barren, Louise and High I.'s) may have patents -one mainland location J00 415	-no existing development -no developable hydro sources, no transmission corridor potential	N/A

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential

CANDIDATE PARK Restoule (North Bay District)
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION
SITE REGION SE5
AREA 467 ha
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES: The areas importance would be as a buffer and support area to increase the size of the already developed Restoule Park which is at present too small for the N.E. classification.
- existing park trail could be extended into the area to increase the attraction of the park by elaboration on recreation and heritage appreciation.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
323 ha or 70% Class 1 & 2 forest not included in the 2001 district management -Odorizzi Lumber is operating outside this area	-low mineral potential	N/A	N/A	-parts of 2 traplines -168 beaver or 90% of quota is harvested -minor conflict	-undeveloped	-3 cottages could be buffered from park use -no conflict may be positive issue	N/A	-this area does not in itself contain significant resources but is used by hunters travelling to other areas -no conflict	- low mineral potential	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 patents on Restoule Lake -adequate buffer of inholdings would ensure no conflict	- no forseen development	N/A

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential

CANDIDATE PARK Wanapitei (Sudbury District)
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION Recreation
SITE REGION SE4
AREA 2 790 ha
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES: Regionally significant sand delta (late - Wisconsinan glacial); provincially significant Lake Wanapitei hypervelocity impact crater; regionally significant North Wanapitei River mouth riparian system; representative Jack Pine forest cover; recreation values include excellent campground development potential, swimming beaches; extensive uses occur in the hinterland-canoeing, hiking and cross-country skiing heritage appreciation values are highly significant for the earth science features.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-926 ha of Class 1 & 2 -no allocation to 2001 management cycle -no existing licences -master plan could resolve long term issues	no data	N/A	N/A	-2 traplines 80% of quota utilized -potentially moderate negative issue	-undeveloped -positive issue potential	-undeveloped	N/A	-moose: 1% of total WMU to yr. 2001 -small game heavily hunted	-surface rights withdrawn from staking except for 12 patents -medium negative issue	N/A	-moderate capability but undeveloped	-existing access is through Wanapitei Indian Res. -no problem to date	-17 patents -1 lease	-no foreseen development	N/A

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential

CANDIDATE PARK Michipicoten Island (Wawa District)		
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment		OPTION
SITE REGION 4E	AREA 18 364 ha	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES : A large island in Lake Superior, occurrences of unmetamorphosed Middle Precambrian volcanic sedimentary and intrusive rocks, provincially significant Arctic/Montane affinities with representative Boreal Forest.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-unknown potential	-60% of island has high to medium mineral potential -5 claims -mineral exploration industry sensitive	-seasonal harbour use	- no data	-one trapline 85% (749) of 1978-79 quota for beaver harvested -not a negative issue	-undeveloped	-no data	N/A	-no game hunting	-unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	-17 patents -12 leases -1 L.U.P. -99% Crown land -unorganized municipality	-no foreseen generation sites or power corridors	-N/A -past history as a regionally significant natural harbour

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential

CANDIDATE PARK Aubrey Falls (Blind River District)		
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment		OPTION
SITE REGION 4E3	AREA 6880 ha	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES: a highly scenic (regionally significant) waterfall and gorge feature, representative life science features for boreal and Great Lakes,St. Lawrence forest regions; good day-use development in a hiking trail to a viewing platform for the falls and gorge; there is potential for campground development (150 sites) the area has good heritage appreciation and tourism potential with its striking earth science features.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-1 776 ha class 1 & 2 with 50% available (hardwoods) over next 20 years -Red Pine seed source area -113 ha of conifer plantation	-low to unknown potential -withdrawn from staking section 43 of Mining Act	N/A	N/A	-3 registered traplines -low harvest (9% of Quota) due to poor management -low conflict	-undeveloped	N/A	N/A	-moose: 1% of WMU (two animals or 80 annual hunter days by 2001 -low use for hunting but acts as an access to other areas	-low to unknown potential -no quarry permits as area withdrawn under Section 43 of Mining Act	N/A	N/A	N/A	-a few L.U.P. L.U.P.'s for hunt camps and fish camps	-adjacent to Aubrey Falls dam and generating station -Pattent Post transmission line -compatible uses	-Hwy. 129 forms the western border

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential (with boundary changes)

CANDIDATE PARK Vidal Bay (Espanola District)		
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment		OPTION
SITE REGION 5E2	AREA 800/1600 ha	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES : representative limestone pavement shoreline features, backshore glacial lake terraces and steep shoreline bluffs; poorly drained to exeric upland sites: provincially significant flora and representative vegetation of Manitoulin - representative cultural features of logging development on Manitoulin - there is no public recreation area on Manitoulin for campground and lake oriented recreation and this area has good swimming beach and campground development potential. This area could enhance Manitoulin's tourism role.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-200 ha site class land 2 -Eden Lumber is working in the Meldrum Bay area	-no high or medium potential -no explorations -no claims -no public interest to date	N/A	N/A	-no registered traplines however resident trapping occurs with O.P.Co. permission -not a sensitive issue	-undeveloped	N/A	N/A	-medium conflict -moose - nil -deer - 5% of WMU (1500 animals/300 hunter days by 2001) - small game - 400 annual hunter days -local clubs may be sensitive	-no known potential	N/A	-no land in production -no farmsteads	-claim ownership of all unopened roads and shore allowances in Manitoulin Dist.	-Ontario Paper Co. owns this land and has been negotiating with OMNR for some time to turn it over for a park	-no development -no developable sites have been identified for hydro or transmission corridors	N/A

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential

CANDIDATE PARK Sturgeon River (Sudbury & North Bay Districts)		
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION
SITE REGION 4E4/5E4	AREA 6 250 ha	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES : A series of small lakes linked together in the northern section becoming a wide meandering river to the south. This section includes the confluence with Stull Creek to the hamlet of River Valley (125 km). Low intensity recreational area.
Sudbury District is supportive while North Bay does not see it fitting into their program objectives just now.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-1.4 of Sudbury Dist. 2001 target & reduce annual allowable cut of a North Bay management unit by 1.5% -L.Brun Co. Ltd. (North Bay portion) -Cockburn Ltd. (Sudbury Dist.) -high neg. issue	-76% high to medium potential iron-copper -low grade uranium -lead-copper -18 active claims -high neg. issue	N/A	N/A	-14 traplines 95% of beaver quota harvested (1979-1980) -parts of these lines would be severed by park -low neg. issue	-undeveloped	N/A	N/A	-moose: 3% of WMU by 2001 in Sudbury 7% of North Bay -the river is used as a travel corridor	-isolated deposits -low negative issue	-River Valley (hamlet)	-no data	-Bear Island Band Caution affects entire area and will be settled by Ontario Supreme Court -high neg. issue	-17 patents -9 L.U.P.'s -low neg. issue	-4 potential hydro sites Kettle Falls Floodwood Goose Falls Twin Falls	N/A

Overall Conflict Rating Low (Sudbury) to High (North Bay)

CANDIDATE PARK Makobe-Grays River (Temagami)		
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION
SITE REGION 4E4	AREA 2 992 ha	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES : Forty-eight km of river from MacPherson Lake to Town of Elk Lake: series of Lakes connected in the Gray's River, contains Speckle Trout (an indicator species of good water quality); Gray Mud Lake - bog complex fringes the edge, Gray's Lake - Wildlife viewing potential; Bank's Lake used as a fly in fishing area. Lake Trout are present in Bank's Lake (A1-provincially significant), Makobe River (10 km) with gorge and whitewater system. Alexander Lake, a widening of the river into a wetland complex. The area from Lady-Evelyn River to Bear River recommended as a waterway candidate.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-768 ha Class 1&2 or 33% of Area -low neg. issue	-77% high to medium -sandstone to diabase -no claims or leases to date -low neg. issue	N/A	N/A	-5 traplines 50% of beaver quota harvested in 1979-80 -native trapping interests in Grays River - Banks Lake Bear I. Trapping Co-operative	- fly in camp on Gray's Lake -positive issue through management	N/A	N/A	-not a significant resource	N/A	N/A	N/A	-Bear Island Band Caution before Ont. Supreme Court -high neg. issue	-100% Crown	-no foreseen development	N/A

Overall Conflict Rating Low Potential

CANDIDATE PARK French River (Sudbury District)		
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES : Grenville Province of the Canadian Shield, geomorphologically unique preglacial drainage characteristics, unique rock delta in the mouth is provincially significant; regionally significant gorge/falls complex; provincially significant flor and fauna of Boreal and Great Lakes St. Lawrence Forest regions; regionally significant sport fishery and small craft boating and canoeing routes; provincially significant (deer) wildlife viewing; regionally significant tourist industry, provincially significant pre history and historic use by native people and fur traders respectively, regionally significant logging history.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-8181 ha Class 1&2 timber -medium negative issue	-50% low mineral potential 50% medium -18 mining patents -98 active mining claims -moderate negative issue	-Georgian Bay	N/A	-4 traplines with 95% harvest of beaver quota -medium potential issue	-regionally significant -50 operating resorts 1980	-1100 cottage sites	N/A	-moose: low poplulation -deer: extremely important on south shore of channel	-1% of total area	-French River village; Dokis Indian Village; Alban-Jamot Hartley Bay potentially high neg. issue	N/A	-French River Indian Res. Dokis I. Reservation	- several patent sites (481) but all parcels are small -23 L.U.P.'s -High neg. issue	-one transmission corridor exists with potential for another -medium neg. issue	-Hwy. 69 crosses the river.

Overall Conflict Rating Medium Potential

CANDIDATE PARK Mississagi Delta (Blind River District)

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve

OPTION Nature Reserve

SITE REGION 5E1

AREA 4012ha (52% water)

STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES
- expansive sand delta overlying bedrock ridges provincially significant landform feature of Lake Huron, extensive riparian forest communities with some provincially significant flora, off shore islands includes one of 3 cormorant colonies in the district, provincially significant prehistoric and regionally significant historic resources
- there is developable area for campgrounds and day-use; canoe routes and hiking, the areas location along the Trans Canada Highway gives it excellent potential for recreation/tourism use. The composit resources have excellent heritage value.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-968 ha of class 1 & 2 (51% of total) -no licences -estimated 377 ha could be harvested in next 20 years -no known interest	-low potential -no past mining history -no claims or exploration	N/A note: NB Sturgeon habitat -spawning area for pickeral, pink salmon & sturgeon	- 1 trapline with 11 beaver harvested (no quota) -Mississagi Indian Band traps area & may be sensitive	-no existing development	-22 lot cottage subdivision	- 22 lot cottage sub-division	N/A	-moose: not significant -deer: 8% of WMU (4 animals/144 hunter days by 2001) -locally sensitive waterfowl issue	-no known aggregate potential	N/A	N/A	-medium potential for conflict -land claim negotiations ongoing for most of area -not supportive of park concept	-27 patents (22 cottage subdivision) - one L.U.P. -medium conflict	-no existing development -no generation sites or transmission corridor foreseen	-CPR spur in upper portion of delta -no developable road area -not a sensitive issue

Overall Conflict Rating Medium Conflict

Note: Additional Issue - Eldorado Nuclear Uranium Refinery under construction east of candidate park could cause local air/noise pollution.

CANDIDATE PARK

PROPOSED CLASS

OPTION

SITE REGION

AREA

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK

PROPOSED CLASS

OPTION

SITE REGION

AREA

STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK Potholes		
PROPOSED CLASS 4E1 Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 258 ha	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES -significant gemorphological features, Kinnawabi-galcial, post glacial river scour holes in granite bedrock; regionally significant riparian communities; located adjacent to Highway 101 part way between Wawa and Chapleau -- this has potential to serve as a highway stop for the travelling public.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Austin Licens Area -no conflict potential	-area removed from staking	N/A	N/A	N/A	-day-use at this site would encourage people to stay in the area	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ministry of Transportation & Communications have discontinued a pit that was operated in the area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	-Crown land	N/A	-adjacent to Highway 101

Overall Conflict Rating Low Conflict

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK N. B. Greenwood (Temagami District)		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 4E4	AREA 9 700 ha	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES: Regionally significant glacial landforms (Bay Lake Kame System) on Canadian Shield, regionally significant transitional forest for Boreal/Great Lakes - St. Lawrence with diverse ground flora; archaeological evidence - 4 pictograph sites and historic Ojibwa habitations and travel corridor; link in fur trade canoe route; heritage appreciation potential is excellent especially the cultural past of native peoples: recreational camping, hiking, boating and fishing are highlights - could contribute to tourism.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-2 487 ha Class 1 & 2 White Birch 60% Conifers 40% Volume agreements to: Milnes 1978 to 1988; Nordfibre 1979 to 1985; Martin 1979 to 1985; Pending, Rexwood 1981 to 1986 - major neg. issue potential -alter boundaries	-60% medium to high potential -243 ha within park withdrawn from staking -Indian Caution has effectively stopped activity	N/A	-NB resource in Anima-Nipissing Lake -low annual fishing pressure could be augmented	-2 traplines affected, loss of 23% of quota -minor conflict resoluable through phasing out or trade off within district	-undeveloped -nearby towns - see park as positive issue	-island cottages could be excluded from the park -accommodate L.U.P.'s elsewhere -minor negative issue	N/A	-2001 targets moose: 1.2% of WMU -some bear (50 annual hunter days) -no significant neg. issue	-no data	N/A	N/A	Bear Island -Indian Caution needs Supreme Court decision -high neg. issue potential	-patent in Anima-Nipissing L. -exclude from park	-no foreseen development	-adjacent to Hwy. 11 -access road used by cottagers travelling to properties outside park boundary not significant issue.

Overall Conflict Rating Medium to High Potential

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK Michipicoten Post
PROPOSED CLASS Historical
OPTION
SITE REGION 4E1
AREA 311.4 ha
STATUS Wilderness Area

ATTRIBUTES: Geomorphological features representative of river mouth deposits on Lake Superior, cultural resources include Indian habitations (c. 1100 AD); fur trade use during New France C.1725-C.1763, independent trader c.1767-c.1783, Northwest Co. 1783-1821, Hudson Bay Co. 1821-1904; recreational resources of sport fishing, picnicking, beach combing and day-use walking, heritage appreciation.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
N/A	N/A	N/A	-excellent salmon runs in the spring and autumn with Lake Trout also	N/A	-the day use of this site would encourage visitors to stay in the area of Wawa for accommodation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Crown	N/A	-adjacent to Highway 17

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

NORTHERN REGION

CANDIDATE PARK KESAGAMI LAKE AND RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS PARK		OPTION
SITE REGION 2E	AREA 54,166 Ha.	STATUS Temp. Withdrawal

ATTRIBUTES
- Excellent back country recreation potential - combines lake and river experiences
- Representative life science features - unusual earth science features (Greenstone Belt)
- Good fishing potential - Low timber conflict - few alienations
- * - Boundaries around lake tightened to permit mineral exploration and access from adjacent crown land to resources under reserve.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- Low-Less Than 20% Site Class 1 and 2 - No Licences	- High - Greenstone Belt Cuts Middle of Candidate - No Claims	-Not Active Now	-No Conflict	- Native Lines (2) -Not Being Worked	-2 Outpost Camps	- Nil	- Nil	-Low Productivity For Big Game	- Low	- Nil	- Nil	- None Expressed	- 99.5% Crown -2 L.U.P.'s	- Nil	- Nil

Overall Conflict Rating Low-Moderate - Has Regional Support

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK OBAKAMIGA LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS PARK
OPTION
SITE REGION 3E
AREA 34,101 Ha.
STATUS Dropped

ATTRIBUTES -Relatively undisturbed, therefore good life science representation
-Moderate to good back country travel potential

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-High Productivity -Licenced to Ontario Paper -29,000 Ha. Productive Forest Site Class 1 & 2	-Moderate Potential -Claims Staked	-	-Good -No Conflict	-5 Lines	-See Land Tenure	-See Land Tenure	-	-Excellent Productivity -Estimated Loss of 40 Moose	-Unknown	-None	-None	-None	-Total of 13 Alienations -Mostly Outpost Camps	-None	-Logging Road

Overall Conflict Rating High-Dropped

CANDIDATE PARK PUKASKWA NATIONAL PARK
PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS PARK
OPTION
SITE REGION 3E
AREA 165,000 Ha.
STATUS Federal

ATTRIBUTES -High back country recreation potential
-High cultural values
-Relatively undisturbed
-Provides representation for site region 3E

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating Low → Moderate - Federal Park

CANDIDATE PARK LITTLE MISSINAIBI LAKE
PROPOSED CLASS WILDERNESS ZONE
OPTION
SITE REGION 3E
AREA 46,629
STATUS Temp. Withdrawal

ATTRIBUTES -High back country travel recreation potential
-Moderate cultural potential
-Moderate earth science representation based on reconnaisance survey
*-Boundaries tightened to approximate straight line - shoreline reserve to accommodate timber interests

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Moderate Productivity	-Low Potential	-None		-Unknown	-None	-None	-None	-Moderate Productivity -No Harvest Loss Estimate	-Unknown	-None	-None	-None Expressed	-Unknown -District Hasn't Submitted Details Yet	-None	-None

CANDIDATE PARK PIERRE MONTREUIL PARK RESERVE	
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	OPTION
SITE REGION 3E1 AREA 17,032 Ha.	STATUS Reserved

ATTRIBUTES
-Capable of providing both back country and facility based opportunities of good quality
-Protects a variety of provincially significant life science features, thus contributing to representation
-Will accommodate increased demandlikely to result from construction of the Detour Lake Road
-Provides starting point for Little Abitibi R. - Newpost Cr. Canoe Route -Already a popular canoeing and fishing area

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Resolved -Abitibi Paid Compensation by M.N.R. -No Licence in Area	-Low to Moderate Mineral Potential -Moderate Aggregate -No Claims	-N/A		-No Trapline	-No Tourist Operations -Access Road Barely Passable	-No Cottages -No Leases Patents or L.V.P.'s	-N/A	-Unavailable But Not Recognized as Highly Productive Habitat	-Moderate Aggregate Potential -Plenty of Alternative Sources	-None	-None	-None	-All Crown	-None	-One 4x4 or A.T.V. Road

Overall Conflict Rating -Low-Resolved Through Negotiation

CANDIDATE PARK LONG POINT PARK RESERVE	
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	OPTION Nature Reserve
SITE REGION 3E3 AREA 2,552 Ha.	STATUS Temp. Withdrawal

ATTRIBUTES -High recreation capability - good beaches - excellent aesthetics
-Relatively undisturbed - moderate to high life science values based on reconnaisance survey
-Documented historic site - Detroyes Portage - numerous Indian occupations documented immediately adjacent to candidate
*-Proposed classification changed from N.R. to N.E., to accommodate future exploration (Springer Proposal)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Withdrawn From F.M.A. -Moderate Production Capability	-High Mineral Potential -8 Claims Within and Heavy Staking in Adjacent Lakebed and Shoreline	-On Lake Abitibi -No Conflict	-On Lake Abitibi -No Conflict	-None	-None	-None	-None	-Low -Poor Habitat	-Low Moderate	-None	-None	-None Known	-All Crown	-None	-No Road Access

Overall Conflict Rating Moderate

CANDIDATE PARK MISSINAIBI LAKE PARK RESERVE	
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	OPTION
SITE REGION 3E5 AREA 7,000 Ha.	STATUS Existing Reserve

ATTRIBUTES -High recreation capability for back country travel
-Life science and earth science values moderate based on reconnaisance surveys
-Would consolidate park holdings around Missinaibi Lake
-Proposed staging area for Missinaibi River Waterway Park
*-Existing park and reserve boundaries realigned - size reduced by 25% to accommodate mining and timber interests

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Moderate Production Capability -No Estimate on Volume in Revised	-High Mineral Potential 10% of Reserve Now Accessible from Outside Boundaries -No Claims	-None	-Excellent Resource -No Conflict	-Not Available	-No Tourist Operations	-None	-Unknown	-Unknown in Revised Proposal	-Low Potential -Alternative Sources Available	-None	-None	-Boundary Revision Should Eliminate Brunswick House Band Dispute	-Crown	-Nil	-Class C Gravel Road

CANDIDATE PARK THE SHOALS RESERVE
PROPOSED CLASS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
OPTION
SITE REGION 3E5
AREA 6,227
STATUS Existing Reserve

ATTRIBUTES
-Moderate to high life science values based on reconnaisance survey - wetland features
-Moderate back country recreation potential
-High historic values - Nicholson Townsite
-Would improve both back country and facility based recreation potential in existing park

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Medium Timber Production -No Volume Estimate	-Low	-Nil	-No Conflict	-Unknown	-Resort At North End of Reserve -Nicholson Townsite Patented	-Three Cottages at North End of Reserve	-Unknown	-Unknown	-Low	-Nil	-Nil	-Nil	-98% Crown -2% Patented		-Existing Park Roads -North End Accessible From Lake -Remainder Inaccessible

Overall Conflict Rating-Moderate-Can be negotiated

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK SEVERN RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK		OPTION
SITE REGIONOE. 1E1	AREA 282 Km.	STATUS Temp. Withdrawal

ATTRIBUTES

- Premiere waterway in 1E1 - Undisturbed - high natural values - good representation
- High canoeing capability
- Complements N.W. region proposal

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- Nil	- Unknown	- Nil	- Unknown	- Native	- None	- None	- None	- Unknown	- Unknown	- None	- None	- None Expressed - Will Be Identified in Moosonee S.L.U.P.	- 100% Crown	- Hydro Interest Minimal	- None

Overall Conflict Rating Very Low

CANDIDATE PARK OTOSKWIN ATTAWAPISKAT RIVERS		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK		OPTION
SITE REGION 2E1	AREA 231 Km.	STATUS Temp. Withdrawal

ATTRIBUTES

- Scored second behind Albany River for 2E1 in waterway evaluation
- Excellent natural values, both representative and anomalous
- Good canoeing capability

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- No Conflict	- Unknown Potential.	-	- Yield Unknown	- Native Lines	-	-	-	- Unknown	-	-	-	- None Expressed	- 100% Crown	- Hydro Interest Minimal	-

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK MISSINAIBI RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK		OPTION
SITE REGION 2E2,3E1,2,3,	AREA 556 Km	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES
- Earth and life science representation of 5 site districts in 2 site region 5
- Outstanding canoeing capability - Highest in Ontario - Provincially and Nationally significant
- High historical values
- 400' reserve withdrawn - Interim management plan complete - Public participation complete

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- Moderate Timber Productivity - No Licences	-Low to High -No Claims -Provision For Discreet Exploration Exist	-	-No Conflict	-Parts of 19 Lines -Low Product	-	-	-	-Unknown Harvest Loss	-Varies	-None	-None	-None Expressed	-90% Crown -10% Freehold	-Limited Hydro Potential	-Crossed By Hwy 17 And several Logging Roads

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK LITTLE ABITIBI R. - NEWPOST CK.		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK		OPTION
SITE REGION 2E3	AREA 77 Km	STATUS Temp. Withdrawl

ATTRIBUTES
- Provides representation (E & L) for 2E3
- Moderate back country capability
- Scored highest in 2E3 in provincial waterway evaluation.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Low Product. -No Licences	-No Claims -Moderate Potential	-	-No Conflict	-None	-	-	-	-Unknown Harvest Loss	-Unknown	-None	-None	-None Expressed	-100% Crown	-Hydro Diversion	-Hydro - Access Road

Overall Conflict Rating LOW

CANDIDATE PARK LARDER RIVER		
PROPOSED CLASS WATERWAY PARK		OPTION
SITE REGION 3E6, 4E5	AREA 50 Km	STATUS Temp. Withdrawl

ATTRIBUTES
-Highest scoring river in 3E6 in provincial waterway evaluation
-Representative earth and life science features
-Moderate recreation potential

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Low -No Licence	-High -Min. Potential	-	-No Conflict	-Unavailable	-	-On lakes At both Ends	-	-Low Productivity	-Unknown	-	-	-	-Numerous Patent And Claims	-None	-None

CANDIDATE PARK PATTINSON TOWNSHIP SITE - CHAPLEAU DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 1.2 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Carbonatite - Alkalic Complex (Late Precambrian)
- Rock Types Are Representative Of The Few Surficial Exposures Of Alkalic Complexes Known In Province
- Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline (600m x 20m Inland)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-ALL CROWN	- NONE	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Very Low

CANDIDATE PARK HOBSON TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (WILLIAMS ISLAND)		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 4 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Most Complete Exposed Thickness Of The Upper Carbonate Member Of The Williams Island Formation
-12 Subunits Exposed In 15.5m Of Stratigraphic Thickness
- Provincially Significant Site

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-ALL CROWN	- WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Very Low

CANDIDATE PARK HOBSON TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (ABITIBI RIVER)		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 0.7 HECTARES	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Thickest Exposed Section Of Long Rapids Formation
- Tilted Shale, Mudstone And Dolomite Beds (3.3m Section Exposed)
- Provincially Significant
- Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

CANDIDATE PARK VALENTINE TOWNSHIP SITE - COCHRANE DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 1.5 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Thickest Exposed Section Of Lower Shale Member Of Williams Island Formation
- Provincially Significant
- On Unnamed Island In Abitibi River

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Very Low

CANDIDATE PARK VALENTINE TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (CORAL RAPIDS)		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 2.4 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Stratigraphic Section Of Kwataboahegan Formation
- Nationally Significant Site
- Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK VALENTINE TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 2.4 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Complete Stratigraphic Type Section Of Stooping River Formation
- Thickest Exposure In Moose River Basin (13.8m)
- Provincially Significant
- Within Restricted Cutting Zone Along Shoreline

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

CANDIDATE PARK PITT TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 2.4 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Stratigraphic Type Section Of Sextant Formation
- Provincially Significant
- Within Restricted Cut Zone

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK BENIAH TOWNSHIP - COCHRANE DISTRICT (DRIFTWOOD R.)		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 1.2 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Stratigraphic Type Section Of Cochrane Till Member of North Driftwood Formation
- Nationally Significant
- Within Restricted Cut Zone Along Shoreline

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK WILKIE TOWNSHIP - Cochrane Dist		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 1.2Ha	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Stratigraphic Type Section Of Barlow-Ojibway Formation
- Internationally Recognized Reference Point
- Nationally Significant
- Within Restricted Cut Zone Along Shoreline

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE

CANDIDATE PARK SANBORN TWP. - KAPUSKASING DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 100 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Standard Reference Section For Early To Middle Wisconsinan Adam Till & Late Wisconsinan Kipling Till (Internationally Recognized)
- Nationally Significant
- Within Restricted Cutting Zone On Shoreline (50m x 2km)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-WITHIN H.E.P.C. FLOODING RIGHTS	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK THACKERAY TOWNSHIP - KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 90 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Extensive Outcrop Of 20 Subvertically Dipping Lava Flows
- Regionally Significant
- Crown Ownership

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-LOW -NO SITE CLASS 1&2	-UNKNOWN	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low to moderate

CANDIDATE PARK BEN NEVIS TOWNSHIP - KIRKLAND LAKE DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA .25 Ha.	STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Excellent exposure Of Intermediate To Felsic Volcanic Rocks (Blake River Group)
- Provincially Significant
- Crown Ownership

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-ADJACENT TO FOREST ACCESS ROAD

CANDIDATE PARK EKWAN RIVER - MOOSONEE DISTRICT U.T.M. - 17ULK 1333
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 8 Ha.
STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Excellent Stratigraphic Type Section of Ekwan River Formation
- Nationally Significant
- Within Shoreline Restricted Cutting Zone
- Crown Land

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	- NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK ALBANY RIVER - MOOSONEE DISTRICT U.T.M. - 17UMH 4283
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 3.2 Ha
STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Eight Outcrops Form Standard Reference Stratigraphic Type Section Of Stooping River Formation
- Nationally Significant Site
- Within Shoreline Restricted Cutting Zone
- Crown Land

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE EXPRESSED -ADJACENT TO RESERVE	-CROWN	-H.E.P.C. FLOODING OF LOWER ALBANY WOULD ELIMINATE SITES	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK ALBANY RIVER DELTA - MOOSONEE DISTRICT
PROPOSED CLASS EARTH SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 2.8 Ha.
STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Most Complete Sequence Known of Kenogami River Formation
- 8 Outcrops Form Excellent Type Section
- Within Shoreline Restricted Cutting Zone
- Crown Land

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE EXPRESSED -ADJACENT TO RESERVE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE

CANDIDATE PARK NAGAGAMI LAKE - HEARST DISTRICT		
PROPOSED CLASS LIFE SCIENCE NATURE RESERVE		OPTION
SITE REGION 3E2	AREA 1,653 Ha.	STATUS RESERVE

ATTRIBUTES
- Diverse, Extensive Representation Of Peatland, Loamland, Lacustrine & Riparian Environments
- Relict Inland Coastal Features
- Several Provincially Rare Species

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-LOW-MODERATE PREDOMINATELY SITE CLASS 3	-NONE EXPRESSED	- NONE	-MINIMAL	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-NONE	-CROWN	-NONE	-NONE

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK Evelyn Township - Timmins District		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 3.6 ha	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES
- Stratigrapic Type Section of Barlow - Ojibwa Formation
- Internationally Recognized Reference
- All Crown and Within Restricted Cutting Zone on Shoreline of Frederickhouse Lake

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Crown	-	-

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Kwataboahegan River Site - Moosonee District		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA 1.0 ha	STATUS Candidate

ATTRIBUTES
- Provincially Significant Reference Section
- Sand and Silt Bearing Marine Mollusc and Microfossils Illustrating the Interglacial Occupation of the Moose River Basin

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no conflict	Crown	-	-

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK DANA-JOWSEY PARK RESERVE
PROPOSED CLASS RECREATION
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 2547 Ha.
STATUS RESERVE

ATTRIBUTES
- Good Facility Based Camping & Day Use Capability
- Close To Timmins (40km) Area Which Should Be In A Supply Deficit Situation For Both Camping & Day Use By Late 1980's
- Easily Accessible - High Winter Use Potential

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Low to Moderate -Previously Cut In Some Portions	-Moderate to High -Staked In Past	-	-Lake Trout in Dana Lk -Pickerel in Jowsey - popular with locals	-Unknown	- None	- None	- None	- Poor to fair - No estimate of harvest loss	-Unknown	- None	- None	- None	- Several Patented Mining Claims	- None	- Timber Access Road

Overall Conflict Rating Moderate - Retain as Reserve

CANDIDATE PARK LA MOTTE LAKE PARK RESERVE
PROPOSED CLASS RECREATION
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 506 Ha.
STATUS RESERVE

ATTRIBUTES
- Good Camping And Day Use Capability
- Easily Accessed (Adjacent To Hwy. 144)
- Close To Gogama - No Prov. Pk. Day Use Or Camping In District
- High Earth Science Values

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
		-			-None	- None	- None	- Fair - No Estimate Or Harvest Loss	-Unknown	None	-	- None	-100% Crown	- None	- Access Point

Overall Conflict Rating Low to Moderate - Retain as Reserve

CANDIDATE PARK BISCOTASING CANDIDATE
PROPOSED CLASS RECREATION
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 1147 Ha.
STATUS CANDIDATE

ATTRIBUTES
- Good Camping Potential - Provides Access To High Quality Boating, Fishing, Canoeing
- Trails Potential - Interpretive And Backpacking

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-Moderate	-Moderate to High	-	-Unknown	?	-	-	-	-Good -No Estimate Harvest Loss	-Unknown	-None	-None	-None	-Crown	-None	-None

CANDIDATE PARK OLD FORT ALBANY
PROPOSED CLASS HISTORICAL
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 4 Ha.
STATUS WILDERNESS AREA

ATTRIBUTES
- Hudson Bay Company Post Dating Back To Approx. 1675 A.D.
- Well Researched, Excavated And Catalogued By Kenyon (1960-64)
- Site Of Principal H.B.C. Site On James Bay
- Representative Of Fur Trade & Fur Trade Communities (Intense Competition And H.B.C. Monopoly)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- None	- Crown	- None	- None

Overall Conflict Rating Very Low

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

ALGONQUIN REGION

CANDIDATE PARK BROWN/WILSON (Parry Sound District)

PROPOSED CLASS Wilderness OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD7,8 AREA 63,712 acres STATUS Proposal

Note: To be eventually incorporated under Provincial Parks Act as a Wilderness Park and combined with Magnetawan Provincial Waterway.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Hertiage Appreciation:

-earth science values unsurveyed at this time

-good-excellent representation of life science values (32 ST) of provincial/regional significance

-historic values unsurveyed at this time

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 25,000 back-country opportunities

Target - 24,000 back-country opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
existing volume commitment to Rogerson Lumber no alternative source of wood at present potential annual loss of 6,000 cunits	unknown mineral exploration potential no mining activity or interest	not applicable	not applicable opportunities would not be lost	loss of about $15,000 fur annually	role of the commercial camp on Noganosh Lake would have to be examined	some acquisition of cottage properties and hunt camps	not applicable	loss of about 2,000 existing big game hunting opportunities from organized camps long term loss of 2% of potential big game hunting opportunity	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel extraction	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	Crown land 51,455 acres land 12,257 acres water	not applicable	not applicable

Recommendation of District is that this area be managed for the next 15 years to keep both wilderness and forest production options open.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: HIGH

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

CANDIDATE PARK WESTMEATH/BELLOWS BAY (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD12 AREA 870 acres STATUS Proposed

Note: Ministry interests publicly known and supported. Owners aware of ministry interests. Support for proposal from county and local municipalities and Pembroke Fish and Game Club.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-excellent representation of life science features (16 ST) of provincial significance and good representation of earth science features (6) of regional to provincial significance

-historic values unknown at this time

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential	- 121,500 swimming opportunities 21,000 picnicking opportunities 60,500 car camping opportunities	Target: - 53,000 swimming opportunities 10,500 picnicking opportunities 16,000 car camping opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE				
no existing commitments privately-owned - not being harvested much of area is productive forest	no activity potential for peat in Bellows Bay (some investigations to date)	not applicable	not applicable	potential loss of trapping opportunities	not applicable	not applicable 1 existing cottage on key property	no commercial harvest	Waterfowl hunting is being considered as a potential use of proposed park. It should be noted that the alternative to park designation is a subdivision which may eliminate hunting activities	none	not applicable approved plan of subdivision	not applicable	not applicable	private land negotiations underway for all lands	not applicable	not applicable

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK BELL BAY (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED PARK Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD11 AREA 4,035 ac. STATUS Proposed

Note: Area may be reduced further eliminating some of private landowner conflict.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science features (2) of local-regional significance
-good representation of life science features (14 ST) of provincial significance
-1 historical theme/theme segment potentially represented

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential -	9,500	swimming opportunities
	10,500	picnicking opportunities
	86,500	camping opportunities
Target: -	7,500	swimming opportunities
	1,500	picnicking opportunities
	17,500	camping opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry contains 3,590 acres of productive forest land	no mining activity unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	part of 1 registered trapping area & resident trappers licence on private portion of proposal minor overall impact	not applicable	acquisition of several cottages is required in the core development area	not applicable	no impact	no existing pits	acquisition of several properties is required, some of which may be used as permanent residences	not applicable	not applicable	2,825 acres public land 1,210 acres private land	not applicable (Bark Lake has up to 30 ft. draw-down but modification of this is not required	not applicable

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK BLACKSTONE HARBOUR (Parry Sound District)

PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD7 AREA 30,277 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: Designation of this property as a park has received cabinet approval and considerable acquisition of private land for park purposes has occurred. Use of property for non-recreational activities would receive considerable public criticism from former cottagers, Georgian Bay Association (cottages) and the Township of Archipelago (municipal government).

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:
-excellent representation of two major earth science units of provincial (P.S.Greenstone Belt)
-good-excellent representation of life science values (13 ST) of provincial & regional significance (some special habitats- Prairie Warbler)
-good representation of historical themes associated with Georgian Bay lumber, early mining and recreation history

Recreation/Tourism:
-potential opportunities -50,000 swimming; 7,000 picnic; 162,500 car camping; 24,500 back-country
-target opportunities -36,500 swimming; 6,000 picnic; 88,500 car camping; 23,500 back-country

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry little productive forest land area has not been calculated	abandoned mine on property high mineral exploration potential exploration activity occurring	not applicable no commercial fishing within proposed park boundaries	not applicable opportunities will not be lost	maximum anticipated impact is less than $5000 long term loss of 1% of potential production of district	not applicable has been accepted	not applicable decision to acquire private land is publicly known and most of the required cottages have been acquired	not applicable	loss of between 500 -1000 opportunities of big game hunting from organized camps long term loss of 0.5% of district potential for big game hunting	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel	not applicable decision for acquisition publicly known and partly implemented key permanent residences have been acquired	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve acquired land & Crown land 22,444 acres public land 2,430 acres water 3,278 acres private	not applicable	not applicable

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK KAWARTHA HIGHLANDS (Minden and Bancroft Districts)

PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD11 AREA 4,632 acres STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-poor-good representation of earth science features (1) of regional-local significance
-good representation of life science features (9 ST) of local significance
-historic values not inventoried

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 20,500 swimming opportunities
4,500 picnicking opportunities
42,000 car camping opportunities

Target: 20,500 swimming opportunities
2,000 picnicking opportunities
40,500 car camping opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERICAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
existing commitments to industry in Minden District most of the proposal is productive forest land	mining rights have been reserved no mining activity an area of high mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable fishing would not be prohibited	maximum anticipated impact is less than $1000/annum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of big game hunting	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 3,921 acres land 711 acres water	not applicable	not applicable

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK HARDY LAKE (Bracebridge District)

PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD7 & 8 AREA 1,650 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: This property, on Lake Muskoka was acquired specifically for recreation purposes. Use for other activities would precipitate considerable public opposition. (letter of intent for use)

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science features (4) of local significance

-good-excellent representation of life science features (13 ST) of provincial significance

-good representation of one historical theme segment - South Shield agriculture - local and regional significance

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential -	23,500 swimming opportunities 25,500 picnicking opportunities 32,500 car camping opportunities	Target: -	21,000 swimming opportunities 5,000 picnicking opportunities 32,500 car camping opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTA-TION
no existing commitments to forest industry 1,236 acres of productive forest land within the proposal	mining rights withdrawn no mineral activity low mineral exploration potential	not applicable	no impact fishery would not be curtailed	not applicable since it is acquired land maximum anticipated impact is less than $1000/ annum	not applicable considerable benefits anticipated from park development	not applicable (cottager (M.L.A.) concern on Muskoka Lakes as to how this property will be developed	not applicable	not applicable since was privately owned	no existing pits no potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve (acquired land) 1,400 acres land 250 acres water additional Crown lands proposed south of Hwy. 169 to be resolved in detailed master plan for the area	none	none

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during district planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK BIGWIND LAKE (Bracebridge District)

PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,5D8 AREA 4,638 acres STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-possible representation of earth science features (2) of local significance

-good representation of life science features (12 ST) of provincial significance

-good representation of (1) historic theme - Trent Severn watershed - forest industries

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential -	500 swimming opportunities	Target: -	0 swimming opportunities
	2,500 picnicking opportunities		0 picnicking opportunities
	62,500 car camping opportunities		32,500 car camping opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments; however, local industry dependent upon wood supplies from this area	mining rights reserved no mining activity low or unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	impact estimated as less than $1000 of fur annually	not applicable	not applicable some cottages on Bigwind Lake, but these are not proposed for acquisition park development should be sensitive to the cottage values	not applicable	maximum anticipated impact about 150 opportunities of big game hunting from organized camps no hunt camps	no existing pits no mineral aggregate potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 4,333 acres land 305 acres of water	none	forest access road crosses reserve park development would require road closure

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during district planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK BAUER PROPERTY (Bracebridge District)

PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD8 AREA 416 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: Property acquired through Ontario Heritage Foundation. Use for other than low intensity recreation would result in considerable opposition. (letter of intent for use)

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of life science values of local significance
-earth science values unknown
-historic values unknown

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 9,500 swimming opportunities
-16,000 picnicking opportunities
Target: 8,500 swimming opportunities
500 picnicking opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry	acquired land no mining activity	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable areas not presently trapped - acquired land	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	small size of area results in all big game produced on property being available elsewhere some loss of opportunities on site	no existing pits area has sand & gravel potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	(donated) acquired park reserve (Ontario Heritage Foundation)	none	none

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK OXTONGUE RIVER (RAGGED FALLS) (Bracebridge District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,509 AREA 1,665 (approx.) acres STATUS Park Reserve/ Crown Lands

Note: This includes the Oxtongue River from Algonquin Park to Highway 60.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science features (6) of local significance
-good to excellent representation of life science features (ST) of provincial significance
-good representation of one historical theme segment - forest industry - Georgian Bay watershed

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 6,500 picnicking opportunities
500 back-country opportunities

Target: - 1,000 picnicking opportunities
500 back-country opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERICAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry	mining rights withdrawn in the park reserve mineral potential unknown in the remainder of waterway no mining activity	---	park designation would not result in loss of opportunities	maximum anticipated impact less than $1000/ annum	--- should be a stimulus to local tourism	---	---	no significant impact on big game hunting	potential for sand and gravel but within 200 m of water and therefore use may be restricted in future. M.T.C. has used gravel from area on Highway 60	---	---	---	Crown land (1,284) and park reserve (38)	---	---

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK BONNECHERE RIVER (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD10 AREA 1,400 acres STATUS Proposed

Note: Includes Bonnechere River from Algonquin Park to Bonnechere Provincial Park on Round Lake.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science values (6) of regional significance

-good representation of life science values (12 ST) of provincial significance

-excellent to good representation of 3 theme segments of Ontario history (Ottawa Valley lumber, south shield agriculture, Ottawa Valley forest, settlement and colonization road)

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 2,500 back-country opportunities

Target: 2,500 back-country recreation opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
majority of the area is productive forest land	unknown mineral exploration potential no mining activity	not applicable	not applicable	small parts of 3 registered traplines eventual phase-out will not impact target, however, short term problems will be created	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	contains part of deer yard but will have minimum impact	no existing pits much of area has potential for sand and gravel extraction but area of park is within 200 m of water	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	825 acres public land 575 acres water selective acquisition may be required for access, egress & canoe/camping	not applicable	not applicable

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK MAGNETAWAN RIVER (Parry Sound District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway/Wilderness OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD7 AREA 23,530 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: To be developed jointly with the Brown/Wilson area as a wilderness park. Waterway would precede wilderness establishment.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science values (3) of regional significance

-good representation of life science values of (13 ST) of provincial significance

-historic values relate to Georgian Bay watershed timber theme segments

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 7,000 back-country recreation opportunities

Target: - 6,000 back-country recreation opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry much of the area is productive forest land potential loss of 3,000 cunits per annum	mining rights reserved unknown mineral exploration potential no mining activity or interest	not applicable	not applicable opportunities would not be lost	anticipated loss of less than $5,000/ annum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	loss of about 500 existing big game opportunities from organized camps long term loss of 1% of potential big game hunting in district	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 20,521 acres land 3,008 acres water	not applicable one hydro line crosses reserve	not applicable

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK PETAWAWA/BARRON RIVER (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,5D10 AREA 2,909 acres STATUS Proposed

Note: Further study and inventory required. Major conflict is with federal government (National/Defence) on access to the river for recreational use.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-Earth science - unknown could be significant - part of Fossmill outlet of glacial Lake Algonquin

-Life science representation of regional (?) significance possible migration route from Ottawa Valley

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 2,500 back-country recreation opportunities

Target: - 2,500 back-country recreation opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
majority of area is productive forest land	unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of trapping	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of hunting opportunities	no existing pits much of area has potential for sand and gravel extraction but within 200 m of water	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	1,063 acres public land 1,371 acres water 475 acres private land	not applicable	not applicable

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: MODERATE

CANDIDATE PARK OTTAWA RIVER (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E-SD12 AREA 14 miles STATUS Proposed

Note: The river extends from LaPasse to Bryce's Point. The east side is in the province of Quebec.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

Earth Science resources include a wide geographic time span. Includes metasediments (marble), metavolcanics. Most significant rocks are an alkalic complex on Sullivan Island. Champlain Sea deposits represented (deep water clays/silts - pipeholes are a local feature.

Life Science - unknown at this time - believed significant species likely on diverse bedrock & close proximity to Ottawa migration route for plants.

Historic. - Unknown - but only natural unflooded section-may have significant historic remnants.

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 3,700 back-country opportunities Target: - 3,700 back-country opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no commitments private land only 200 metre strip affected	some mineralization but no commitments	not applicable	none	none	could affect 3 extensive rafting operations by establishing safety and aesthetic standards	all private land a number of private cottages that may be affected by users	none	none	small isolated deposits some pits no impact on overall target	acquisition not proposed	none	none	private some acquisition may be required at key egress & access points	Ontario/Quebec Hydro have reserves adjacent to the river no impact unless hydro dam proposed	no

NOTE: Contentious issues may involve the inter-provincial nature of the waterway - east side is in the province of Quebec. Will require discussions with Quebec to ensure consistent land use designation on the east side. (May be a candidate for (Federal)/heritage waterway designation).

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING:

CANDIDATE PARK MADAWASKA RIVER (Upper) (Algonquin Park District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,5D9 AREA 1,848 acres STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-excellent representation of earth science features (4) of local significance

-good representation of life science features (11 ST) of local significance

-historic themes related to Ottawa Valley lumber and exploration

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential 1,500 back-country opportunities (wilderness)

Target: 1,500 back-country opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry (majority of proposal is productive forest land)	mining rights reserved ('unknown' mineral potential)	not applicable	not applicable (park designation would not preclude fishing)	present annual estimated value of fur unavailable less than $1000 potential exists to provide these furs elsewhere in district	not applicable	not applicable as proposed if boundaries extended, could include several cottages	not applicable	proposed park boundaries are such that wildlife produced within the area would continue to be available outside the area some loss of opportunities on site	no existing pits entire area has potential for sand & gravel extraction but is within 200 m of water & therefore extraction would normally be discouraged	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	public park reserve organized municipality in part (Airy Twp.)	private proposal for in-stream hydraulic generation facility would impact on undeveloped quality of river	none parallel railway line has been abandoned by CNR would likely be acquired if right-of-way is declared surplus to CNR needs

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK LOWER MADAWASKA RIVER (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,5D11 AREA 1,195 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: This is the most outstanding waterway reserve in Southern Ontario.
This proposal has been approved by Cabinet as a new waterway park in Southern Ontario (1981).

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science values/features (3) of regional significance
-good representation of life science values (7 ST) of local significance
-historic, possible representation of south shield agriculture theme segment

Recreation/Tourism:

		Target:
-potential -	32,500 swimming opportunities	26,000 swimming opportunities
	25,500 picnicking opportunities	9,000 picnicking opportunities
	3,500 back-country recreation opportunities	3,500 back-country recreation opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry much of area is productive forest	mining rights reserved part of area has moderate to high mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	part of 3 registered traplines on Crown land. As a traditional use trapping would be dealt with in Master Planning & possibly phased out over long term no impact on target	not applicable	some acquisition or agreements necessary private sector development has already been curtailed in subdivision review process ongoing severances are causing problems	not applicable	parts of deer yarding complexes will impact wildlife management	no existing pits some potential but park would only be established within 200 m of river	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 1,195 acres public land	Ontario Hydro has indicated that it has no plans for this section of river until at least 2001	not applicable

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK EAST RIVER (Bracebridge District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E, SD8 & 9 AREA 3,032 acres STATUS Reduced in size Proposed

Note: The East River is only canoeable from Williamsport to Lake Vernon throughout the use season. It is recommended that the portion from Williamsport to Hwy. 11 be added to Arrowhead Park where appropriate (Crown lands only)

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-some representation of earth science features (4) of local significance
-good representation of life science features (7 ST) of regional significance
-unknown historical record

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 500 back-country opportunities

Target: 500 back-country opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments	no mining activity area has unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	maximum anticipated impact if entire proposal implemented is less than $1000/annum	not applicable	existing private land not to be purchased	not applicable	some loss of opportunities of big game hunting from organized camps. however, wildlife produced within the area would be available outside the area	no existing pits sand and gravel potential but use would likely be restricted due to closeness to waterway	potential impact if original proposal implemented	not applicable	not applicable	1,648 acres public land 580 acres water 804 acres private discrete acquisition may be necessary	none	none

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK OPEONGO RIVER (Algonquin Park District)

PROPOSED CLASS Waterway OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD9 AREA 1,288 acres STATUS Proposal

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-earth science features of local significance

-good representation of life science features (9 ST) of local significance

-historical resources believed to relate to Ottawa Valley timber

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential 1,000 back-country recreation opportunities

Target: 1,000 back-country recreation opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
area is licenced a re-allocation of licence beyond river (200 metres) would be required	low mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	potential impact of less than $1000 annually fur can potentially be provided elsewhere in district	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	given nature of park, wildlife produced within park boundaries would be available for hunting outside boundaries some loss of opportunities on site	no potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	1,232 acres public land 56 acres of water	none	none

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK CENTENNIAL LAKE (BLACK DONALD) (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD11 AREA 9,458 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: Area to be reduced to 2,930 acres.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science values (4 units) of provincial significance
-good to excellent representation of life science values (15 ST) of provincial significance (numerous rare limestone loving plants)
-historic -- some association with south shield mining theme/theme segment

Recreation/Tourism:

-no potential beyond day use - nature interpretation

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry entire area is productive forest land reduced area features impact not required for target achievement	mining rights reserved moderate to high mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	anticipated impact in excess of $2,000 of fur	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	contains a portion of a deer yarding complex	no existing pits no potential for sand and gravel extraction	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 9,017 acres land 451 acres water	not applicable

Area has been identified as a Special Study Area. Boundaries of the Nature Reserve are to be determined at that time. Present use conflicts may be alleviated at that time.

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LC.

CANDIDATE PARK ROUND LAKE (Parry Sound District)

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve OPTION Preferred - Reduced Site

SITE REGION 5E,SD7 AREA 27,764 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: Size of this Proposal has been reduced to 11,410 acres. This provides the required protection while making available most of the productive forest contained within the present park boundaries.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science values (1) of lcoal significance

-excellent representation of life science values (17 ST) of provincial significance (some significant species range extensions)

-historic values unknown

Recreation/Tourism:

-limited back-country recreation values on routes passing through the area

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry portion of the area is production forest land potential annual loss of 940 cunits	mining rights reserved no mining activity portion of area has moderate mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	potential loss of less than $5,000/annum long term loss of 0.6% potential production of district	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	loss of 400 existing big game opportunities from organized camps long term loss of 0.5 of potential big game	no existing pits no potential	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	park reserve 25,437 acres land 2,327 acres water	not applicable

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK O'DONNELL POINT (Parry Sound District)

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD7 AREA 1,943 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: High priority to proceed with encorporation as a Provincial Nature Reserve (Park).

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-broad earth science representation

-excellent representation of life science values (9 ST) of provincial significance (many rare species)

-historic - unknown

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 4,000 swimming opportunities
2,000 picnicking opportunities

Target: - 4,000 swimming opportunities
2,000 picnicking opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to industry no productive forest	mining rights reserved moderate to high mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable	maximum anticipated impact less than $1000/ annum long term loss of 0.1% potential production of district	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	loss of about 300 existing big game hunting opportunities from organized camps long term loss of ½% of potential big game production	no existing pits	not applicable	not applicable	an Indian Reserve is located adjacent to the proposal but no conflict is anticipated	park reserve 1,943 acres land	not applicable	not applicable

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK LOWRIE LAKES (Bancroft District)

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,5D,11 AREA 575 acres (under discussion) STATUS Proposed

Note: Area may be reduced after further study before designation as a park reserve.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-no significant earth science features known at this time
-excellent representation of life science features (25 T's) of provincial significance. Many rare fern species at extensions to their range
-no historical resources

Recreation/Tourism:

-no potential except nature study

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERICAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
some timber values 6 lots site class 2 2% of enhanced production maple/birch in Bancroft District	high potential adjacent lands have been explored for uranium and abandoned	would affect bait fish dealer	warm water fishery (largemouth bass) which is potentially not available although intent of park designation is protection of plants. Fish could be permitted	minimal trapping impact	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of hunting opportunities	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	public land	not applicable	not applicable

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK EGAN CHUTE (Bancroft District)

PROPCSED CLASS Nature Reserve OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD,IIA AREA 782 acres (under review) STATUS Proposal

Note: Crown lands should be designated a nature reserve park
patent lands - landowner agreement negotiated or purchase fee simple.

ATTRIBUTES
Protection/Heritage Appreciation:
-good representation of earth science features of provincial significance
-good representation of life science features (8 ST) of regional significance
-potential historical resources (historic portage) of regional significance - carbonate plant species
Recreation/Tourism:
-part of a potential back-country canoe route (York River)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
productive forest	patent lands held by a mining company area has high mineral potential and contains known mineral occurrences (nepheline syenite) area is a significant rock hounding site	not applicable	not applicable	anticipated value of fur less than $1000 /annum	not applicable	---	not applicable	within deer yarding area boundaries do not preclude wildlife availability outside area 1 hunt camp some opportunities lost on site	not applicable	none	not applicable	not applicable	423 acres public 360 acres patented 2 property owners landowner agreements may be negotiated for patented holdings	no problems	no problems

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK DIVIDING LAKE (Algonquin Park District)

PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD9 AREA 754 acres STATUS Park Reserve

This area is currently a nature reserve zone in Algonquin Park master plan. To be added formally to Algonquin Park.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:
-good representation of earth science features (1) of local significance
-excellent representation of life science features of provincial significance (3 ST's - mature pine forest)
Recreation/Tourism:
-potential 500 back-country opportunities

Target: 500 back-country opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry	mining rights reserved unknown mineral exploration potential	not applicable	not applicable (fishing use would not be excluded)	present annual estimated value less than $1000	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	some loss of hunting opportunities	---	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	public park reserve	none	none

Summary prepared by Regional Office based upon background information completed in Districts during District planning. Confirmation of details by Districts will be obtained prior to public discussion.

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK FOY PROPERTY (Pembroke District)

PROPOSED CLASS Recreation Park OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,SD11 AREA 317 acres STATUS Park Reserve

Note: To be managed as part of expanded (day use portion) Bonnechere Provincial Park. Private land purchased for park purposes.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science values/features (3) of regional significance

-good representation of life science values (7 ST) of local significance

-historic, possible representation of south shield agriculture theme segment

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 32,500 swimming opportunities Target - 26,000 swimming opportunities

25,500 picnicking opportunities 9,000 picnicking opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments largely forested	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	small portion of 1 registered trapline crosses area	none	1 cottage lease to be acquired 1 lot to be acquired	none	none	no pits and little potential	none	none	none	purchased land	none	none

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CANDIDATE PARK CHETWYNO (Bracebridge District)

PROPOSED CLASS Recreation OPTION Preferred

SITE REGION 5E,5D8 AREA 513 acres STATUS Park Reserve & Proposed Area

Note: Property acquired for recreation purposes.

ATTRIBUTES

Protection/Heritage Appreciation:

-good representation of earth science features (4) of local significance
-good representation of life science features (4 ST) of local significance
-good-poor representation of one historical theme segment - South Shield agriculture

Recreation/Tourism:

-potential - 9,500 swimming opportunities
25,500 picnicking opportunities
38,000 car camping opportunities

Target: - 7,500 swimming opportunities
2,000 picnicking opportunities
28,500 car camping opportunities

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

TIMBER	MINING	COMMERCIAL FISH	SPORT FISH	TRAPPING	TOURISM	COTTAGING	WILD RICE	WILDLIFE	MINERAL AGGREGATE	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	AGRICULTURE	NATIVE INTERESTS	LAND TENURE	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION
no existing commitments to forest industry acquired land or private land use for recreational purposes	acquired land and patented land low mineral exploration potential no mining activity	not applicable	not applicable fishing would not be restricted	not applicable since this is private & acquired land possible value less than $1000/annum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	potentially some loss of hunting opportunities	no existing pits potential for sand & gravel	not applicable	moderate (class 4) agriculture capability	not applicable	park reserve acquired land 286 acres 287 acres private to be acquired closed road allowance still disputed with former owner (McRae)	not applicable	not applicable

OVERALL CONFLICT RATING: LOW

CENTRAL REGION

CANDIDATE PARK GIANT'S TOMB ISLAND		
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 1351 acres	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - provincially-significant set of raised beaches (earth science Candidate Nature Reserve)
Recreation - 100 boat-in campsites - 27,500 opportunities/year
30 boat-in picnic sites - 11,300 opportunities/year
2011 meters of beach - 587,600 opportunities/year
Heritage Appreciation - some potential to offer interpretive opportunities
NOTE: This park reserve offers the only potential for additional swimming beach in Huronia District.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
High quality hardwoods exist on the site. There is not cutting at present or proposed. Because site is island, it is not "production forest".	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	A small number of cottages are still to be acquired. The park can be developed without the cottages, for this reason, acquisition of cottages is a low regional priority. Some conflict might be expected when we decide to pursue acquisition.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	1184 acres purchased. 167 acres to be acquired. Additional acquisition is low priority. It consists of cottages isolated at one end of the island. Located in Township of Tiny, Simcoe County.	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating None - Low

CANDIDATE PARK INDIAN POINT		
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment*		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 2118 a (1853 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
N/C 1,500 acres could be planted. Productive potential low due to shallow soil over bedrock There is no cutting at present or proposed.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	There could be some conclifts with private campground operators in the surrounding area when park development is imminent. Such conflict can be anywhere in Central Region.	An extensive cottage development exists on the west side of the peninsula adjacent to the park reserve. Residents are aware that this is a park reserve. When park development is imminent, we will probably see conflict arise between MNR and cottagers.	N/C	Limited small game hunting occurs at present. There may be some future conflicts with local hunters when park development is imminent. Low conflict.	N/C	Residential development is located on present road into park reserve-outside boundary of candidate park. One resident has given us trouble in past and will continue in future re. access near his property.	N/C	N/C	re. additional land to be acquired N/C located in Township of Bexley, Victoria County	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating Low - Moderate

*This park reserve does not fully meet criteria for natural environment status. It may be classified "Recreation" conflict. Note: Development of any sort on the Kawartha Lakes is a sensitive issue from the point of view of lake capacity. Before this park is developed, careful assessment of the capacity of Balsam Lake to withstand the development must be done.

CANDIDATE PARK LAVENDER FALLS		
PROPOSED CLASS Nat. Envir. & Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 1004 a (407 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (earth science) - talus slopes, crevice caves on the Niagara Escarpment
- Candidate Nature Reserve (life science)
Recreation - will serve as an extensive recreation area - small number of opportunities for hikers and walkers
- no significant contribution to targets
Heritage Appreciation - will partly satisfy target for natural environment representation in Site District 6-5

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
200 acres "production forest". Harvesting not occurring or proposed mineral interval conflict with "conservation" public is harvesting i	N/C	N/C	Cold water sport fishery in Noisy River. Some compromise must be worked out in order to continue fishing in area if it becomes a	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	100 acres potential bedrock. Sufficient alternatives exist. N/C	N/C Note boundary skirts existing residential development.	N/C Approximately 100 acres of land leased under land-use permit for hay production	N/C	711 acres acquired. 293 acres to be acquired. Some land might best be placed on agreement rather than purchased outright.	N/C	N/C Existing roads pass through park reserve.

CANDIDATE PARK McCRAE LAKE WILDERNESS AREA
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment Zone*
OPTION
SITE REGION 6
AREA 511 a (107 ha)
STATUS Wilderness Area

*It is proposed that McCrae Lake become a Natural Environment zone of Six Mile Lake Provincial Park-proposal has not yet been formalized.

ATTRIBUTES
Protection - "Regionally Significant" life science features
Recreation - contains part of the Gibson-Macdonald Canoe Route - the only MNR-managed canoe route in Central Region
- approximately 13 remote campsites
Heritage Appreciation - offers some representation of s-shield geology and life sciences communities, good potential for interpretation.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
500 acres of "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed. N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Crown land designated under Wilderness Areas Act in 1970. Park proposal would include part of MacDonald Bay Park Reserve located in Parry Sound District. Located in Baxter Township, Muskoka District.	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating None

CANDIDATE PARK MONO CLIFFS
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION
SITE REGION 6
AREA 1574 a (637 ha)
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES
Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (life science) - unique flora in crevice caves of Niagara Escarpment
Candidate Nature Reserve (earth science)- bedrock outliers of Niagara Escarpment
Recreation - 50 campsites (13,800 opportunities)
100 picnic sites (37,800 opportunities)
Heritage Appreciation - representative position of Site District 6-7; good interpretive potential

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
950 acres "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed. N/C Potential conflicts with "conservation" public if harvesting is proposed.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	1200 acres potential sand and bedrock. Sufficient alternatives exist. N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	1545 acres have been acquired. 24 acres to be acquired. Owners do not wish to sell properties. Need not be bought immediately, but should be part of park eventually. Low conflict. Located in Mono Township, Dufferin County.	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating None-Low

CANDIDATE PARK SHORT HILLS
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION
SITE REGION 7
AREA 1648 a (628 ha)
STATUS Park Reserve*

*NOTE: Approval has been given (Jan.81) to place Short Hills in Regulation as a provincial Park.

ATTRIBUTES
Protection - contains candidate nature reserve (earth science) - reentrant valley; bedrock terraces
(life science) - vegetation of valley slopes and bottoms - significant along Niagara Escarpment
Recreation - 50 walk-in campsites } extremely important day-use area within highly-urbanized Niagara Peninsula
200 picnic sites
Heritage Appreciation - representative landscapes of the southern portion of Niagara Escarpment; excellent interpretive potential

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
N/C	N/C	N/C	Important cold water streams pass through and originate in park reserve. These will not conflict with park objectives.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	165 acres leased under land-use permit for hay N/C	N/C	1618 acres acquired. 66 acres to be acquired. Landowners not willing to sell. We are prepared to wait. Minor conflict.	Ontario Hydro proposed an additional line through the park reserve. 3 lines exist at present. F.O.N. has expressed concern.	N/C

CANDIDATE PARK WOLF ISLAND		
PROPOSED CLASS Nat. Envir. or Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 814 a (330 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (earth science) - Paleozoic outlier
Recreation - 10 boat-in campsites very important for boaters and fishermen - public land is scarce
50 boat-in picnic sites
Heritage Appreciation - offers some potential for representing landscapes in Site District 6-9

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	some waterfowl hunting takes place on shore areas. Potential for minor conflict internal and external.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	± 400 acres Crown ± 400 acres purchased from Government of Canada N/C located in Harvey Twp., Peterborough Cty.	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK BASS LAKE		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve*		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 640 a (259 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - tentative candidate nature reserve (life science) - wet mesic sites of Site District 6-6
Recreation - does not contribute to target achievement

*NOTE: Potential of site still requires confirmation, initial studies cast doubt on suitability as nature reserve.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
00 acres "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed. Minor conflicts (internal). Potential conflict with "conservation" public. Nature Reserve vs. harvesting.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	3 cottages are still to be acquired	N/C	Entire area used for waterfowl and small game hunting. Conflict expected, internal and external.	N/C	N/C	N/C		57 acres acquired to date. 183 acres to be acquired. Conflict level unknown. Located in Oro Twp., Simcoe Cty.	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating Moderate (but note doubtful status under "Attributes")

CANDIDATE PARK MATCHEDASH		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 6200 a* (2511 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

*Not all of park reserves will be required as nature reserve. Assessment ongoing but not complete.

ATTRIBUTES Protection - portions of the property contain life science associations with nature reserve potential.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
6200 a of product on forest. Harvesting not occurring or proposed conflicts internal. Some harvesting could take place after boundary is adjusted. Potential conflict with "conservation" public if harvesting	N/C	N/C	Some potential conflicts with cold and warm fishery. Amount and location of conflict not known-conflict primarily internal.	2 registered traplines pass through the area. Parts of 3 others touch the area. Amount of conflict unknown until boundary adjustments are made. Some	N/C	N/C	N/C	Area is hunted for small game and limited waterfowl. Actual conflict between nature reserve potential and hunting areas not fully	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Area is on alienated Crown land. Final boundaries still to be determined. Located in Matchedash Twp., Simcoe Cty.	Hydro corridor currently exists. N/C	Rail line and secondary road cross property N/C

CANDIDATE PARK NOTTAWASAGA LOOKOUT		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 5400 a (219 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (earth science) - excellent examples of crevices on Niagara Escarpment
Recreation - 50 walk-in campsites important link in Bruce Trail
30 picnic sites

NOTE: property provides a spectacular viewpoint for the Pretty River Valley

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
300 a of "production forest". No harvesting at present or proposed. Minor conflicts (internal). Potential conflict with "conservation" public if harvesting is proposed.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	500 acres potential for bedrock. Sufficient alternatives exist N/C	N/C	110 acres leased under land-use permit for grain/hay production N/C	N/C	540 acres acquired NOTE: Some of the agricultural land may be declared as surplus	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating None - Low

CANDIDATE PARK SCOTT'S FALLS		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA ± 1100 a (445 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - Candidate Nature Reserve (life science) - representative valley slope and valley bottom forest on Niagara Escarpment
(earth science)- Exposures of Algonquin arch
Recreation - Important to Bruce Trail - highly scenic area for hikers, cross-country skiers
- not required for recreation target achievement
Heritage Appreciation - area contains representative features of Niagara Escarpment; excellent potential for interpretation

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
1100 acres identified as "production forest". No harvesting currently or proposed. Minor conflicts (internal only).	N/C	N/C	Important cold water fishery passes through park reserve. Nature reserve status would cause a conflict with sport fishing. Public access is very limited in area. Conflict within MNR and possibly with other outside groups wanting to retain public access to this fishery.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	small game hunting occurs on property. Conflicts would be mostly MNR-internal, but local hunters might become involved	1000 acre potential sand-sufficient alternatives exist N/C	N/C	500-600 acres currently leases under land-use permit for hay and pasture. All good agricultural land is proposed to be declared surplus.	N/C	1262 acres acquired. 846 acres to be declared surplus. Although some owners not willing to sell at present, no serious conflict is anticipated to data. Mono Twp., Dufferin Cty.	N/C	N/C

Overall Conflict Rating Moderate (mostly internal)

This should result in no conflict.

CANDIDATE PARK HARRIS ISLAND		
PROPOSED CLASS Historic Zone of Serpent Mds.		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA Provincial Park 186 acres	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - provincially-significant archaeological site
Recreation - very limited potential for day use
Heritage Appreciation - good potential for interpretive program as part of Serpent Mounds Provincial Park

NOTE: Approval has been obtained (Feb. 81) to include Harris Island as part of Serpent Mounds Provincial Park.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Marsh area currently used for waterfowl hunting. Accepted compromise could be worked out through master planning. Some conflict could take place, inter-	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C located in Township of Otonabee, City of Peterborough	N/C	N/C

CANDIDATE PARK QUACKENBUSH		
PROPOSED CLASS Historic		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 96.8 a (39 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Protection - Archaeologic significance - area contains remains of an Iroquois village
- some significance to the earth science features - located on Dummer Moraine
- at contract between Paleozoic and Precambrian bedrocks

NOTE: The reason for acquisition of this property was to protect the provincially-significant archaeological site.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
N/C NOTE: Area identified in District strategy as having potential)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Entire property leased under land-use permit for hay removal N/C	N/C	96.8 acres purchased. Additional land may be required td provide access to property. No conflicts foreseen. Located in Dummer Twp., Peterborough Cty.	Hydro easement crosses property N/C	County Road crosses property N/C

Overall Conflict Rating None

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CANDIDATE PARK BOYNE VALLEY		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 2550 a (1033 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES PROTECTION: candidate nature reserves (earth science). - Violet Hill Spillway-Singhampton and Orangeville Moraines are features represented within the park reserve

RECREATION: 320 campsites } Intended to be developed as a major recreation class park. These figures indicate
200 picnic sites } what is required to meet targets. Additional potential exists.

TOURISM: part of recreation target will be oriented to tourism.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
1500 a of "production forest". No harvesting occurring or proposed. Some management is required of overgrown plantations. N/C (no conflict)	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Some conflict may arise from two local campsites when park is developed.	N/C	N/C	Some water-fowl hunting and small game hunting takes place. Minor conflicts when park is to be developed.	1500 acres sand and bedrock. Sufficient alternatives exist. N/C	N/C	Approximately 650 a are leased for pasture, hay and crops. Controversy over use of good agricultural land for a park took place during master planning 1974-75	N/C	2799 a acquired. 375 a sold. 126 a to be acquired. Unwilling vendor owns most of the outstanding land. We will either wait for a change in attitude or possibly	Unknown	Roads cross park reserve in two locations. N/C

Overall Conflict Rating Low - Moderate

This conflict could arise again, even though we own the land. Minor conflicts possible with adjacent farmers. OMAF Twp.

adjust the boundary. Minor conflicts could continue. Located - Mulmur Twp., Dufferin Cty.

CANDIDATE PARK CREDIT FORKS		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 6	AREA 904 a	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Contributes to target achievement under Protection (earth science and life science Candidate Nature Reserves), Recreation (Day Use, back-country use) and Tourism. Recreation potential = 25 campsites, Heritage Appreciation - excellent opportunities for interpretation.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Some potential exists for forest production. No harvesting occurring or proposed. N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C Park development will aid existing restaurants and hotels/motels by drawing clients.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C 100 a leased under land-use permit - pasture and hay	N/C	650 acres purchased. 254 acres to be acquired. Located in Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel	Unknown but conflict unlikely	Railways and roads pass through park reserve. Expansion unlikely. Little conflict expected.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK JAMES N. ALLEN		
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		OPTION
SITE REGION 7	AREA 279 a (113 ha)	STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Recreation - 300 picnic tables
- 1100 meters of beach
Tourism - limited contribution as a day-use park

NOTE: This is the only beach potential in park reserves of Niagara District.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
10 acres under hybrid poplar research. Low potential for timber production. Planting on most of park reserve took place 1968-	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	one small (± 1 acre) cottage lot is still be be acquired. We may have some conflicts with this one landowner.	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	Approximately 60 acres of land is leased under land-use permit for forage crops. Not a significant operation. N/C	N/C	1 cottage lot still to be acquired (± 1 acre) lot is not developed. Located Dunn Township, Regional Municipality of Haldimand-	N/C	N/C Existing roads pass through park reserve.

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

CANDIDATE PARK FISH POINT			
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		**OPTION**	
SITE REGION 7E-1	**AREA** 110.7 ha	**STATUS** Park Reserve	

ATTRIBUTES Fish point, which is at the south end of Pelee Is. contains a very mild insular environment that has been relatively isolated from man's activities with the result that conditions are favourable for concentrations of flora and fauna found rarely anywhere else in Canada. Threatened species existing in the reserve include Small-Mouthed Salamander and Blanchard's Cricket Frog. Also present is a Black-Crowned Night Heron colony. There are 35 known rare plant species in the reserve. Fish Point geomorphologically is a sand spit of interest since it is largely undisturbed.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
No annual production potential. No current licences or agreements. No impact on timber production.	No hard rock mining potential. Potential for gas and oil. No claims in the area.	No comm. fishing in reserve area. Comm. fishing will continue to occur offshore.	No sport fishing opportunities exist within the reserve area.	Non-existing	Dev. of the reserve as a nature reserve park will have a slight positive effect on tourism.	Non-existing	Non-existing	No big game potential exists. Very low potential small game hunting. Adjacent pheasant hunting.		No permanent residents within reserve area.	Some agricultural potential on about six acres of class 3 land	Non-existant	All public land. Reserve is within the Municipality of Pelee Island.	One easement exists.	Township road runs along southern boundary.
No conflict		No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Conflict Minimal.		No conflict	Conflict Minimal	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict

Overall Conflict Rating No conflict

CANDIDATE PARK LIGHTHOUSE POINT			
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		**OPTION**	
SITE REGION 7E-1	**AREA** 99.6 ha	**STATUS** Park Reserve	

ATTRIBUTES Lighthouse Point which is at the north end of Pelee Island contains a very mild insular environment with the result that conditions are favourable for concentrations of flora and fauna found rarely anywhere else in Canada. Unlike Fish Point the habitat is much wetter so different species occur here. Included are Erie Island Water Snake and Blue Racer, both endangered species under The Endangered Species Act. Two threatened turtles, Blanding's Turtle and Spotted Turtle (which is considered endangered over most of its range) are found here. One of the large Double-Crested Comorant colonies on the Great Lakes is in the reserve area. There is a large Blue Ash-Dwarf Chestnut Oak savannah complex in the reserve.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
No annual production potential. No current licences or agreements. No impact on timber production.	No hard rock mining potential. Potential for gas and oil. No claims in the area.	No comm. fishing within reserve area. Comm. fishing will continue to occur offshore.	No sport fishing opportunities within the reserve area. Access permitted to sport fishing areas offshore.	Non-existing	the reserve attracts ornithologists and amateur naturalists. It has a slight positive effect on tourism.	No cottages are within the reserve. Cottaging is adjacent.	Non-existing	No big game potential exists. Low potential for waterfowl hunting. Adjacent pheasant hunting.	Limestone quarry adjacent.	No permanent residents within the reserve area.	Non-existing	None	All public land. Reserve is within the Municipality of Pelee Island.	One easement exists.	Township road crosses northern portion of the reserve
No conflict		No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict		Conflict low	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict

Overall Conflict Rating No conflict

CANDIDATE PARK KOMOKA			
PROPOSED CLASS Recreation		**OPTION**	
SITE REGION 7E-2	**AREA** 500.7 ha	**STATUS** Park Reserve	

ATTRIBUTES Komoka straddles both sides of the Thames River Valley and displays a variety of forest types from floodplain, terrace, slope to tableland. Part of the area on the north side ot the Thames River is licenced for gravel extraction - once extraction is complete it is planned to rehabilitate area preserving the gravel pit ponds to create a quality near-urban recreational swimming and picnicking resource. The area on the south side of the Thames River contains a candidate nature reserve. One of the 2 reported locations of the rare larger whorled pogonia is located here as well as one of the few remaining habitats containing the rare Queen Snake. The potential for Komoka as a near urban recreational park with high protection and heritage appreciation values is recognized.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Some potential but area is so small it is not included in timber production targets 5 ha planted to walnut and white pine - mgmt to continue.	No hard rock mining.	None	Good sport fishing opportunities in the Thames River.	May be some potential for trapping	May enhance tourism.	None	None	Some potential for small game and deer.	Aggregate extraction occurring on principle of sequential use Once extraction is complete the area will be acquired and rehabilitated.	Adjacent residential development was excluded from the reserve when boundaries were defined.	Areas of the reserve are being leased for field cropping and grazing until such time as development occurs.	None	Of total area of 500.7 ha, 150.5 is public land and 350.2 ha is private (mainly aggregate quarries). Deve. will follow quarrying & acquisition.	One existing well & pumphouse owned by City of London. A new proposed pumphouse & water main for Village of Delaware. 1 hydro easement. Moderate conflict that is being resolved.	Park develop. will increase use of Commissioners Road and Middlesex County Rds 14 & 3. County Rd 14 to be upgraded to connect with the new Hwy 402.
No conflict		No conflict	No conflict	Conflict Minimal	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Conflict low	Conflict Resolved	Conflict Resolved	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict		Conflict Minimal

Overall Conflict Rating Conflicts Resolved

CANDIDATE PARK BLACK CREEK
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 704.3 ha
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES Black Creek contains a very attractive segment of Lake Huron shoreline and the only remaining beach in public ownership on the west coast of the Bruce Peninsula. A portion of the area has been identified as a candidate life science nature reserve containing a beaver pond complex with a good representative young mixed forest surrounding it. Water snakes, bullfrogs, nesting Ring-Necked Duck (only known location in Bruce County) and Green Herons. This area is to become a nature reserve zone.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
No annual production potential.	None	Offshore in Lake Huron.	Opportunities for sport fishing are adjacent.	Some occasional trapping	Tourism would be enhanced.	Cottaging adjacent.	Non-existant.	Some limited deer hunting potential.	No potential	Adjacent to reserve.	Non-existant and no potential	None	284.9 public 419.4 to be acquired. Eastnor Township	Not present	No roads except for access road.
No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Minimal Conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Minimal conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Minimal Conflict	No conflict	No conflict

Overall Conflict Rating No conflict

CANDIDATE PARK PRETTY RIVER VALLEY
PROPOSED CLASS Natural Environment
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA 934.0 ha
STATUS Park Reserve

ATTRIBUTES The Pretty River Valley is the least developed of the 4 major re-entrant valleys in the Grey County physioclimatic section of the Niagara Escarpment. Scenic value is high-spectacular views of the escarpment and of Nottawasaga Bay. Two areas within the reserve have been identified as candidate nature reserves - one containing well defined escarpment physiographic and vegetative features and the other a well developed system of cliff-front fracture ravines. Uncommon plants include occurrences of green spleenwort and showy orchids.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Contains 97 ha of upland and plantation forest some of which is under mgmt agreement. Area is not required for timber production.	No potential.	Non-existant.	Quality sport fishing opportunities. The Pretty River is a "coldwater stream" significant for trout; spring rainbow trout run.	Some occasional trapping.	Tourism would be enhanced.	Cottaging adjacent.	non-existant	Deer and small game hunting. Planning for the park will address hunting.	Contains 219 ha of high mineral aggregate potential. Alternate supplies of aggregate resources available elsewhere.	Adjacent residential land use.	Some grazing lands within reserve. Grazing permitted on a lease basis.	None	818.2 public 115.8 to be acquired. Collingwood Township	None	Township road and the Bruce Trail traverse the reserve.
Minimal Conflict	No conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Moderate Conflict	No conflict	Minimal Conflict	No conflict	Potential for conflict	Minimal Conflict	Minimal Conflict	No conflict	No conflict	Minimal Conflict	No conflict	No conflict

Overall Conflict Rating Conflict rated low.

CANDIDATE PARK
PROPOSED CLASS
OPTION
SITE REGION
AREA
STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

EASTERN REGION

CANDIDATE PARK Moira Karst		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-9	AREA 200 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: ES/LS Best cave system in Eastern Ontario, possibly the best in eastern Canada; representative of Karst processes; five species of bats hibernate in the cave.

Recreation/Heritage Appreciation/Tourism: Already attracting spelunkers from across southern Ontariocould be a significant tourist attraction. Representative of solution processes on a limestone plain (Site District 6-11).

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	Low River dries up in summer	-	-	-	-	Low	-	High ? There is a residential subdivision adjacent to the cave. Most if not all existing buildings could be excluded from the proposal	-	-	All private land	Low On Moira River which is controlled by a Conservation Authority, there is no apparent conflict.	-

Overall Conflict Rating Medium

CANDIDATE PARK Salmon River Alvar		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-9	AREA 400 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. one of only three alvar proposals in Eastern Ontario. Each is distinct from on another. Floristically very rich with several rare plants of prairie affinity.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low All private land with low timber capability due to shallow soils	Low	-	Low The Salmon River is badly polluted but is of significance as a spawning ground. There is some fishing in the spring.	Low	-	-	-	Low Possibly some upland game hunting by landowners	Low Limestone plain near 401 hwy. There is no shortage of aggregate in the area	Low Two permanent residences could be excluded via severance	Low Mostly class 7 land (very shallow soils) Areas of higher capability can be excluded	-	Mostly private land (several owners) Some and adjacent to Hwy. 401 is owned by MTC	Low A hydro transmission line passes through the north part of the proposal	Medium 401 Hwy. passes through the candidate otherwise it is bounded by township roads on three sides.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Camden East - Thorpe Alvar		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-9	AREA 525 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. One of three alvar proposals in Eastern Ontario. The Thorpe section is large (500 ha) and representative of the drier prairie - like alvars. The Camden East section is small (25 ha) but floristically very rich.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low	Low	-	-	-	-			Low Presumably some upland game hunting	Low	Low Recommended boundaries skirt housing but may require severances	Low Very shallow soils over limestone pavement.	-	All private land(ownership not yet determined)	Low Present roads and facilities skirt proposed areas.	Low

CANDIDATE PARK Fish Lake Wetlands		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-15	AREA 400 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. Represents deciduous swamp, marsh and aquatic habitats on warmer than normal site types.

Heritage Appreciation: There is relatively little public land in the Site District and no comparable site.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low	-	Low	Low	Low	-	-	Low	Medium	-	Low	Low	-		Medium	-
Private land, some moderately productive deciduous swamp forest (soft maple)		Lake reportedly had a small bullhead fishery at one time but was discontinued after severe winter kills.	There is a one-man (part-time) bait fish operation	Some muskrat trapping, population appears to be unstable			Rice population is toolow for commercial harvest	Duck hunting by adjacent landowners (no public access to lake)		None within recommended boundaries	Organic soils; adjacent lands are used for forage.		All private land except for the lake itself which has no public access	Conservation Authority wants to raise water level to augment summer flow to a reservoir at Demorestville	

Overall Conflict Rating Medium

* NAPANEE - BROCKVILLE DISTRICTS

CANDIDATE PARK Otter Lake - Charleston Lake Canoe Route		
PROPOSED CLASS Waterway		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-10	AREA n.a.	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Heritage Appreciation: Would achieve representation of Site District 6-10 by a waterway park.

Recreation: Canoeing opportunities; would link two existing parks (Frontenac and Charleston Lake)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
				*	*	*		*		*			*	*	*

The ramifications of designating a waterway park along a waterway where most of the land is privately owned and which has heavily developed sections and which includes a section of a federal waterway (Rideau Canal) will have to be assessed. Asterisks indicate the most likely areas of conflict but these cannot yet be qualified or quantified.

Overall Conflict Rating unknown

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CORNWALL DISTRICT (Page 1 of 1)

CANDIDATE PARK	Alfred Bog		
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	
SITE REGION 6-12	AREA 4000 ha	STATUS	

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. Largest bog in Eastern Ontario; excellent representations of black spruce bog forest, grey birch bog forest and open shrub/sphagnum heath. Has several provincially rare plant species plus a rare turtle (spotted turtle) and a disjunct moose population.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Mostly private land. Existing timber is small and slow growing	Low * * Extensive economic peat deposit	-	-	Low Some nuisance beaver trapping along drainage ditches.	-	-	-	Medium Moose population. Most hunting is actually done outside the bog proper.	Low	-	High? Peat/muck soils. There is considerable conversion to agricultural use around the edges (mostly by removal of the peat to expose underlying clay soils)	-	All private land except for about 100 ha of provincial crown land.	Low Drainage ditches	Low Largely peripheral

Overall Conflict Rating Medium

CANDIDATE PARK	Lemieux Landslide		
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	
SITE REGION 6-12	AREA 200 ha	STATUS	

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: ES/LS Representation of mass-wasting process. This slide and adjacent slides also offer the opportunity to study plant succession.

Heritage Appreciation: Landslides are a feature of the marine clays found in Site District 6-12. This site provides an excellent opportunity to view one of the more spectacular recent slides.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Hazard land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Low Adjacent public lands (Larose Forest) are open to hunting	-	Low Three residences (farm) are in the vicinity but can be excluded by boundary modification.	Low Actual slides are not farmed. Adjacent land is (two farms) but only a small amount would be taken from production.	-	Public: 50 ha. Private: 150 ha	Low ? Possibly some conflict with channel maintenance on the South Nation River.	-

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK	Point Fortune Pit		
PROPOSED CLASS	Nature Reserve	OPTION	
SITE REGION 6-12	AREA 15 ha	STATUS	

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: E.S. contains a glacial till overlying stratified sands, thus providing proof of a glacial re-advance. Recent research indicates that over 40,000 years of geological history are represented in the surficial deposits.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low About 10 ha hardwood forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium Active gravel pit; the aggregate is of low quality (silty and contaminated with organic material)	-	-	-	Private: 5 ha (the actual pit area) Public: 10 ha owned by the Ministry of Transport & Communications	-	-

CANDIDATE PARK Brockville Long Swamp Fen		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-11	AREA 300 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L. S. Example of an intermediate fen; has one provincially rare plant plus several regionally rare plants and birds.

Note: This is a headwater recharge area for the South Nation River.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Private Land	Low	-	-	Low	-	-	-	Low	Low	Low Proposed boundaries exclude development	Low Very wet organic soils; some severances would be required to exclude adjacent farmlands	-	All private land	Low Local transmission lines follow road. West bdy. of proposal follows a high voltage transmission line.	Low One county road passes through proposal.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Mt. Fitzsimmons - Landon Bay		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-10	AREA 500 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: E.S./L.S. Contributes substantially to both earth and life science targets. Representative wetlands and forests on rocky Shield terrain. Several rare plants.

Recreation/Heritage Appreciation: Like Blue Mountain, Mt. Fitzsimmons affords tremendous viewing of the surrounding countryside; backcountry travel opportunities (hiking etc.)

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Rocky and Steep Slopes	Low	Medium One commercial license in Landon Bay	Medium Warm water	Low No information but likely fair muskrat populations in Landon Bay	Low Adjacent campgrounds have been excluded	Low Possibly two cottages within proposed boundary. At least one of these could be excluded by a minor bdy. revision	Low Commercial quantities not present	Medium Landon Bay is a popular duck-hunting area. It supports from 10 to 20 blinds each season.	Low	Low None within recommended boundary.	Low 95% of area is class 7; there are a few small pockets of class 3 land which are currently farmed.	-	Public: 200 ha (St. Lawrence Park Commission) (plus 50 ha of water) Private: 250 ha	-	Low Bounded on north by hwy. 401 and on south by the Thousand Islands. Parkway.

Overall Conflict Rating Medium to High

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

CARLETON PLACE DISTRICT (Page 1 of 3)

CANDIDATE PARK Manion Corners Long Swamp Bog		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-11	AREA 700 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L. S. Patterned bog/fen complex thought to be unique in the Site Region. Extensive cedar swamp and larch-spruce bog. Several rare species of flora and fauna.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Private Land (About 50 ha is currently under a W.I.A. agreement)	Low	- No information little suitable wetland.	-	Low	-	-	-	Low No information. Part of area is beaver-flooded and may be used for waterfowl hunting.	-	Low Boundaries exclude residential development but may necessitate severance.	Low Muck soils; surrounding farmlands can be excluded.	-	All privately owned	Low One high voltage transmission line currently crosses the candidate	Low One township road crosses the candidate near the north end.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Cody Creek Black Maple Forest		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-11	AREA 50 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L. S. Black Maple stand at northern limit of its range; A rich valley forest with several provincially rare plant species.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Private land (surrounding fields are under a W.I.A. agreement - no conflict with proposal)	Low	-	-	Low	-	-	-	Low	-	-	Low Steep sided valley.	-	Privately owned (one owner)	-	-

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Constance Bay Sand Hills		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-12	AREA 200 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: ES/LS Relict (Lake Champlain) shore dunes which support a relict flora with prairie affinities. Several rare plant species occur.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Medium Area under agreement; has been planted with jack pine, largely for erosion control.	Low	-	-	-	-	Low (On adjacent land)	-	Low	? Extensive sand deposit already effectively "frozen" by land status and adjacent high density development.	Low? On adjacent land; high density mixed cottages permanent residences.	-	-	Public approx. 175 ha (owned by West Carleton Township and managed by MNR) Private: 25ha.	Low Local transmission lines and services	Low Local (township) roads. Some roads should be closed but shouldn't create much conflict.

CANDIDATE PARK Burnt Lands Alvar		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-11	AREA 1000 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L. S. One of three alvar areas recommended in Eastern Ontario. This is the only one in Site District 6-11 and is distinctly different from the other two. Contains several rare species of plants.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low? Of the 200 ha of Crown land over half has been planted with Jack Pine despite a low timber capability (shallow soils).	Low	-	-	Low Area contains a few small beaverponds.	-	-	-	Low Some deer, waterfowl and upland game hunting	Low? Some adjacent limestone quarries and gravel pits. There is no shortage of limestone in the area.	Low One sub-division intrudes into the candidate. It can be excluded by boundary revision.	Low Very shallow soils.	-	Public: 200 ha provincial crown land. 100 ha federal (D.N.D.) land Private: 700 ha private land	Low Local hydro and telephone cables. D.N.D. radio towers.	Low Hwy. 44 and a few township roads pass through the candidate.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Richmond Fen		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-11	AREA 400 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: L.S. A calcareous fen with significant vegetation patterns and a Provincially rare orchid. Many other significant plant and animal species occur. The Richmond Fen is part of a much larger area designated by the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton for acquisition as conservation/recreation land.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Mostly private land	Low	-	-	Low	-	-	-	Low	Low	-	Muck soils (could be converted by drainage)	-	Public: 50 ha provincial crown land 25 ha Regional Municipality Private: 325 ha private lands	Low Note: Proposal to flood area to provide flood control for Richmond	Low C.N. line passes through the candidate.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Mer Bleue Bog		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve *		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-12	AREA 2800 ha	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: E.S./L.S. One of the best known and most researched natural areas in Canada. Contains significant geomorphological features and vegetation.

* Outstanding lands are actively being acquired by the National Capital Commission as funds are available. The NCC manages the area more-or-less as a nature reserve.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low (Research area; NCC land is not available for forest production)	Low	-	-	Not permitted on NCC lands.		-	-	Hunting not permitted on NCC lands.	Low Some pits on adjacent NCC lands	Moderate to High Considerable residential development surrounds the bog.	? Peat soils; some conversion at the east end of the bog.	-	Public Lands Approx. 2000 ha Federal (NCC) Private Lands Approx. 800 ha	Medium Most facilities skirt the bog. There are drainage ditches at the east end.	Low Roads skirt the bog.

CANDIDATE PARK Green Creek Valley		
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve *		OPTION
SITE REGION 6-12	AREA 500 ha (±)	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

Protection: E.S. Internationally significant fossil locality. Clay nodules contain fragments of Pleistocene plant and animal life. Best record of life 10,000 years ago in Ontario.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (Adjacent development may impact upon the candidate)	-	-	Public: Wholly federally owned. (National Capital Commission)	Low Roads and utility lines cross the valley in several places.	Moderate

Overall Conflict Rating Low

* Federally owned and managed (National Capital Commission)

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

Overall Conflict Rating

CANDIDATE PARK		
PROPOSED CLASS		OPTION
SITE REGION	AREA	STATUS

ATTRIBUTES

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation

TWEED DISTRICT (page 1 of 1)

CANDIDATE PARK Stoco Fen
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve | OPTION
SITE REGION 6-9 | AREA 400 ha | STATUS

ATTRIBUTES
Protection: L.S. Marl fen - best example in the Eastern Region; several rare plant species including Cypripedium candidum (small white ladies slipper) which is on Ontario's Endangered Species List.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Mostly non-productive or low productivity wetland.	Low Some marl deposits but these are interlayered with muck.	-	-	Low	-	-	-	Low	-	-	Low Very marly muck soils; no agricultural potential	-	Public: 150 ha crown & C.A. Private: 250 ha	Low Local utility line follows road.	Low One township road passes through area.

Overall Conflict Rating Low

CANDIDATE PARK Ore Chimney Mine Property
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve | OPTION
SITE REGION 5-11 | AREA 70 ha | STATUS

ATTRIBUTES
Protection: E. S. Site contains three type sections of the Bishop Corners Formation plus good examples of: volcanic pillows, stretched pebble conglomerate, graded bedding, cross bedding and folding.
H. site is representative of small scale mining theme.

Heritage Appreciation and Tourism: Site has considerable potential for attracting visitors especially if some of the original mining structures were restored or reconstructed.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
Low Private property; low timber potential	High Former gold mine, currently being re-explored. Mining would not likely damage the type sections but would destroy the historical features of the property. (A compromise can likely be reached whereby the type localities can be protected through agreement with the land owner)	-	-	Low	-								All private land. The surface and mineral rights are held separately.	Low One high voltage transmission line passes through candidate but any conflict with the earth science features should be resolvable.	Low Township road forms the south boundary of the candidate.

Overall Conflict Rating High

CANDIDATE PARK Marble Lake Stromatolites
PROPOSED CLASS Nature Reserve | OPTION
SITE REGION 5-11 | AREA 4 ha | STATUS

ATTRIBUTES
Protection: E. S. Best known occurance of fossil-forms in Grenville rocks. Of high scientific and interpretive value.

CONFLICT IDENTIFICATION

Timber	Mining	Commercial Fish	Sport Fish	Trapping	Tourism	Cottaging	Wild Rice	Wildlife	Mineral Aggregate	Residential Development	Agriculture	Native Interests	Land Tenure	Utilities	Transportation
-	-	-	-	-	-	Low One patent cottage lot may have to be acquired.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Private/public Most of the fossils are on the 66ft. shore reserve but there is one cottage on one of the outcrops	Dam at lake outlet planned by Conservation Authority; may flood part of the site	Low Some fossils are at the water's edge; should be no conflict with boat traffic.

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Ontario. Task Force on
Parks System Planning.

Report of the Task
Force on Parks System
Planning.

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